



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

~~Econ 8248.1~~



Harvard College Library

FROM

The Bureau

Complete Set Deposited
in Littauer Center
MAR 22 1941

LITTAUER LIBRARY, SSP
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

2021

und ?
~~Econ 8248.1~~

(C. I. 202)

Ninth Biennial Report
OF THE
Bureau of Labor Statistics
OF THE
State of Colorado
1903-1904

JAMES COWIE,
Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio

By W. H. MONTGOMERY,
Deputy Commissioner.



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1904



Ninth Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

State of Colorado

1903-1904

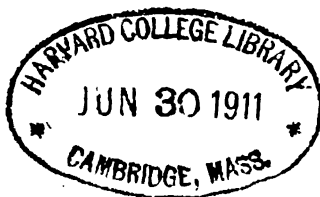
JAMES COWIE,
Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio

By W. H. MONTGOMERY,
Deputy Commissioner.



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1904

~~From 8248-1~~



Ed. Bureau

BOUND. SEP 28 1911

**Complete Set Deposited
in Littauer Center**

MAR 22 1941

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The present report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, owing to limitation of the number of pages, in accordance with the act passed in 1901, is far from what the compiler would desire, but the law in this particular must be obeyed, in accordance with an opinion given by the Attorney General of the State. Most of the copy had been prepared for a report that would cover some 500 pages, and, as the same was ready for the printer, the entire matter had to be edited and cut down, many important items having to be omitted entirely, while the balance is lacking in many respects the very important things that the reading public naturally expect in a report of this character, and particularly a report covering the two strenuous years that Colorado has passed through, but the material facts will be found, although not as fully treated as they should be.

$\frac{12}{10}$

CONTENTS.

	Page
Explanatory Note	2
Letter of transmittal.....	7

Chapter I.

Work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	9
Comparative statement of expenses of state bureaus.....	12
Collection of wages, etc.....	14
Individual wage-earners, statements from.....	16

Chapter II.

Eight-hour question	19
Women's and children's eight-hour law.....	39
Schedule of wages paid.....	41
Cost of living—prices of commodities.....	45
Immigration into the United States.....	46
Prices proportioned to consumption.....	47

Chapter III.

Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc.....	48
Western Federation of Miners, strike of.....	51
Colorado City strike.....	64
Telluride strike	67
Idaho Springs strike.....	73
Salida strike	77
Denver smelter strike.....	78

	Page
Durango strike	78
Cripple Creek strike.....	79
Independence explosion	94
Mine Owners' Association, statement of.....	106
Western Federation of Miners, statement of.....	130
Denver sympathetic strike.....	165
Coal strike, northern and southern fields.....	183

Chapter IV.

Labor Day and the observance thereof.....	206
Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.....	208
American Federation of Labor.....	211
Western Federation of Miners.....	212
United Coal Miners of America.....	213
Colorado State Federation of Labor.....	215
The Moyer case.....	218
Labor organizations in Colorado.....	230
Labor employed in transportation (steam railways).....	247

Chapter V.

Colorado's workers, employment, conditions, etc.....	250
Denver's workers, number and occupations of.....	251
Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics.....	252
Directory of Bureaus of Labor Statistics.....	259
Housing of the working people of the United States by employers.....	263
Consanguinity of labor and education.....	274
President Gomper's review of labor conditions.....	280
National Civic Federation.....	285
Education and labor.....	290
Colorado's coal production.....	293
Recommendations	295

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

State of Colorado,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Denver, November 15, 1904.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives Comprising the Fifteenth General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the provisions of the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, enacted March 24, 1887, I have the honor to herewith transmit to your honorable body, for your consideration, the Ninth Biennial Report of the work of this department for the years 1903-1904.

Under the title heading of "Recommendations" your attention is earnestly requested, and your aid solicited, in the effort to pass some needed legislation for the benefit of the department, in order that those in charge thereof may be enabled to give the greatest efficiency in the conduct of the office.

The Commissioner of Labor and the Deputy desire to return hearty thanks to Governor James H. Peabody and many other State officers for the many courtesies extended during the biennial period covered by this report. The office is also under obligations to a large number of business men throughout the State for information furnished while in the work of compiling the material embodied in the report, and to the press of Colorado, and particularly of Denver, the thanks of the office are due and are hereby extended for the many favors of the past two years.

To the officers and members of the different labor organizations of the State the thanks due are hard to estimate, but they are most heartily appreciated, and at the same time it is stated that were it not for the valuable aid rendered by them it would be almost impossible for a report to be published by this department, and hence the largest measure of praise is tendered.

The turmoil that has existed in this State during the past two years, owing to disputes between the employes and employers on many different questions, should certainly be at least a suggestion of the advisability of amending the law creating the Bureau in such manner as to give sufficient power to extend aid in settling differences that at the outset may be easily ad-

justed, without waiting for the application of the interested parties, as now outlined in the law, but which has not been once resorted to during the past biennial period.

The last General Assembly, in an effort to economize on all appropriations, greatly crippled the work of the Bureau by failing to appropriate any money for the incidental expenses of the work of the office, thus compelling the Deputy Commissioner to refrain from taking part in many conferences that might have resulted in averting strikes and other disturbances in the State. Trusting that your honorable body may appreciate the necessity of making the work of the department efficient, and making an appropriation therefor, as well as considering the recommendations herein,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES COWIE,

Secretary of State, Commissioner of Labor, ex officio.

By W. H. MONTGOMERY,

Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

Ninth Biennial Report
OF THE
Bureau of Labor Statistics
OF THE
State of Colorado
1903-1904

CHAPTER I.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

From an examination of the law creating the Bureau, and a study of the duties prescribed for the Deputy Commissioner, it would naturally be expected that all the statistics desired by the people should be found in the biennial reports from this department, as the law makes incumbent on the official in charge to cover statistics on thirteen different subjects, covering every conceivable subject upon which information may be gathered, when as a matter of fact the other State officers are obliged by law to cover exactly the same subjects. For several years the federal government has been endeavoring to bring about an arrangement between the different state labor bureaus and the national bureau, a system of uniformity, whereby the statistics furnished will be more reliable and uniform.

During the past year a contract, practically, has been entered into between the United States Bureau of the Census and the State Bureau for co-operation in the work of assisting in the taking of the census of manufactures in the State of Colorado, the terms of which will be more easily understood by giving

the matter, as fully as is consistent with the space allotted, as follows:

From the report of the committee on co-operative work to the convention of the Association of Labor Bureau Officials, held at Concord, N. H., in July 1904:

"The committee has communicated with the statistical offices in each state and territory, and obtained from them copies of the laws under which they are organized and a description of the reports they are required to make; also, copies of blank schedules now in use or contemplated. From these laws, reports and schedules it appears: First, that in addition to other lines of investigation, the bureaus of labor in the majority of the states collect information concerning manufactures and labor and wages, and that the schedules used in collecting these statistics are in many respects similar to those used by the federal government in taking the census of manufactures. Second, the duplication in statistical work of the state and federal governments occurs only when the federal government conducts an inquiry or takes a census covering the entire country and the states are engaged in similar inquiries covering the same period. Third, that while the schedules used in the different states are all apparently designed to develop the same general facts and bear a general similarity one to another, yet they differ in certain important details.

"Of the numerous advantages which will result from the unification of statistical work, the adoption of a uniform schedule is probably the most important. It certainly lies at the base of uniformity in results. Not only this, but it tends to acquaint manufacturers with the class of information they will be required to furnish from time to time to both federal and state officials, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will be better prepared to supply the data when called upon. It will certainly be to the advantage of manufacturers to know definitely what they will be expected to supply.

"It is evident that the schedule applied to the manufacturing industries is the one in most general use and that the greatest benefit can be obtained by harmonizing its inquiries. In fact, the committee has been so much impressed with the desirability of accomplishing this, and thus making a definite step in the direction of co-ordination, that it has decided to ignore for the present all other schedules, and only incidental reference will be made to the work of offices other than those coming under the general class of bureaus of labor.

"It has been the object of the federal census office, in formulating this schedule, to embrace in it, as far as possible, all of the important features of the schedules used by the different state offices. The form of schedule was decided upon after a thorough conference with the state bureaus and after it had been submitted to expert statisticians, economists and practical

manufacturers, it being the endeavor to formulate a schedule as nearly theoretically perfect as is consistent with its practical application, in the hope that it will be adopted generally by all offices collecting information from manufacturers."

With this work in prospect, in addition to that already contemplated by the law, beginning the first day of January, 1905, the field work for the compilation of these statistics will begin, and some provision should be made for the employment of additional assistance in the Colorado Bureau, which stands to-day, with one exception, the most economically conducted bureau in the United States, as will be seen by the following table:

BIENNIAL REPORT

ITEMIZED ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF RENT AND PRINTING.

Bureau of Labor.	Bureau of Labor proper.						Factory Inspection.	Mine Inspection.	Free em- ployment offices.	Grand Total.
	Salaries.				Total.	Other.				
	Officers.	Clerical force.	Special agents.	Total.						
United States.....	\$7,500	\$97,636	\$31,750	\$136,886.	\$35,326	\$172,212	.....	.....	.....	\$172,212
California.....	4,800	.....	a	b 4,800	c 2,500	7,300	d	.....	.....	7,300
Colorado.....	11,800	.....	.....	1,800	340	2,140	.....	.....	.....	2,140
Connecticut.....	2,500	2,400	2,204	7,104	1,481	8,585	.....	.....	\$9,884	18,479
Idaho.....	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	600	2,400	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Illinois.....	e3,250	7,020	.....	10,270	2,230	12,500	.....	\$16,600	23,350	52,450
Indiana.....	3,200	1,490	1,958	6,648	1,677	8,325	.....	.....	.....	8,325
Iowa.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	1,074	3,574	d	.....	.....	3,574
Kansas.....	2,700	720	800	4,220	2,300	6,520	d	.....	.....	6,520
Kentucky.....	2,500	f	.....	f	f	10,800	\$2,200	.....	.....	13,000
Louisiana.....	1,500	1,000	.....	2,500	1,000	3,500	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Maine.....	1,500	1,000	600	3,100	400	3,500	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Maryland.....	4,200	2,460	.....	6,660	f	f	f	.....	f	10,000
Massachusetts.....	3,000	19,250	2,400	24,650	4,100	28,750	.....	.....	.....	28,750
Michigan.....	3,500	5,100	.....	8,600	2,550	11,150	19,163	1,361	.....	31,674
Minnesota.....	4,000	2,780	.....	6,780	2,220	9,000	3,200	.....	.....	12,200
Missouri.....	2,000	2,400	581	4,981	1,733	6,714	.....	.....	6,439	13,153
Montana.....	2,500	1,500	.....	4,000	2,300	6,300	.....	.....	.....	6,300
Nebraska.....	1,500	1,840	.....	3,340	1,350	4,690	d	.....	.....	4,690

Under the present law the Commissioner and Deputy are given certain duties to perform, some authority is conferred, but there is no provision or appropriation to carry the same into effect.

The figures in the above table in the case of each bureau relate to the last fiscal year for which data were obtainable. In a few cases in which the bureaus did not report expenditures it has been necessary to substitute appropriations instead, on the assumption that in such cases the two were practically identical. The table shows clearly the amounts placed at the disposal of these bureaus to enable them to carry out the duties required of them by law and suggests in some cases at least the difficulty of securing reliable data for their reports and preparing the same for publication. With the exception of the Federal Bureau and those of half a dozen of the states, the lack of adequate financial means is most noticeable. A fair provision is usually made for the salaries of the chiefs of the bureaus, but in the majority of cases the provisions for clerical assistance, and especially for special agents, to perform the work of investigation and special inquiry, are quite inadequate. In the bureaus of a number of states it is seen that no provision whatever is made for clerical or other assistance, while in the case of others but a few hundred dollars are available for the expenses of investigation and the preparation of reports. Under such circumstances any attempt to cover the entire state or carry on any extensive statistical inquiry becomes impossible, and the work of many of the bureaus is therefore confined to the preparation for publication of such facts only as may be readily secured by correspondence or otherwise at little or no expense.

COLLECTION OF WAGES, ETC.

The collection of wages due employes by those in charge of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was not contemplated by the law creating the office, but to correct injustices to those who labor for a living was certainly implied. During the past six years the matter of referring all small claims of this character to the office of the Labor Commissioner has been resorted to by attorneys, the public officials, justices of the peace and others, when the claim is so small that it will not justify the payment of a fee, or when the plaintiff is unable to advance enough money for the payment of a docket fee, until at the present time it takes almost the entire time of the Deputy Commissioner to listen to the complaints and investigate the same or write to the defendants in the cases. Some provision should be made to legalize the action of the Commissioner in the prosecution of these cases and thus protect the interest of the wage-earner who is too poor to employ the services of a lawyer, and is in this manner defrauded out of the money rightfully due him. It is true that many of the claims presented are unjust to the employer, but upon investigation it is usually shown that the difference arises

from either a misunderstanding of the terms of employment or a lack of knowledge of the rights of both parties.

During the biennial period covered by the last report from this Bureau there were filed in the office 997 claims, aggregating \$13,427.25, of which amount there were collected or settled claims amounting to \$6,040.75, with some that had not been reported upon at the time of making the last report.

During the biennial period now closing there have been presented to the Bureau 920 claims, each one of which has received the personal attention of the Deputy Commissioner or assistant, either by visit, letter or telephone, necessitating the traveling of many miles to different parts of the State, all over the city of Denver, and the writing and mailing of over 1,000 letters.

The following table will give to the reader an insight of the business transacted by the Bureau in this respect alone, that is governed only by the law of humanity, and not by any statute enacted or in the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Colorado.

The table shows for a period of twenty-two months an aggregate of \$36,597.13 filed, and collections or settlements amounting to \$15,723.39, showing collections of 46.5 per cent. of all claims filed, or satisfactory settlement of same:

AGGREGATE AMOUNTS OF CLAIMS FILED AND COLLECTED.

1903.			1904.		
Month.	Amount Filed.	Amount Collected.	Month.	Amount Filed.	Amount Collected.
January	\$ 1,094 45	\$ 253 75	January	\$ 981 39	\$ 457 45
February	502 65	413 00	February*	107 30	13 75
March	542 55	81 25	March	809 55	338 30
April	484 24	360 42	April	290 85	129 60
May	1,912 02	1,570 09	May	185 55	176 20
June	1,161 93	588 13	June	795 08	505 83
July	1,901 62	1,240 62	July	2,023 14	209 09
August	1,747 81	1,195 99	August	2,504 72	1,161 00
September	4,185 67	467 71	September	1,644 75	912 19
October	1,938 20	245 47	October	892 25	642 75
November	571 24	126 59	November†	7,969 11	3,838 65
December	2,351 06	792 65	December .....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$18,393 44	\$7,335 67	Totals.....	\$18,203 69	\$8,387 72

*Owing to illness of Deputy Commissioner, office was practically closed most of the month.

†Part of month only.

INDIVIDUAL WAGE-EARNERS.

Believing that personal information from the wage-earners would be of greater value than estimates based on general reports, for the purpose of showing the conditions under which they labored, earnings, the manner in which they desired to have the many changes made in the laws, social relations, etc., 2,000 copies of the following blank were prepared and distributed, by mail and personally, by the Deputy Commissioner, by visiting the various labor organizations. The replies were not as numerous as was anticipated, but from a few selected from those in hand can be gained some idea of what the laboring people are contending with and what they desire for relief.

From the replies published without selection, only so far as to give the greatest number of occupations, it will be noticed that the better conditions are reported by those who are members of labor organizations, and particularly those organizations having the greatest membership and longest period of experience.

STATE OF COLORADO.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Individual Wage Earner's Statistical Blank.

Blank No. 2.

Denver, Colorado.

Sir or Madam—The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Colorado is authorized by law to collect, assort and present, in biennial reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of hours they work, the rate of wages they receive, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary conditions of and the means of escape from, and the protection of life and health in factories and institutions where labor is employed.

Please fill out attached blank as completely as possible as it applies to your occupation.

The provisions of law governing the Bureau assure all persons supplying information that it will be absolutely confidential and can in no way interfere with the personal interests of the persons giving the same.

Names of persons reporting on this blank will not be divulged under any circumstances.

Yours truly,

W. H. MONTGOMERY,

Deputy Commissioner.

PERSONAL.

1. Name in full..... P. O. Address.....
..... Age Married, or single.....

OCCUPATION, HOURS, EARNINGS AND ORGANIZATION.

2. What occupation are you following?.....
3. Length of work day in summer?..... In winter?.....
4. If possible state how many days you were idle during the past year, and give the reasons.....
5. What rate of wages do you receive? (Only fill out the space upon which your rate is based.) Per hour,.....cents.
Per day, \$..... Per week, \$..... Per month, \$.....
Per ton, \$..... Per mile,.....cents.
If working by the piece, ton, or mile, please give average earnings per day, \$.....
6. Total wages earned during the past year, \$.....
7. During the past year has your rate of wages been increased?
.....Or has your rate decreased?.....
If an increased rate, how was it obtained?.....
.....How much of an increase or decrease per day?.....
What per cent?.....
8. Have employes in your occupation a wage schedule with your employers?
9. What labor organization are you a member of?.....

SAFETY AND SANITATION.

10. Do you work with or around dangerous machinery?.....
If so, is it properly guarded?.....
11. State in detail (separately if desired), giving number and character of accidents from any cause coming under your observation, where labor is employed, during the past two years
12. Are fire escapes or proper means of egress provided on buildings where you are employed?.....
13. Are sanitary conditions healthful where you are employed?
..... If not, state any defects.....
14. Are separate water closets provided for both sexes?.....
Are they kept in a cleanly condition?.....

EXPENSE, INSURANCE AND SAVINGS.

15. How many persons depend upon you for support, including yourself?
16. Cost of living for yourself and those depending on you for the past year: Food, \$..... Fuel, \$.....
Clothing, \$..... Sickness, \$..... Rent, \$.....
Sundry expenses, \$..... Total, \$.....

17. What kind of insurance do you carry, and how much?
 Amount carried, old line life, \$. Annual cost, \$.
 Amount carried, accident, \$. Annual cost, \$.
 Amount carried, fraternal life, \$. Fire, \$.
18. Do you own a home? If so, what is its value? \$.
 If not clear, what is your equity in same? \$.
19. Total amount of savings or permanent investments made
 during the past two years, exclusive of insurance?

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. What specific State legislation would benefit wage-earners
 in your occupation?
21. In what way can the Bureau of Labor Statistics best pro-
 mote the interests of the wage-earners and the people of
 the State?

No. 1—Brakeman; aged 38; married, with three people depending upon him for support, and has worked all the time but 60 days during the past year, earning between \$1,000 and \$1,100, and the expense of living, as indicated by inquiry No. 16, being \$1,035, leaving him without a cent of savings for the year, and does not own his own home. In answer to No. 20, he replies: Shorter hours, and protection from accidents and liability of employer for injury through carelessness on part of corporations. Desires a wider circulation of the facts and figures obtained by the Bureau, and believes that corporations should be compelled to give monthly statements to the Bureau regarding all injuries to its employes, and wants better treatment at the hands of petty officials, as well as shorter hours and more pay, to correspond with the increased cost of living. This wage-earner belongs to a labor organization and carries \$1,350 fraternal life insurance.

No. 2—Grocery clerk; aged 31; married, with five people depending upon him for support; has worked continuously for the past year, earning \$1,040; carries \$3,000 insurance; owns his own home, valued at \$1,200; does not belong to a labor organization, and has received an increase of wages during the year without demanding the same. Has no suggestions to offer to better his condition.

No. 3—Pressman; aged 36; married, with two people depending upon him for support; has lost but four days' time during the year, earning \$19.50 per week; belongs to labor organization; reports favorably on sanitary conditions of work room, but does not state amount saved during the year. Advocates the use of the union label on all printing, and desires the establishment of an eight-hour day.

No. 4—Coal miner; aged 51; married, with five people depending upon him for support; has earned but \$270 during the past year, owing to strike which has been in force since Novem-

ber 9, 1903; belongs to labor organization, and believes that better ventilation is needed in mines and greater precautions taken to prevent accidents; thinks that eight-hour day, semi-monthly pay-days and the abolishment of the scrip system would benefit conditions. Does not own a home; has not saved any money for years, and has been unable to carry any insurance.

No. 5—Printer; aged 46; married, with four people depending upon him for support; has worked steadily for the past year, eight hours per day, and earned \$1,456 at the rate of \$28 per week; belongs to labor organization; carries \$7,000 insurance, life and accident; has saved \$400 during the year, and asserts that conditions are satisfactory.

No. 6—Waiter; aged 36; married, with four people depending upon him for support; has worked two-thirds of the time during the year, earning \$12 per week and a total of \$600 for the year; belongs to labor organization; reports sanitary conditions of work places as good; does not own home and has not saved any money for the year. Desires eight-hour law, law covering child labor, and thinks the Bureau can best serve its purpose by keeping and publishing correct accounts of labor difficulties and studying the general situation, so as to be a factor in settling all grievances without conflict, and using its influence with all employers along these lines.

No. 7—Locomotive fireman; aged 24; married, with three people depending upon him for support; lost about one-fourth of the year, owing to dull business, and earned, during the time he worked, \$765; belongs to labor organization and carries \$1,500 life and accident insurance; does not own his own home and has not saved anything during the year. Desires more rigid boiler inspection and shorter hours on engine while on a run; believes that the Bureau would be more effective if it would investigate all strikes and publish the cause, so that the laboring people may know exact truth.

No. 8—Painter and decorator; aged 30; married, and has two persons depending upon him for support; has worked but half time, owing to dull times, earning about \$525 during the year; belongs to labor organization; work at times very hazardous; total cost of living, \$534, leaving nothing to be saved. Desires the passage of laws that will tend to secure harmony between employer and employe; thinks that the Bureau should furnish more reports for distribution to the public, and under the head of remarks continues as follows:

"It is a known fact that men of my craft live a hand-to-mouth existence, for the simple reason that they have not sufficient work between the months of November and April to save anything. It is true that in every shop are men that work nearly all the time, but they are men that have gone through the tribulations that the great mass are going through, and have become established in the shops, not because of any greater

ability (for tramp mechanics, as a rule, are the best workmen), but because they live in the city and become established citizens. My answer to question 21 is for this reason: If the Labor Bureau is able to get a complete report regarding labor in the State, it will be seen that just as a workman receives an increase in wages just so does the price of some of the most needful things advance, and so the workman is as bad off as ever. As I understand it, years and ages ago, in fact, the rule of percentage and profit was laid down. And to-day merchants and manufacturers and monopolists figure a certain percentage for profit. Now, if the wages of the employes in any industry are advanced, inevitably the employer raises the price of the commodity, whatever it may be, so that in the end the man gets no advance. Organized labor is intended to benefit all, not one. We believe that a man should receive enough wages so that he can save a legitimate per cent. of it, but is it possible to illustrate? If I wish to rent a house I am forced to go nearly to the outskirts of the city, and then pay at least \$12 per month for a 4-room cottage. Then, added to this, is fuel, street car fare every day, and no access to the city proper. If I determine to stay in the central part of the city I must pay from \$15 to \$20 monthly for two furnished rooms, and if I wish the same rooms unfurnished I get them for about \$3 per month discount. Added to this is all the other expense. It is a very complex problem for us, but it is making serfs out of the best manhood and womanhood in the world to-day, as is thoroughly demonstrated by the number of crimes committed every day of the year. Men and women are not criminals from choice, but from force of circumstances. A starved animal is more ferocious than one well fed. I could write more, but it is unnecessary. I hope there will come a change for the better some time. If men would only be men, and believe that we are all human, then we could all live."

No. 9—Salesman; single; has worked continuously during the year, earning \$720; belongs to labor organization; carries \$5,000 insurance, and has saved \$350 out of his earnings for the year, and carries \$2,000 accident insurance in addition to life.

No. 10—Car worker; single; has worked almost continuously, earning \$700; has received increase in pay by promotion; belongs to labor organization; carries \$3,500 life insurance, and has invested out of this and former savings \$2,000 during the year, and advocates the establishment of an eight-hour day without reduction in pay.

No. 11—Department manager; aged 39; married, with two persons depending upon him for support; has not lost a day's time during the year, and earns \$25 per week; does not belong to a labor organization or own a home, and fails to state anything regarding savings, legislation or work of the Bureau.

No. 12—Saleslady; aged 17, with mother depending upon her for support; has been idle most of the time, and when at

work from 8 in the morning till 6 at night made but \$5 per week. No home, and all earnings used for groceries and rent.

No. 13—Bricklayer; aged 57; married, with four persons depending upon him for support; has lost 160 days' time during the year, and earned \$765; belongs to labor organization; carries \$2,000 fraternal life insurance; owns home valued at \$2,000, but has not saved any money during the past year. Advocates an employers' liability act, and thinks the Bureau should use all means "to secure the passage of a compulsory arbitration law," and says: "Had we had such a law the past year peace and prosperity would be ours, instead of riot and bloodshed, the destruction of happy homes and prostration of business in general."

No. 14—Car painter; aged 38; married, with two persons to support; has lost but fourteen days during the year, on account of sickness and vacation; earned \$807.30, working nine hours per day; belongs to labor organization; has expended for fuel, clothing, rent, and sundry expenses, \$774.85; carries \$1,000 fraternal life insurance, but has not saved any money during the past two years. Advocates the appointment of more deputy commissioners under the Commissioner of Labor, in order that the welfare of the laboring classes could be better looked after in the enforcing of the laws already on the statute books concerning their interests.

No. 15—Railway conductor; aged 39; married, with seven persons to support; has not lost any time during the year; earned an average wage of \$3.70 per day; has received an increase in pay of 15 per cent. by demand of committee from labor organization of which he is a member; has expended \$710 during the year in maintaining his family; carries \$5,000 life and accident insurance; owns a home valued at \$3,500, and has saved \$700 during the past two years. Advocates the passage of a law making it compulsory on the part of railway corporations to employ more men in train crews in handling trains on mountain roads, on account of the increased size of trains now being handled.

No. 16—Machine woodworker; aged 48; married, with four persons to support; has lost considerable time during the year, but at his own request; earned about \$600, and has not received any increase in pay; reports sanitary conditions as good, being equal to any place in which he has ever worked; carries \$1,500 fraternal insurance; does not own home, and has not been able to save any money for the past two years. This schedule being one of the most complete received in the answers to questions propounded, the reply to No. 21 is herewith given in full: No. 21, "In what way can the Bureau of Labor Statistics best promote the interests of the wage-earners and the people of the State?" is answered as follows: "By telling the truth strictly according as it is found, shielding no one. I wish to observe, further, under question 21, that the Bureau of Labor can benefit

the cause of humanity in the State of Colorado at the present time by pointing out clearly the conditions and all the acts leading up to the present time, showing clearly the great class struggle now raging on the economic and political battlefield; showing up where a radical class-conscious capitalist is using all the powers of a great State to crush a class-conscious workman's organization out of existence; and as this hating ruler is a member of the large or trust representative, the Republican party, and as he is being supported strongly by that (has been) great middle class, the Democratic party; and by pointing out at this time how the workers will be swayed to vote for some class-conscious Democratic labor hater, and then to clearly recommend the workers to unite on a straight labor ticket, a party of emancipators, the Labor Commissioner could clearly point out the follies of the present infernal, murderous system, and show the workers where the burden rests solely with them to change the same by a united effort at the ballot-box. In this way our Labor Commissioner would do the workers of the world a noble service and render the whole human race a lasting benefit. The final emancipation of the working class will be the crowning glory of man, and will be the ushering in of the Brotherhood of Man. Will our Colorado Labor Commissioner become the leader of the emancipators? This is a grand opportunity. Will he act? It is up to him to point the way. I have answered these questions as briefly and as clearly as I know how, and give my opinion in all seriousness, and the suggestions are given in good faith."

No. 17—Bricklayer; aged 63; married, with seven persons to support; has worked about one-half of the year, owing to scarcity of work, earning \$750; belongs to labor organization; carries \$1,000 life insurance; expended \$900 for household expenses and has not been able to save any money for the past two years. Advocates an eight-hour law, a law prohibiting trust combinations and ownership of large tracts of land by foreign capitalists, restrictions placed upon the Chief Executive of the power assumed, in which he thinks constitutional rights are ignored; also a law holding employers responsible for accidents from criminal negligence on their part.

No. 18—Stationary engineer; aged 39; single; works ten hours per day, and has lost but five days' time during the year, earning \$720; belongs to labor organization; complains of the sanitary condition of work rooms, owing to improper ventilation; carries insurance and has invested \$161.40 in real estate during the past two years. Advocates the establishment of an eight-hour day and the passage of laws clothing the Labor Commissioner with power to compel people to comply with requests made by his office, and adds under the heading of "remarks": "I believe in legislation in regard to employment agencies, compelling them to treat fairly workingmen and women; in fact,

I believe the State should handle the employment agencies itself."

No. 19—Grocery clerk; aged 37; married; three persons depending upon him for support; worked continuously during the year, and earned \$1,144, and expended an equal amount in maintaining his family; carries \$2,000 insurance, and does not own his home. Advocates the licensing of experienced grocery clerks, the same as engineers and similar classes of employes, and asserts that inexperienced people who hold a job for a short time only are his chief competitors, and hold wages down.

No. 20—Printer; aged 57; married; family of six to support; was employed about 200 days during the year, owing to inability to secure work on account, partially, of advancing age; earned \$450, all of which was expended in maintaining family; belongs to labor organization; owns one-half interest in home valued at \$600, and has not been able to save any money for the past two years. Advocates the establishment of an eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday with full pay, and remarks, in closing, that the adjustment of all trouble between employers and employes be made compulsory by State law, and decision rendered by unbiased commission be final. Said commission to be composed of one laboring man, one capitalist and one disinterested party, chosen or agreed upon by the above two.

No. 21—Shirt hanger, laundry worker; aged 41; married; family of three depending upon him for support; has worked steadily during the year, at the rate of \$11 per week, earning \$572; does not belong to a labor organization, and has not saved anything of great amount during the past two years.

No. 22—Coach carpenter; aged 28; married, with three persons depending upon him for support; lost sixty days' time during the year, and earned \$600 for that period; wages have not been increased; belongs to labor organization; reports one man killed and several injured in shop where employed; carries \$2,000 insurance, but has been unable to save anything during the past two years. Is in favor of an eight-hour day and semi-monthly pay-days.

No. 23—Saleslady; aged 15; single, and contributes to the support of a family of seven; worked ten months during the year, at the rate of \$5 per week, all of which goes to the maintenance of her family, and has nothing to save.

No. 24—Printing pressman; aged 27; married; three persons to support; worked steadily eight hours per day for the entire year, and earned between \$800 and \$1,000; wages decreased during the year 8½ per cent.; member of labor organization; carries \$2,000 insurance; does not own his home, and has not saved anything for the past two years.

No. 25—Carpenter; aged 59; married; five persons depending upon him for support; has worked eleven months during the year, and earned about \$800; belongs to labor organization;

reports sanitary conditions as good in the main; has expended all his earnings in maintaining his family, and nothing has been saved during the past two years. Advocates passage of eight-hour law as benefit to all wage-earners and the public at large, whether union or non-union, and believes that the Bureau could be of great service "by using your influence in the legislative halls for the benefit of wage-earners, showing by statistics that the differences between the employer and wage-earner are too great, and should be adjusted in some way."

No. 26—Cigar stripper (female); single, and assists in the support of her mother; aged 23; earned during the year the sum of \$240, working by the piece; belongs to labor organization; does not own her home, and during the past two years has been unable to save a cent, notwithstanding the fact that she works almost continuously. (This is the first report received in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for this biennial period, and credit is hereby given.)

No. 27—Artist; aged 58; married; worked continuously, when able to; earned hardly enough to eat for the five persons depending upon him for support, with sickness in the family most of the time; does not own home, and has not saved anything for the past two years.

No. 28—Coal miner; married; family of six depending upon him for support; has been idle 210 days during the year, and has earned but \$170; has suffered a decrease in wages of 14 per cent. during year; member of labor organization, owing to which he received an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. in wages; many accidents have occurred in mines in which he has worked, owing to narrow haulage roads without guards; sanitary conditions bad, owing to improper ventilation. In answer to question No. 16, he says: "In Colorado we are not living, we merely exist, and don't know the cost of living; carries \$1,000 fraternal life insurance; owns his own home, but has been unable to save anything during the past biennial period. This gentleman is in favor of a State board of mine examiners for mine managers, foremen and fire bosses, none to hold the position without a certificate of competence; an eight-hour law and the abolishment of company stores, the separating of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from that of the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner elected by the people. In closing, under the heading of "Remarks," this gentleman replies to Question No. 4 as follows: "In Question No. 4 I stated days idle, 210, and the reason, strike. The fact is that the mine here usually works only two or three days in the week in summer time, when there is no strike. If the Coal Mine Inspector would enforce the law in regard to ventilation it would be a blessing to the coal miner, but I know it has not been done."

No. 29—Cashier; aged 55; single; worked steadily during year and earned \$720; working ten hours per day and seven days a week; does not belong to labor organization; does not carry

any insurance, and does not own a home, but has saved \$600 during the past two years.

No. 30—Cigarmaker; aged 28; four persons depending upon him for support; has worked steadily during year, by the piece, and earned \$841.50; belongs to labor organization; does not carry any life insurance, and during the past two years has saved and invested \$200.

No. 31—Baker; aged 31; married; family of two to support; worked ten months during the year, and earned about \$800; has received an increase in pay during the year by asking for same, which was granted, and now receives \$18 per week; carries \$2,000 life insurance, and has on deposit \$250 saved during the past two years. Thinks the Bureau could be made more effective by being given authority to enforce the laws now in existence, and appropriation made for prosecutions for violations thereof; advocates passage of law prohibiting "basement bakeries," and under the heading of "Remarks" gives the following information: "If general public could see places where their daily bread is made, they would not buy any more 'bakery goods.' Some of our bakeries here are filthy and not for the benefit of the public's general health. A bake shop inspector could help this condition, with strict laws behind him."

No. 32—Locomotive engineer; aged 34; married; three persons depending upon him for support; has worked from twelve to eighteen hours per day during the summer, and from twelve to twenty-four hours during the winter, and has earned \$1,000 during the year; belongs to labor organization; does not own home, but carries \$4,500 insurance, and has saved \$600 and invested the same amount during the past two years.

No. 32—Machinist; married; four persons depending upon him for support; works eight hours per day, and has lost seventy days' time during the year; earned \$900; has had increase in pay during that time by agreement with company and committee of the union of which he is a member; has expended \$815 in maintaining his family, and has not been able to save anything during the past two years.

No. 33—Tinner; married; aged 38, with four persons depending upon him for support; owing to dullness in business, lost about thirty days' time during the year; earned about \$990; wages increased by reason of strike, amounting to 25 cents per day; member of labor organization; carries \$2,000 life insurance; does not own his home, but has saved \$300 during the past two years.

No. 34—Coal miner; married, with six persons depending upon him for support; has been idle 261 days, owing to strike, and has no record of amount earned during the year; belongs to labor organization; four men killed during the year in workings in which he was engaged, one by electricity and three by falling of rock in the mine; carries membership in the I. O. O. F., and

has not saved anything during the past two years. Advocates and believes in the enactment of the eight-hour law, that the mine inspection law be strictly enforced, and that the inspector be elected by the people, the scrip system and all substitutes for United States currency abolished, and strongly advocates the establishment and enforcement of the semi-monthly pay-day.

No. 35—Waiter; aged 23; married; four persons depending upon him for support; has worked but seven months during the year, owing to sickness, and has earned \$420; belongs to labor organization, and earns \$3 per day; complains of the sanitary conditions of places where he has been employed; carries \$1,000 insurance; owns his own home, valued at \$1,600, but has not saved anything during the past two years. Is in favor of an eight-hour day and the closing of all gambling establishments.

No. 36—Barber; aged 35; married; family of six depending upon him for support; has worked continuously during the year, and earned about \$1,100; received an increase of \$2 per week during 1903, which is still in force; belongs to labor organization; costs him about \$70 per month to maintain his family; carries \$2,000 accident insurance; saved several hundred dollars during the past two years. Advocates passage of law making barber schools illegal, as they are mostly conducted on the fraud order.

No. 37—Clothing and shoe salesman; aged 40; married; family of five depending upon him for support; out of employment 120 days owing to sickness, and earned \$15 per week during the time employed; belongs to labor organization; has expended \$899 for support of family; does not carry any insurance; does not own home, and has not been able to save any money for the past two years. Thinks we should have a better State government and a national law passed prohibiting the admission of foreigners who have less than \$500.

No. 38—Press feeder; aged 20; single; works nine hours per day and earns \$9 per week; has lost but ten days' time during the year; belongs to labor organization; reports sanitary conditions of work rooms good; owns a home valued at \$200; has saved \$75 during the past two years, exclusive of insurance.

No. 39—Machinist; married; aged 45; family of four depending upon him for support; has worked continuously during the year, earning \$3.70 per day; has received an increase of 2 cents per hour by asking for it; belongs to labor organization; complains severely of the sanitary conditions existing in the places in which he works, reporting them filthy in the extreme; carries \$2,000 life insurance in a fraternal organization, but has been unable to save anything during the past two years; believes in an eight-hour day and freedom of action in a political sense, insofar as action is concerned in voting as you see fit.

No. 40—Cook; aged 39; married; family of three depending upon him for support; has worked continuously during the year and earned \$1,200; belongs to labor organization; carries \$1,000

fraternal life insurance; owns his own home, valued at \$500, and has saved very little during the past two years. Advocates an eight-hour day for all wage-earners and believes that the Labor Commissioner should be given more power and should have the authority to compel the enforcement of all laws enacted by the several Legislatures for the protection of the wage-earners—notably the anti-scrip law, bi-weekly pay-day, etc.; he should also have power to protect the worker from losses by rascal firms and corporations, and closes his report as follows: "The appropriation by the Legislature for this office is not sufficient to enable its occupant to do the work required of him. His should be a separate office; subordinate to no one but the people. He should be appointed by recommendation of the laboring people, through the labor unions, and should be non-political, holding office until a demand for his recall is made by vote of large majority of the labor unions. All the officers who are appointed to carry out State labor laws, such as mining inspectors, etc., should work under his supervision, and should be appointed by him. The laboring people form the great majority of the people of all states. Their interests are not given the attention their importance warrants; hence, non-enforcement of good laws passed by the Legislature is the cause of most of the deplorable strikes that have partially destroyed the business prosperity of this State the last year. A proper enforcement of these laws would have prevented these strikes. We need some official whose duty it shall be to see that they are enforced. Having had business with the two Deputy Commissioners, the Hon. J. T. Smith and Hon. W. H. Montgomery, I desire to say that I have always found them prompt, courteous and efficient in doing all in the power of their office to benefit the wage-earning class."

No. 41—Waiter; aged 37; married; four persons depending upon him for support; works from 11 to 14 hours per day six days in the week, but rests the seventh; earns \$2 per day; received an increase during the year owing to action of organization of which he is a member; complains of the sanitary conditions of several places in which he has been employed; does not own home, and states that he is lucky to make enough to pay expenses. Believes in government ownership of railways, and thinks the Bureau could be of greater service to the public if laws were passed providing for the appointment of a man of good experience in the line he makes his living at. For instance, a cook or a waiter to look after the hotels and restaurants in regard to the goods they give the public, and the sanitary condition of places in which they were prepared and served.

No. 42—Printer; aged 41; married; four persons depending upon him for support; has been idle 36 days during the year, and earned about \$950; belongs to labor organization; carries \$2,500 insurance; owns his own home; valued at \$4,500, and has invested \$50 for a pair of lots during the past year. Advocates an eight-hour day and compulsory medical and sanitary inspections

for cities. Thinks that the Bureau could be made more effective by increasing the powers of the Commissioner, so as to act as mediator in all labor disputes.

No. 43—Locomotive engineer; aged 42; married; eight persons depending upon him for support; lost eighty days' time during the year on account of sickness and injuries, and earned about \$1,400; belongs to labor organization; has received an increase in wages during the year amounting to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per mile; carries \$3,000 life and \$2,000 accident insurance; owns his own home, valued at \$1,800, and has saved \$275 during the past two years. Strongly urges the passage of arbitration laws.

No. 44—Bricklayer; aged 35; married; four persons depending upon him for support; works eight hours summer and winter; has lost fifty days' time during the year; has earned \$485; belongs to labor organization, and has regular schedule of wages for all members; carries \$3,500 life insurance, owns his own home, valued at \$475, but has not been able to save anything for the past two years, owing to dull seasons and labor disturbances. Would like to see legislation passed looking toward employes' insurance, and all laws pertaining to labor strictly enforced by the officers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and sufficient appropriation made for maintenance thereof.

No. 45—Coal miner; aged 40; married; three persons depending upon him for support, has been idle almost the entire time during past year owing to strike, and works from ten to twelve hours per day during the summer and from twelve to sixteen during the winter if he desired to remain at work; received for mining 55 cents for 3,600 pound ton, making from \$2 to \$2.50 per day when at work; belongs to labor organization; increase of 5 cents per ton obtained during the year; owns a home, valued at \$250; does not carry any insurance, and has not been able to save anything for the past two years. Desires to see impartial men in office, honest government and no anarchy.

No. 46—Carpenter; aged 50; single; works eight hours per day; worked about half time at his trade and earned in the neighborhood of \$600; belongs to labor organization (miners); owns his own home, valued at \$1,600, but does not state the amount of savings for the past two years. Advocates a general eight-hour law, direct legislation, and the legal exemption from taxation of personal property to the amount of \$200 or more.

No. 47—Railroad brakeman; aged 34; married; three persons depending upon him for support; worked steadily during the year and earned \$1,200; has not received any increase in wages; belongs to labor organization; carries fraternal insurance; owns his own home, valued at \$300; has saved and invested during the past two years \$1,000.

CHAPTER II.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

The original article on this legislation prepared by the compiler of this report was full and complete, giving a history of the movement looking to the establishment of an eight-hour day in underground mines and underground workings, from the legislation providing for the submission of the constitutional amendment to the people up to the present time, but, owing to the construction of the Attorney General on the act passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly which provides:

"Sec. 2. All officers required by any law of the State to make report to the Legislature, or the Governor, shall deposit the same with the Governor on or before the 15th day of November next preceding the session of the General Assembly; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to place said reports, without delay, in the hands of the person authorized to do the public printing for publication, and to superintend the printing of the same, and to see that it is done in a proper manner. Of each of the reports of all elective State officers there may be printed and published 1,000 copies or less, and of all other reports 250 copies or less; Provided, That there shall be 2,000 copies of each of the reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Engineer and Labor Commissioner; Provided, further, That no report shall exceed three hundred pages. * * * (Session Laws, 1901, page 239.) (This act amended the act approved April 8, 1889, being section 2505 of the general statutes.) It is imperative that this report shall be kept within the prescribed limit, hence the vote on the constitutional amendment by counties, the roster of both houses of the Legislature, and the report of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor on the question, is given in lieu thereof.

"EIGHT HOUR AMENDMENT."

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
ARTICLE V. OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GEN-
ERAL ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	For the Amendment.	Against the Amendment.
Arapahoe	21,243	9,166
Archuleta	239	134
Baca	40	93
Bent	192	214
Boulder	2,391	1,073
Chaffee	952	212
^Cheyenne	51	28
Clear Creek	1,478	154
Conejos	152	1,664
Costilla	283	139
Custer	485	149
Delta	561	207
Dolores	239	16
Douglas	348	300
Eagle	429	116
Elbert	233	263
El Paso	5,901	694
Fremont	2,983	521
Garfield	987	193
Gilpin	991	170
Grand	101	61
Gunnison	1,175	156
Hinsdale	422	21
Huerfano	569	1,900
Jefferson	1,151	643
Kiowa	90	85
Kit Carson	147	155
Lake	3,076	382
La Plata	1,312	166
Larimer	939	726
Las Animas	1,611	601
Lincoln	70	57
Logan	267	162
Mesa	1,220	336
Mineral	463	16
Montrose	513	245
Montezuma	327	72
Morgan	224	342

"EIGHT HOUR AMENDMENT."

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
ARTICLE V. OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GEN-
ERAL ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	For the Amendment.	Against the Amendment.
Otero	1,046	505
Ouray	1,002	198
Park	608	154
Phillips	148	68
Pitkin	950	99
Prowers	370	335
Pueblo	4,416	652
Rio Blanco	200	86
Rio Grande	446	175
Routt	230	91
Saguache	577	96
San Juan	827	69
San Miguel	1,370	115
Sedgwick	100	91
Summit	535	104
Teller	4,686	334
Washington	113	160
Weld	1,242	1,179
Yuma	259	123
Totals	72,980	26,266

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF COLORADO,
Hon. Warren A. Haggott, President and Lieutenant Governor.

Term Expires	No. of District	NAME	Counties of	Politics	Occupation
1904	1	J. Frank Adams.....	Arapahoe	Democrat.....	Stockman
1904	1	Theodore McGuire	Arapahoe	Democrat.....	Politician
1904	1	John A. Rush.....	Arapahoe	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1906	1	Fred W. Bailey.....	Arapahoe	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1906	1	Charles D. Griffith.....	Arapahoe	Democrat.....	Wholesale Broker
1906	1	Gerald Hughes	Arapahoe	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1904	2	Hume Lewis	Pueblo	Democrat.....	Newspaper Man
1904	3	Harry H. Seldomridge.....	El Paso and Teller.....	Democrat.....	Coal Dealer
1906	3	James Owen.....	El Paso and Teller.....	Republican.....	Lawyer
1904	4	Casimiro Barela	Las Animas	Democrat.....	Sheepman
1904	5	Charles B. Ward.....	Boulder	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1906	6	Daniel Healy	Lake	Democrat.....	Mine Manager
1904	7	William L. Clayton.....	Weld	Democrat.....	Lumber Dealer
1904	8	Leander R. West.....	Jefferson and Clear Creek.....	Democrat.....	Farmer
1904	9	Frank A. Moore.....	Fremont	Democrat.....	Oil Well Worker
1906	10	Wm. Augustus Drake.....	Larimer and Boulder.....	Republican.....	Farmer
1904	11	Samuel I. Hallett.....	Pitkin and Gunnison.....	Democrat.....	Mine Manager
1904	12	Harry L. Roberts.....	Clear Creek	Democrat.....	Merchant
1906	12	William A. Hill.....	Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Washington, Logan, Morgan and Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1904	13	Benjamin L. Jefferson.....	Eagle, Routt, Grand and Summit.....	Democrat.....	Doctor

1906	14	R. M. Born.....	Costilla, Conejos, Huerfano.....	Democrat.....	Merchant
1906	15	John Ewing	Saguache, Rio Grande, Mineral.....	Republican.....	Lawyer
1906	16	Horace T. De Long.....	Delta and Mesa.....	Republican.....	School Teacher
1906	17	Wm. S. Buckley.....	Montrose, San Miguel, Dolores.....	Democrat.....	Mine Manager
1906	18	John Kennedy.....	Ouray, San Juan, Hinsdale and Archuleta.....	Democrat.....	Miner
1904	19	George V. Copp.....	La Plata and Montezuma.....	Democrat.....	Dentist
1906	20	Webster Ballinger	Chaffee and Park.....	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1904	21	Edward T. Taylor.....	Garfield, Eagle and Rio Blanco.....	Democrat.....	Lawyer
1904	22	Francis F. Graves.....	Cheyenne, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Kiowa and Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Dentist
1904	23	M. Z. Farwell.....	Otero	Democrat.....	Banker
1904	24	William H. Adams.....	Conejos	Democrat.....	Stockman
1906	25	Frank R. Wood.....	Bent, Prowers, Baca, Las Animas.....	Republican.....	Merchant
1906	27	Frank Pryor	Pueblo and Custer.....	Republican.....	Merchant
1906	28	Arthur Cornforth	Teller, El Paso and Douglas.....	Republican.....	Lawyer
1906	29	Louis G. Campbell.....	Pueblo, Fremont and Teller.....	Republican.....	Lawyer

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF COLORADO.

Hon. B. F. Sanford, Speaker.

Name.	Representing Counties of	Politics.	Occupation.
Atken, L. L.	El Paso and Teller.	Republican.	Manager Coal Co.
Belford, Samuel.	Arapahoe	Democrat	Attorney
Breckenridge, R. G.	Rio Grande.	Republican.	Mill Manager
Church, J. Frank.	Jefferson	Republican.	Farmer and Stockraiser
Cook, E. N.	Boulder	Republican	Miner
Cooper, C. A.	San Juan.	Republican.	Assayer
Davis, Charles.	Weld	Republican.	Miner
Delaney, Daniel, Sr.	Arapahoe	Democrat	Contractor
Dinkel, Wm. M.	Garfield	Democrat	Merchant
Dolph, Cyrus W.	El Paso and Teller.	Republican.	Attorney
Dulin, Geo. D.	Hent and Kiowa.	Republican.	Physician
Fleming, John F.	Eagle	Republican.	Lumber Merchant
Frewen, Frank W.	El Paso and Teller.	Republican.	Engineer
Garcia, Celestino.	Conchos	Republican.	Stockman
Garman, Harvey E.	Arapahoe	Democrat.	Printer
Goblin, Wm. B.	Otero	Republican.	Attorney at Law
Haskins, R. W.	Ouray	Democrat.	Merchant
Hillyer, Granby.	Las Animas, Baca, Prowers.	Republican.	Lawyer
Hoyt, A. B.	Mesa	Republican.	Fruit Grower
Jones, Samuel W.	Summit and Grand.	Republican.	Attorney
Kimball, Frank E.	Lake	Republican.	Merchant
Keen, Perry M.	Pueblo	Republican.	Real Estate

Kelley, W. H.....	Dolores and Montezuma.....	Democrat.....	Publisher
Kinsey, Chas. M.....	El Paso and Teller.....	Republican.....	Mechanical Engineer
Kneisel, Henry.....	Clear Creek.....	Democrat.....	Merchant
Lowell, Hiram A.....	Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Elbert, Boulder, Arapahoe.....	Republican.....	Cattleman
Lytile, James.....	Rio Blanco and Routt.....	Democrat.....	Publisher
Madden, M. J.....	Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Electrician
Madrid, J. M.....	Las Animas.....	Republican.....	Farmer
Marron, John J.....	Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Real Estate
McArthur, C. H.....	Park.....	Democrat.....	Ranchman
McDougal, J. M.....	Gunnison.....	Democrat.....	Lawyer
McGill, Earl D.....	Arapahoe, Yuma, Sedgwick and Phillips.....	Republican.....	Physician
MacKenzie, A. D.....	Custer.....	Democrat.....	Notary Public
McLeod, John A.....	El Paso and Teller.....	Republican.....	Groceryman
Melkiejohn, D. V.....	Delta.....	Republican.....	Physician
Meserve, John B.....	Fremont.....	Republican.....	Attorney
Moler, Jesse R.....	Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Traveling Salesman
Morgan, R. W.....	Boulder and Arapahoe.....	Republican.....	Miner
Morris, Max.....	Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	International Sec. and Treas. Clerks' Assn.
Mulqueen, Andrew E.....	Pitkin.....	Democrat.....	Broker
Murto, Dennis.....	Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Fruit Dealer
Naugle, S. E.....	Logan, Morgan, Arapahoe, Washington.....	Republican.....	Attorney
Pace, Arthur L.....	La Plata.....	Democrat.....	Ranchman and Stockman
Paul, Henry.....	South Arapahoe.....	Democrat.....	Mining and Farming
Richmond, Jas. A.....	Gilpin.....	Republican.....	Physician and Surgeon

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF COLORADO.
Hon. B. F. Sanford, Speaker.

Name.	Representing Counties of	Politics.	Occupation.
Riley, Lewis S.	Conejos Archuleta	Republican	Attorney
Ruble, Alice M.	Arapahoe	Democrat	Housekeeper
Ryan, Chas. M.	Montrose	Republican	Cattle Speculator
Sanchez, Jose E.	Costilla and Huerfano	Republican	Merchant
Sanford, James B.	Douglas	Republican	Physician
Shireman, John K.	Pueblo	Republican	Merchant
Slawson, Wm. C.	Pueblo	Republican	Hotel Keeper
Smith, Matthew M.	Chaffee	Democrat	Locomotive Engineer
Stephen, John B.	El Paso and Teller	Republican	Locomotive Engineer
Stevens, S. H.	Las Animas	Republican	Merchant
Stubbs, Chas. E.	Arapahoe	Democrat	Attorney and Investments
Taylor, W. A.	San Miguel	Democrat	Mining
Tomkins, H. S.	Fremont and Chaffee	Democrat	Farmer
Van Horn, Geo. H.	Larimer	Republican	Lawyer
Warner, Willis A.	Boulder	Republican	Farming and Stockraising
Watson, Henry C.	Weld	Republican	Merchant
Whinnery, Webster S.	Hinsdale and Mineral	Republican	Merchant
White, Michael	Saguache	Democrat	Merchant
Whyte, Geo. W.	Lake	Republican	Merchant

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR ON THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

"Your committee had two bills prepared on the eight-hour law, giving one to J. B. Stephen, in the House, the other to Frank A. Moore, in the Senate. Senator Moore took the bill without any objection, though your committee knew that he had a skeleton bill of his own. He seemed perfectly willing to introduce the measure. When we asked him to introduce an amendment providing for the initiative and referendum he promptly replied that he had one of his own. This confirms your committee in the belief that at that time Senator Moore was willing to act as sponsor for practically the same bill (the wording had been slightly changed), as Stephen had introduced in the House.

"Your committee appeared before the Labor Committee in the Senate, found that the bill had not been introduced, asked that the Moore bill be amended so that the miner's shift would commence when he entered the mouth of the shaft or tunnel. The committee opposed this amendment as a unit. Your committee also asked that the eight-hour law only extend to occupations specially mentioned in the amendment, in order that the Governor might have no excuse for vetoing the measure.

"During the discussion in the Senate the words "chlorine or cyanide" were inserted before ore reduction works, cutting out stamp mills. This motion was made by Rush, assisted by Buckley, who declared that the occupation of a stamp mill worker was "no more hazardous nor dangerous to health than that of a Senator on this floor." When the Stephen bill came over from the House there was a strong attempt made to include the stamp mills. Buckley reiterated his statements and said that there were no differences that could not be settled between the mill managers and employees. Ward opposed their inclusion persistently on the ground of constitutionality. Griffith and Hughes made speeches against it. Hallett, Rush, Hill, Lewis, West and others remained silent, but were opposed to the proposition. The Republicans caucused and stood for it. On second reading 13 votes were cast for it and 17 against. Those voting for it were Ballinger, Healy, Roberts, Jefferson, Kennedy, Moore, Ewing, Campbell, Cornforth, Drake, De Long, Pryor and Wood. Owen was in the chair. There were no negative votes on third reading.

"The eight-hour bills in the House were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, composed of the following members: Kimball, Aitken, Cooper, Breckenridge, McLeod, Riley, Whyte, Fleming, Whinnery, MacKenzie, Kneisel, Paul and De Long. Stephen, Frewen, Morris and Whinnery each introduced eight-hour bills. After a long delay, during which

two open meetings were held, and at which J. B. Grant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Crawford Hill of the Boston Smelting Company, Caldwell Yeaman of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, J. C. Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and others appeared before the committee. Three reports were made. The majority report, concurred in by Kimball, Aitken, Cooper, Breckenridge, Riley, Whyte, Kneisel and Paul, made section 2 of the bill read as follows: "Be it provided that this act shall be applicable only to persons required to work where the air is so charged with deleterious fumes, substances or gases as to be unhealthy, or where the danger to life and limb is greater than in ordinary occupations. In all works or employments within the meaning of this act the time constituting the eight (8) hour work day within the twenty-four (24) hours shall begin and end when the workman actually takes up his work and ceases his labor within the said period of eight (8) hours."

"McLeod and Whinnery made the last sentence of the above section 2, and MacKenzie and Delaney recommended the substitution of the Moore bill.

"After some three days' discussion Meserve introduced an amendment to the Stephen bill that was practically a new bill. It passed third reading February 28.

"The Senate received the bill March 2; the House received the bill back April 1. On the evening of April 4 Stephen came from an interview with the Attorney General, in which he had pronounced the bill invalid because it spoke of corporations instead of officers and agents, and provided for imprisonment. Your committee urged the necessity of concurring in the Senate's amendments; to do otherwise was to put the bill in the Speaker's power; he had shown his hand before. A number of special orders had been made for the closing day of the session. Immediately after opening there was an attempt made to take up the Senate's amendments to the Stephen bill. It was ruled out of order. Stephen stated that the Speaker had promised him that he (the Speaker), would allow the bill to come up that afternoon. Several motions were made for that purpose, all of which were ruled out of order. It was nearly 6 o'clock before Stephen made a motion to non-concur in the Senate's amendments. Whinnery moved an amendment to concur, one of the commonest motions. The Speaker ruled it out of order and declared Stephen's motion carried on a viva voce vote, though there was a demand for a roll call.

"It was almost 11 o'clock when the Speaker announced the conference committee—Whyte, Kimball and Stubbs. They never reported.

"The Speaker's rulings were arbitrary in the extreme, but there is no doubt that they reflected the wishes of the body. He saved them from going on record. There is but little doubt that the majority were purchased and the minority were not

strenuous in their efforts to reach decisive action. The attempts made were perfunctory and merely intended to keep up appearances. They deceived no one."

HOUSE BILL NO. 1—BY STEPHEN.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the period of employment for all persons who are employed or engaged at work in underground mines or who are employed in underground workings, or who are employed or engaged at work in smelters or in ore reduction works, or who are employed or engaged about or attending blast furnaces, shall not exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours, and the hours of the said employment shall be consecutive; Provided, That in case of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger, the period may be longer during the continuance of the exigency or emergency.

Sec. 2. That in underground mines and in underground workings, the time when the workman starts into the tunnel, adit, excavation or shaft, and the reasonable time which it takes him, or is necessarily consumed by him in arriving at the surface, shall be included in the eight (8) hours of employment, or work. In all other works or employments within the meaning of this act, the time constituting the eight (8) hour work day within the twenty-four (24) hours shall begin and end where the workman actually takes up his work and ceases his labor within the said period of eight (8) hours.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons, firm or co-partnership, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of section one (1) or section two (2) of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars.

Sec. 4. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of any offense under this act, subject to the right of appeal, as provided for in cases of assault and battery.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

"This passed the House early in the session, with scarcely any opposition. In the Senate Hallett took it as his bill on the special calendar. The bill follows:

HOUSE BILL NO. 35.

Be It Enacted by General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership

or corporation to require any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, to labor or work in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store, or in or about coal or other mines, or any other occupation not herein enumerated which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous, for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day, except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger, or in the week before and following Christmas day. Provided, that any child between the age of fourteen and sixteen years coming within the provisions thereof, if in the opinion of the judge of the County Court of the county in which said child resides it would be for its best interest to be so exempted. Application may be made in writing to any County Judge by any such child, its parent or guardian, to be granted such exemption, when it shall be the duty of such judge to hear the same and inquire particularly into the nature of the employment sought. No fees shall be charged or collected in any such case.

Sec. 2. All paper mills, cotton mills and factories where wearing apparel for men or women is made, ore reduction mills or smelters, factories, shops of all kinds and stores may be held to be unhealthful and dangerous occupations within the meaning of this act at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. No woman of sixteen years of age or more shall be required to work or labor for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop, or store for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation, where such labor, work or occupation, by its nature, requires the woman to stand or be upon her feet, in order to satisfactorily perform her labors, work or duty in such occupation and employment.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ any child under the age of fourteen years in any underground works or mine, or any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than three months.

Sec. 5. Any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act or shall require a greater number of hours of work or labor than herein specified of any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, in any employment or occupation herein enumerated, or any other which shall be deemed by the courts as unhealthful, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than two nor more than four months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court for each offense.

Sec. 6. All district attorneys shall be required to make prosecutions for all violations of this act, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being violated by any person, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 11, 1903.

Respectfully submitted by Colorado State Federation of Labor."

JOHN C. SULLIVAN,
President.

H. B. WATERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

GUY E. MILLER,
Legislative Committee

SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO.

During the past biennial period very few changes have been made in the scale of wages paid throughout the State, some organizations having secured a slight advance in money or a reduction in hours without a reduction in pay, while some have conceded a slight reduction for the purpose of obtaining an eight or nine-hour day instead of ten hours. The following table, giving the minimum and maximum scales, is as correct as can be obtained by correspondence and personal investigation:

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Awning Makers	\$ 2.25 to \$ 2.75	Per day
Bakers	12.00 to 25.00	Per week
Barbers	12.00 to 25.00	Per week
Bindery Girls	7.00 to 10.00	Per week
Blacksmiths	2.25 to 4.00	Per day
Blacksmiths' Helpers	1.50 to 2.50	Per day
Boiler Makers	2.75 to 4.00	Per day
Boot and Shoe Makers.....	2.75 to 3.50	Per day
Book Binders	18.00 to 25.00	Per week
Brewery Workmen	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
Brick Layers	4.50 to 6.00	Per day
Brick Moulders	3.00 to 4.00	Per day
Brickyard Laborers	1.75 to 3.00	Per day
Broom Makers	1.50 to 2.50	Per day

SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO—Continued.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Butchers	12.00 to 20.00	Per week
Bar Tenders	12.00 to 30.00	Per week
Brakemen	65.00 to 90.00	Per month
Carpenters	2.75 to 4.00	Per day
Cabinet Makers	2.50 to 4.00	Per day
Candy Makers	1.00 to 5.00	Per day
Coal Miners	2.50 to 4.00	Per day
Carriage Makers	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
Carriage Trimmers	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
Cigar Makers	12.00 to 22.00	Per week
Carriage Painters	2.50 to 4.00	Per day
Cooks (with meals).....	12.00 to 25.00	Per week
Coopers	2.50 to 3.00	Per day
Cornice Makers	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
Cowboys (with board).....	25.00 to 35.00	Per month
Conductors (street car).....	1.75 to 2.50	Per day
Civil Engineers	8.00 to 15.00	Per day
Chambermaids (with board and room)	12.00 to 25.00	Per month
Drug Clerks	12.00 to 22.50	Per week
Dentists	8.00 to 20.00	Per week
Electricians	65.00 to 85.00	Per month
Electrical Workers	3.60 to 4.25	Per day
Factory Operatives	2.40 to 15.00	Per week
Farm Hands (with board).....	15.00 to 25.00	Per month
Gas and Steam Fitters.....	3.50 to 4.00	Per day
Grocery Clerks	8.00 to 17.50	Per week
Grainers	4.00 to 5.00	Per day
Granite Cutters	4.00	Per day
Gardeners (with board).....	20.00 to 30.00	Per month
Glass Blowers	6.00 to 10.00	Per day
Glaziers	3.00 to 3.50	Per day
Garment Workers	5.50 to 9.00	Per week
Harness Makers	2.25 to 3.25	Per day
Hatters	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
Hod Carriers	2.50 to 4.00	Per day
Horse Shoers	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
House Maids (with board and room)...	15.00 to 25.00	Per month
House Painters	3.00 to 4.00	Per day
Iron Moulders	3.25 to 4.00	Per day

SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO—Continued.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Job Pressmen	13.00 to 18.00	Per week
Janitors	30.00 to 50.00	Per month
Jewelers	3.00 to 4.50	Per day
Line Men	2.85 to 3.20	Per day
Laundry Girls	4.00 to 9.00	Per week
Laundry Men	6.00 to 15.00	Per week
Linotypers	21.00 to 30.00	Per week
Lithographers	15.00 to 21.00	Per week
Locksmiths	2.50 to 3.25	Per day
Locomotive Engineers	100.00 to 150.00	Per month
Lathers	3.00 to 4.00	Per day
Laborers	1.50 to 2.50	Per day
Locomotive Firemen	65.00 to 100.00	Per month
Marble Cutters and Polishers.....	4.00	Per day
Milliners	7.50 to 15.00	Per week
Millers	12.00 to 15.00	Per week
Millers' Helpers	1.50 to 2.00	Per day
Machine Wood Workers.....	2.75 to 3.25	Per day
Machinists	2.50 to 3.50	Per day
Miners, Metalliferous	2.50 to 4.00 (av. abt. \$3)	Per day
Mallers, Newspaper	15.00 to 20.00	Per week
Meat Cutters	15.00 to 22.50	Per week
Musicians	3.00 to 5.00	Per day
Nurses, Trained	2.00 to 5.00	Per day
Plasterers	3.00 to 4.25	Per day
Printers	15.00 to 30.00	Per week
Plumbers	4.00 to 4.50	Per day
Printing Pressmen	21.00 to 25.00	Per week
Press Assistants	12.00 to 17.75	Per week
Photo Engravers	18.00 to 25.00	Per week
Porters	5.00 to 10.00	Per week
Pumpmen, in mines.....	3.50 to 4.50	Per day
Paper Hangers	3.00 to 3.50	Per day
Pullman Car Conductors.....	75.00	Per month
Pattern Makers	3.25 to 3.50	Per day
Railroad Conductors	125.00	Per month
Reporters, on daily papers.....	15.00 to 25.00	Per week
Retail Clerks, dry goods.....	4.50 to 18.00	Per week
Sign Painters	2.50 to 4.00	Per day
Seamstresses	6.00 to 12.00	Per week

SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO—Concluded.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Soap Makers	1.50 to 3.00	Per day
Soap Makers' Helpers.....	1.00 to 1.50	Per day
Saw Mill Men (with board).....	1.50 to 4.00	Per day
Section Men	1.40 to 1.75	Per day
Stage Employes, Theatrical.....	10.00 to 20.00	Per week
Stone Cutters	3.60 to 4.00	Per day
Stone Masons	3.00 to 4.00	Per day
Stationary Engineers	40.00 to 125.00	Per month
Structural Iron Workers.....	2.20 to 2.60	Per day
Stereotypers	21.00 to 30.00	Per week
Stenographers	35.00 to 100.00	Per month
Switchmen	65.00 to 75.00	Per month
Smelter Men	1.50 to 3.50	Per day
Stable Men	35.00 to 50.00	Per month
Tailloresses	10.00 to 18.00	Per week
Tailors	13.00 to 25.00	Per week
Telephone Girls	35.00 to 50.00	Per month
Tile Setters	4.00	Per day
Tinsmiths	2.50 to 4.00	Per day
Teamsters	1.50 to 3.50	Per day
Typewriters	30.00 to 75.00	Per month
Telegraph Operators	50.00 to 80.00	Per month
Upholsterers	2.00 to 3.50	Per day
Walters (with meals).....	4.00 to 17.50	Per week
Waitresses (with meals).....	4.00 to 15.00	Per week
Wood Workers	2.70 to 3.00	Per day

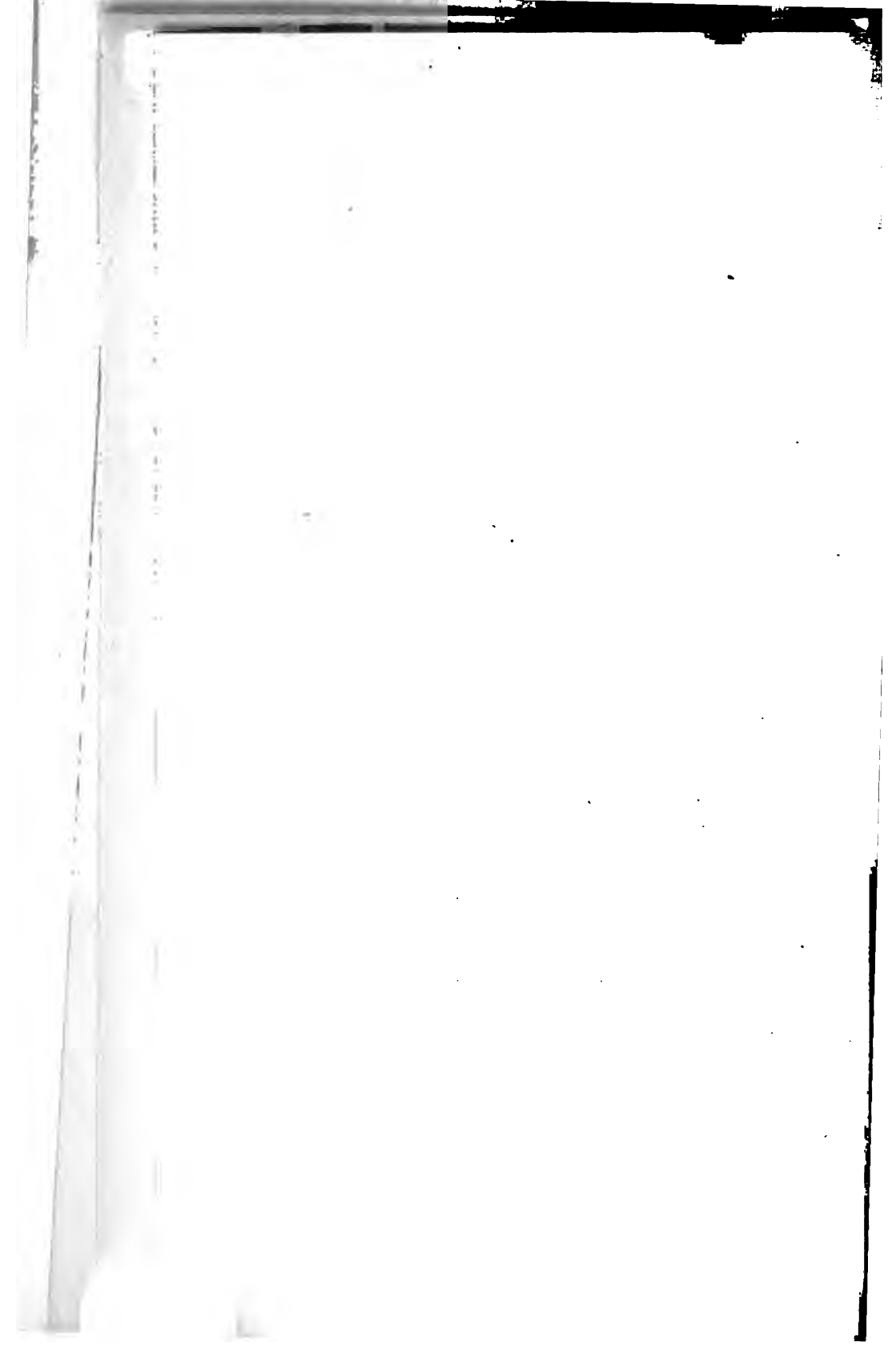
COST OF LIVING—PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Far more important in many respects to the wage-earning class than any other question, is, how far a dollar will go in maintaining his family in buying the greater quantity of goods, than at times the question of how much per day he must demand for his labor. Insofar as the following information will guide the worker and the public at large, it is given with the assurance that it is reliable, and will serve as a guide to those who may contemplate a removal from one part of the country to the other, and the basing of what it will cost to maintain the family will also aid in assisting the reader to determine what scale of wage he should receive to properly care for those depending upon him for support.

Copies of the blanks as filled out were forwarded to the leading mercantile establishments at the county seat of each county in the State, and the replies are here submitted; for the counties not represented no reply was received, and no report is made for that county. The name of the county, in the table, is first given, and the name of the city or town that is county seat is given in connection therewith, which gives a good idea of prevailing prices in the different parts of the State:

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The question of immigration enters largely into the industrial conditions of the United States, considered from whatever standpoint, and the different labor organizations of the country have almost universally maintained that the restriction of immigration would go farther in eliminating trade disturbances than any other legislation that could be enacted. Be that as it may, the fact still remains that the continued increase, notably during the past two years, when the grand total for that period reached the enormous number of 1,669,916, while for the previous six years, 1897 to 1902, inclusive, the grand total amounted to but 2,357,079, the increase can be readily appreciated. The following pages will give to the reader some idea of where they came from, where they arrived, and the ages of the people that America will have to provide for.



PRICES PROPORTIONED TO CONSUMPTION.

(Dun's Index Number from Dun's Review.)

In the following table the course of prices of commodities is shown with due allowance for the relative importance of each. Quotations of all the necessities of life are taken, including whisky and tobacco, and in each case the price is multiplied by the annual per capita consumption, which precludes any one commodity having more than its proper weight in the aggregate. For example, the price of a bushel of wheat is multiplied by 5.55, representing the annual per capita consumption of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for food, and the remainder as allowance for seed. The price per pound of coffee is taken 9 times, of cheese 23, of chemicals only fractions of an ounce in some cases. Thus, wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the index, but changes in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. For convenience of comparison and economy of space the prices are grouped in seven classes: Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, etc.; other food includes fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing covers the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woolen, cotton, silk, and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as the minor metals, tin, lead, copper, etc., and coal and petroleum; miscellaneous include many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs. The third decimal is given for accuracy of comparison; thus, \$101.587 representing \$101.58 and seven-tenths of a cent. This figure does not purport to show the exact average annual cost of living on January 1, 1902, because wholesale prices are taken and all luxuries omitted. Its economic value is in showing the percentage of advance or decline from month to month.

CHAPTER III.

STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, BOYCOTTS, ETC.

The two years covered by this report will undoubtedly go down in history as being more important in this relation than any similar period for any state in the Union, as Colorado seemed to have been selected as the battlefield between organized capital, represented by the various corporations, Citizens' Alliances and manufacturers' associations on the one side, and organized labor on the other. The principal fight, however, has been made upon organizations with Socialistic tendencies and those which have openly declared in favor of Socialism, either by action of their annual conventions particularly, or because the constitutions contain some clause favoring combined political action along Socialistic lines.

Strikes and lockouts are the weapons of these two contending factions, and there can be no question in the minds of fair-thinking, conservative people, that grave errors have been made by both parties in the use thereof. Strikes and the causes for them have been studied and attempts made to explain or give valid reasons therefor, but the fact still remains, as proven by statistics, that, considered from a financial standpoint, little permanent gain has been made by such action. The same can be said of the lockout, but in addition it can also be said that as between the two there is less justification for the lockout, and it is more cowardly.

The history of strikes shows conclusively that among the trades that are the more thoroughly organized and older in experience strikes are rare and only ordered as a last resort, while the younger organizations, imbued with the desire to benefit the condition of the membership, are anxious to test their strength and gain a victory, if possible, often involving the older organizations that may be affiliated or allied with them in some manner, resulting in a sympathetic strike.

The benefits accruing, which the general public enjoys as well as the organizations, are not very thoroughly understood. Many people look upon the organizer, business agent, or other

representative of unions, as a menace to the community and a general disturber of conditions, while the reverse is generally the truth. Mr. John Stafford concisely states this matter in the following manner:

"When trades are not organized into permanent unions the grievances they are obliged to put up with often cause great irritation, and long, disastrous strikes. When they are well organized strikes are avoided in nearly all cases. The Cigarmakers' union prevented over 200 strikes in three years. Ten of the leading unions in England, numbering 154,000 men, expended during one year over \$1,250,000, of which enormous sum just 6 per cent. was expended for strikes. In diminishing strikes, unions also diminish the opportunities of the criminal classes in large cities to commit acts of vandalism and robbery, which often accompany large strikes."

Insofar as organization is concerned, the wage-earners long years ago found it necessary to combine, to protect their interests against the exactions of capitalists, and it will go on and on for years to come, but strikes will also come until such time as both organizations—labor and capital—realize that rights exist that must be respected by both. Mr. Edward Irving says that thus far the main aim of the wage-earners has not been to make themselves independent of capitalism, but merely to prevent their employers from reducing their wages below a living limit, and none can deny that this was the original intention of the organizers of the majority of the labor unions. Their chief weapons are the strike and the boycott. This method is not a cure for the evils of money monopoly or for the resulting concentration of wealth. Strikes and boycotts sometimes help a single trade or local organization, but they generally do it at the expense of all other trades and professions. Combinations of labor lead to combinations of capital, and strikes and boycotts give rise to lockouts and black lists.

Whether organization of labor in Colorado is primarily responsible for the later combinations of capital, outside of corporate organization, is a question, but that aggression on one side leads to combination on the other, goes without saying. That the thorough organization of particular trades and callings gave incentive to merchants and manufacturers to organize, is a self-evident fact. The manufacturers' associations and Citizens' Alliances that have been organized during the past two years, the aggressive manner in which they have entered the field, the amount of money which has been expended, the literature published and distributed by them, must be taken as evidence of their ultimate intention. That a fight for the "open shop," which means the employment of union or non-union persons at their discretion, was the policy to be pursued, has been amply illustrated, and the fight is still on. With advocates that are intelligent,

able and crafty on both sides, the outcome may be watched with considerable interest.

That the trades-unionist will fight the "open shop" proposition every member of organized labor and the employers of labor well know, and the impending conflict will demonstrate some things that five years ago were little dreamed of. The employers have had many decisions rendered by the different courts sustaining many of their contentions, but on the other hand the union employe has been upheld in every case in his right to work for whom he pleases and to quit, or strike, when he gets ready, if his fellow workmen are obnoxious to him by reason of not belonging to a union.

It is not within the province of this report to enlarge upon any of the subjects covered by expressing personal opinions, but to give dates, facts and figures, based upon information gained by personal investigation or answers to questions propounded in the different blanks sent out by the department; so that any inaccuracies that may appear may be ascribed to misinformation.

While the number of strikes in Colorado during the past two years have been less than reported for the previous biennial period, the magnitude, cost and far-reaching influences have been so great as to attract national attention, even to the extent of discussion and introduction in the United States Senate of petitions, statements from both contending parties, and resolutions, all of which were published in the Congressional Record and reprinted and issued as Senate public documents, in small editions, it is true, but again reprinted by the different factions and distributed broadcast, in order that the public might be placed in possession of facts and enabled to arrive at a decision as to the merits of the controversy. This particularly refers to the great strike of the metalliferous miners of 1903-04.

It is to be regretted that space of this report is so limited, for the entire matter should be published, but the compiler will give all the salient points and allow the reader to form his own opinion.

The one strike that has attracted the greatest attention, caused the largest loss to the mine owners, and great suffering to the parties engaged therein, has been the metalliferous strike.

The labor question, not only in Colorado, but throughout the civilized world, is rapidly assuming gigantic proportions, and the day appears to be not far distant when it will enter largely into the politics of our country, and will have much to do in shaping its destinies—a fact that is quite apparent in Colorado at the present time.

In dealing with the question of strikes in the metalliferous camps of Colorado, it will be impossible for us to go into detail as much as we would like, as the resources of our office are

inadequately equipped for so gigantic a work; so we will confine ourselves to the more important.

STRIKE OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

The Western Federation of Miners, which had its origin in Butte, Montana, in the year 1893, grew quite rapidly in numbers, till at the present date it has some 40,000 to 50,000 members in good standing on its books, and embraces the states of Colorado, Arizona, Utah, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, British Columbia, South Dakota, and perhaps a few scattering in other territory.

Until the year 1902, this organization had but few members among the employes of the smelter and reduction works of Colorado, although the organization was very strong in most of the mining towns, and especially in the Cripple Creek district. In 1902 there was an effort made to unionize the smelter and reduction works, but it failed to meet with success, except in Colorado City, where a union was formed in 1902, August 14th. This union was called The Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 125, of the Western Federation of Miners.

The United States Reduction and Refining Co. has two plants at Colorado City, the Standard and the Colorado mills. There are also two other mills in this city, the Portland and the Telluride, each being operated by a separate company.

The managers of these mills do not appear to have been pleased with the idea of the Western Federation reaching out and taking in those who were not miners, and, as a natural consequence, resisted the unionizing of their employes in this organization, and perhaps there may have been a little discrimination, which, however, did not appear quite clear on investigation.

The Federation claimed that the management discriminated against the members of this union, both in the employing and also the discharging; that is, the non-union man got the preference when there was a job to let, and the union man got the preference when a man was to be let out. But this point has not been made quite clear; but it is reasonably clear that both sides, about this time, were looking for and expecting trouble.

A gentleman by the name of A. K. Crane, who appears to have helped organize the union, was charged as being a spy, or detective, in the employ of the different smelters, and was expelled. The union claimed he carried the proceedings of their meetings and the names of their members to the different managements. Investigation shows that he was forced, by the Federation and its sympathizers, to leave the city, which appears

to have been the first step in the line of deportation, though somewhat different from some of those which followed, but none the less an act to be deplored. A man driven from his home is in about as bad plight as he who is forcibly taken, and the man who has to leave on his own expense has a little more right for complaint than he who is furnished free transportation.

The Federation claimed the managers of the different mills had discharged no less than 42 men for no other reason than that they belonged to this union. A committee of the Federation called upon the managers and demanded that discrimination against Federation members be discontinued, and also made a demand for an increase in wages.

The scale of wages presented and demanded had been prepared by Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125, of Colorado City. It provided for an increase that would equalize the wages of the different mountain towns, considering Colorado City a mountain town.

The wages paid at this time by the smelters in this city ranged from \$1.80 to \$3 per day, the amount of \$1.50 per month being deducted for physicians employ and casualty insurance. The demand was for a minimum wage of \$2.25 per day; that those who were already getting \$2.25 should be raised to \$2.50; those receiving \$2.50 should get \$2.75; those getting \$2.75 should be raised to \$3. The scale did not affect those who were already getting \$3 or more. At the time of this demand most of the men were working an eight-hour day, the time being divided into three shifts, though a few in the smelter department were working ten hours per day.

The demand for an increased wage was rejected by the mill managers, and on February 14, 1903, a committee from the Mill and Smeltermen's Union called on Mr. C. M. MacNeill, manager of the United States Refining and Reduction Company, to present their demand.

Mr. MacNeill inquired as to whether any member of the committee was an employe of the company, and being informed that none were, he refused to enter upon any negotiations with them, or receive any paper setting forth their demands. The committee thereupon withdrew, and reported their failure to a meeting of the union. This meeting was held on the evening of February 14, and by a vote of the members present a strike was ordered. This action was said to have been upon the advice of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners. The members of the Federation employed at the Standard mill and the members of the Federation employed at the Colorado mill quit work on the same evening, and established pickets about the mill to persuade non-union men to quit work; but the mill continued to run with a reduced force, and petitioned the sheriff to protect its property, and the men in its employ, from the strikers.

The sheriff of El Paso county, Mr. W. R. Gilbert, swore in deputy sheriffs, who guarded the property of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, and no one was permitted to enter the mills without a permit from him or the manager. For a few days, until the county could arrange for the pay of these deputy sheriffs, the company provided for their remuneration, and afterward paid for the services of three or four deputies, Manager MacNeill being one of them.

The Colorado mill had shut down on February 1st, on account of a scarcity of ore, and at that time there were about 145 men in its employ, 20 of whom were given employment at the Standard mill.

The number employed at the Standard mill when the strike began, on February 14, was 212, 46 of whom were members of the Smeltermen's Union. The number of strikers was 76, 40 of them being union men and 36 non-union. Some of the non-union men who went on the strike informed the management that they were induced to strike on account of threats of violence by the Federation men if they did not join in the strike.

From February 14th till March 18th, the number of men who quit the employ of the company was 92. On the last named date 172 men were employed in the Standard mill, and 3 in the Colorado mill, making a total of 175 men in the employ of the company.

Of these 175 men who were in the employ of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, of Colorado City, 103 were old employes of this company, and 72 were new ones.

To the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, of Colorado City, presented a communication with "A schedule relating to employment and wages in and about the mills." Referring to the increase of wages demanded, the communication said:

"Should there be any part of the schedule, however, which appears to you as not being fair and just, we will be glad to take the matter up with you, and assure you of our willingness to look at the matter from the company's standpoint, as well as our own, and do that which will promote harmony and justice.

"We do not object to the company discharging men whose services as workmen are unsatisfactory. We do not now, nor do we intend to, uphold incompetent men, nor insist that they be either employed or retained in the employ of the company, but we must protect the men in their right to belong to the union, even to the extent of discontinuing to work for any company that so discriminates against them."

The demands of the union were rejected by the Portland and the Telluride mills, as they had been at the Standard mill. On February 28 the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners, then assembled in Denver, declared the Portland and

Telluride mills unfair, and ordered a strike in both, which took place on the evening of February 28, 1903.

In the Portland there were about 175 employes, of whom about 100 went out. The Telluride mill, which usually gave employment to about 150 men, was shut down at the time for construction work. The strikers, all told, comprised some 200 to 250 men.

The Federation placed pickets about the Portland and Telluride mills, as it had about the Standard, and erected tents for their accommodation. Regardless of the pickets, however, a number of men were employed at the Portland mill, and it continued in operation.

As several cases of disorder were reported to the sheriff, he swore in more deputies, till the number reached 65. The strikers were accused of violence toward the strike-breakers, and the deputies were accused of ill-treatment toward the strikers.

On March 3 Mr. C. M. MacNeill, manager of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, accompanied by others, called upon Governor James H. Peabody, and presented him the following letter from Sheriff Gilbert, of El Paso county:

"I hand you herewith a communication from the Portland Gold Mining Company, operating a reduction plant in Colorado City, and from the United States Reduction and Refining Company, from which I have received request for protection. I have received like request from the Telluride Reduction Company. It has been brought to my attention that men have been severely beaten, and there is grave danger of destruction of property. I accordingly notify you of the existence of a mob, and armed bodies of men are patrolling this territory, from whom there is danger of commission of felony."

Governor Peabody on the same day directed that militia be sent to Colorado City, to assist the sheriff in preserving order. The following is his order to the Adjutant General:

"Denver, Colorado, March 3, 1903.

"Executive Order:

"It being made to appear to me by the sheriff of El Paso county and other good and reputable citizens of the town of Colorado City, and of that vicinity in said county, that there is a tumult threatened, and that a body of men acting together, by force with attempt to commit felonies, and to offer violence to persons and property in the town of Colorado City and that vicinity, and by force and violence to break and resist the laws of the State, and that the sheriff of El Paso county is unable to preserve and maintain order and secure obedience to the laws and protect life and property, and secure the citizens of the State in their rights, privileges and safety under the Constitution and laws of the State, in such cases made and provided;

"I therefore direct you, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State, to direct the brigadier general commanding the National Guard of the State of Colorado to forthwith order out such troops, to immediately report to the sheriff of El Paso county, as in the judgment of the brigadier general may be necessary to properly assist the sheriff of that county in the enforcement of the laws and Constitution of this State, and in maintaining peace and order.

"Given under my hand and executive seal this third day of March, A. D. 1903.

"JAMES H. PEABODY,
"Governor."

"To the Adjutant General, State of Colorado."

The order of the Governor was issued under article IV, section 5, Constitution of the State of Colorado, which reads:

"The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, except when they shall be called into actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion."

The action of the Governor was based on section 3, article VII, chapter 63, of the Session Laws of Colorado, enacted in 1897, as follows:

"Section 3. When there is any town, city or county in tumult, riot, mob or body of men, acting together by force, with attempt to commit a felony, or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of the State, or when such tumult, riot or mob is threatened, and the fact is made to appear to the Governor, the sheriff of the county or the mayor of the city or town, the Governor may issue his order, or such sheriff or mayor may issue call directed to any portion of the National Guard within the limits of their jurisdiction, directing him to order his command to appear at the time and place designated, to aid the civil authority to suppress such violence and to support the law."

On the evening of March 3 about 25 officers and 100 privates of the National Guard left Denver for Colorado City, taking with them 21 horses and two Gattling guns.

On the same day an address was issued to the people of Colorado, by Charles Moyer, president, and William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. This address stated that "It does not appear, from the letter of the sheriff, that he made a personal investigation of the conditions existing at Colorado City," and it asked, "Why did not the Governor summon the representatives of labor, and hear their evidence as to the conditions at Colorado City?"

On March 3 the following message was sent to the Governor:

"Governor Peabody—It is understood the militia has been ordered to our town. For what purpose we do not know, as there is no disturbance here of any kind. There has been no disturbance, more than a few occasional brawls, since the strike began, and we respectfully protest against any army being placed in our midst. A delegation of business men will call upon you to-morrow with a formal protest of the citizens of this city.

"(Signed.)

"J. F. FAULKNER,

Mayor,

"GEORGE D. BIRDSALL,

Chief of Police,

"JOHN McCOACH,

"City Attorney."

In the Colorado House of Representatives, March 6, a petition was presented, protesting against the presence of the militia in Colorado City. It was signed by several hundred citizens of the State, mostly inhabitants of El Paso county. A motion that the reading of the paper be dispensed with, and that the paper be laid on the table, was carried.

On March 6 the military authorities prohibited the picketing of the mills by the strikers, and the pickets were withdrawn, but later a line of pickets was formed beyond the military sentinels, or the line established by the militia.

As a means of carrying their point, and bringing the mills to their terms, the Federation requested the mine owners in the Cripple Creek district to withhold the shipment of ore to the mills that had been declared unfair. At a meeting of the Mine Owners' Association, March 5, this request was refused. The Federation then threatened to institute strikes against the mines that shipped ore to said mills.

At a mass meeting held in Cripple Creek, March 8, resolutions were adopted, urging the strikers and the mills to settle their disputes by arbitration, and that the Governor use his influence in bringing it about, and that the Federation defer action until all hope of arbitration should fail. An appeal, signed by business men of Victor, was presented to the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners for the Cripple Creek district, requesting that "actions of all kinds in the matter of impending labor difficulties," be deferred for one week, to give an opportunity for "an amicable settlement of existing conditions." This appeal was presented March 8, and was granted the same day.

The officers of the Federation expressed themselves as favorable to arbitration, and Secretary-Treasurer William D.

Haywood referred to the 7th clause of the preamble to the Constitution of the W. F. of M., which sets forth the objects of the organization as follows:

"To use all honorable means to maintain and promote friendly relations between ourselves and our employers, and endeavor, by arbitration and conciliation, or other pacific means, to settle all difficulties which may rise between us, and thus strive to make contentions and strikes unnecessary."

On March 9 the House of Representatives adopted a joint resolution that it was the sense of the General Assembly that the parties to the controversy should frame statements and submit them to the Governor, or the State Board of Arbitration, or any other person agreeable to the contending parties, so the differences might be amicably settled.

Governor Peabody visited Colorado City on March 11, and held an interview with President Moyer of the Federation, Sheriff Gilbert, Mayor Faulkner, Marshal Birdsall and others; also, men who were still at work in the mills of the reduction companies. In the evening he listened to the statement of President Moyer and the executive committee of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, of Colorado City, after which he gave a public reception at the Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs.

On March 12 the Governor issued invitations to President Moyer, Secretary Haywood and the managers of the mills where the strike had been declared, to meet with their counsel in his office at the State Capitol on March 14, and there confer, with a view to an amicable settlement.

The invitation was accepted and the conference was held. The results were that agreements were signed by President Moyer and the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills. The terms of agreement with the Portland mill were as follows:

"First: That eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may extend to ten hours.

"Second: That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person shall be discharged by reason of membership in any labor organization.

"Third: That all men now on strike shall be reinstated within twenty (20) days from Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1903, who shall have made application for work within five days from this date.

"Fourth: That the management of the Portland Gold Mining Company will confer with any committee of the Colorado

City Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 125, at any time within twenty (20) days, upon a subject of a scale of prices.

"Dated at Denver, Colo., this 14th day of March, A. D. 1903.

FRANK G. PECK,
For the Portland Gold Mining Company.

CHARLES MOYER,
For Mill and Smeltermen's Union.

The first, second and fourth clauses of the agreement with the manager of the Telluride mill were practically identical with the agreement signed by the manager of the Portland mill, but the Telluride mill being shut down for construction work, the third clause was somewhat different, binding the manager of the Telluride to reinstate all former employes in the same positions they had formerly occupied as soon as operations should be resumed, and a fifth clause bound him to employ, during the period of construction, as many of the old employes as practicable. The manager of the Portland mill didn't wait twenty days before reinstating the strikers. On March 23 it was announced that the mill was completely unionized, all non-union men having been discharged, and the strikers reinstated. On the same day the manager of the Telluride mill announced that only union men were then employed in his mill, and that it would be run as a union mill thereafter. However, only construction work was done at this mill until April 1, by which time the strike had been settled.

During the first part of the conference in Governor Peabody's office Manager MacNeill, of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, was present with his attorney. They withdrew from the conference on March 14, but the next day, at the Governor's invitation, they met Messrs. Moyer and Haywood in the Governor's office. Manager MacNeill agreed to accept the terms of the first two clauses in the agreement with the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills, but refused to agree to discharge men who had been employed since the strike began, in order to reinstate the strikers. On this point he would agree only not to discriminate against Federation men in employing, when he needed more help. He refused to treat on the subject of an advance in wages, and refused to recognize the Federation. The results of these conferences were that the strikes at the Portland and Telluride mills were called off, while the strike at the Standard mill of the United States Reduction and Refining Company continued.

On March 14 a civil suit was filed in the District Court of El Paso county at Colorado Springs in behalf of the strikers. The complaint was directed to W. R. Gilbert, sheriff, and John Chase, James H. Brown and Sherman Bell, officers in the National Guard. Various grounds of complaint were alleged—the arrest, detention and imprisonment of citizens pursuing

lawful avocation, searching of citizens upon public highways; the entrance of the homes of citizens; the seizure and retention of the goods and chattels of citizens, etc. The petition further alleged that there had been no occasion for bringing the militia to Colorado City; that the purpose of the sheriff was not to keep the peace, but that it was done at the behest of the United States Reduction and Refining Co., solely to break the strike. Of these matters the court was prayed to take cognizance and jurisdiction, and a decree was asked to be entered to prevent further invasions of the rights of citizens of the county.

During the conference the officers of the W. F. of M. agreed with the Governor that this suit should be withdrawn, and the Governor agreed that the militia should be withdrawn from Colorado City.

President Moyer visited Cripple Creek on March 16th and held a conference with the members of District Union, No. 1, of the W. F. of M. the result of which was a decision to request the owners of such mines as were shipping ore to the Standard mill, at Colorado City, and to the mills at Florence owned and operated by the United States Reduction and Refining Company, to cease making such shipments. The mines affected were: Stratton's Independence, employing 500 men; the Vindicator, 200 men; the Ajax, 200; the Independent Consolidated, 175; the Mary McKinney, 125; the Isabella, 100; the Strong, 750; the Findley, 75; the Mountain Beauty, 75; the Elkton, 63; the Granite, 60; the Gold Kink, 50; the Thompson, 40; the Blanch, 12; making a total of 1,750 men, four-fifths of whom were members of the W. F. of M. ✓

While the decision was being communicated to the mine owners at Cripple Creek and Victor, on March 17, a committee of citizens of Victor, headed by Mayor Nelson Franklin, went to Colorado Springs to interview Manager MacNeill and make a final attempt to effect a settlement. Manager MacNeill declared that his company had nothing to arbitrate, but, to bring about a settlement, he said he would agree to reinstate the strikers, when it would be possible for him to do so, further stipulating that Governor Peabody should appoint a committee to investigate conditions at the Standard mill at Colorado City, which committee should determine whether the facts thus obtained warranted the appointment of a board of arbitration, and if the selection by the Governor should not be satisfactory, Chief Justice Campbell should choose the committee. ✓

This proposition being communicated by telephone to President Moyer, at Victor, was rejected by him. The committee from Victor then proposed to Manager MacNeill that a board of arbitration be appointed to settle the controversy, the Governor to name one member of the board, the Federation a second, and these two to select a third man. Manager MacNeill refused to entertain this proposition, which refusal was telephoned ✓

to President Moyer. Almost immediately, about 4 p. m., March 17, the following strike order was issued:

"Victor, Colo., March 17, 1903.

"To All Members of the Western Federation of Miners:

"It is hereby ordered that all members of the Western Federation of Miners now employed in the production of ore which is being shipped to the mills and samplers of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, or other samplers shipping ore to said mills and reduction works, shall, when waited upon by committee authorized to present this order, cease work at time and place named herein, which said time is at completion of day shift this date, March 17, 1903.

(Signed) "W. B. EASTERLY,
"Chairman of District Executive Committee.

"SHERMAN PARKER,
"Secretary District Executive Committee.

"CHAS. H. MOYER,
"President Western Federation of Miners.

"D. C. COPLEY,
"Member of Executive Committee of Western Federation of Miners, District 4."

The operators of the Vindicator and Mary McKinney mines, when visited by the district executive committee of the Federation, promised that they would not ship ores to any of the works of the United States Reduction and Refining Company. Consequently there was no strike against these mines. The operators of other mines refusing to promise not to ship ores to "unfair" mills, the men employed at such mines were called out. The number of striking miners was about 750. The operators of the Independence, the Isabella, the Strong, the Gold King and the Thompson mines had contracts with the United States Reduction and Refining Company to furnish it with ores.

The strike was ordered by the general and district officials of the W. F. of M., and there was no vote on the matter by the individual members of the Federation in the Cripple Creek district. The Federation miners in the district had no grievances of their own. When the strike of Cripple Creek miners had been settled in 1894 it was agreed that eight hours should be a day's work, that the minimum wage about the mines should be \$3, and that there should be no discrimination against the union in the hiring and discharge of labor. This agreement had been observed in the Cripple Creek district ever since 1894. The wage scale in effect from then until the time of the strike, March 17, 1903, was as follows:

	Per Day
Trammers, single-hand miners, firemen and ordinary laborers.....	\$3.00
Timbermen, machine helpers, etc.	3.50
Machine men	4.00
Engineers, foremen and shift bosses, \$4.00 to.....	5.00

From 1894 to 1903 there had been no trouble between the operators and the men employed about the mines in the Cripple Creek district. The strike of the miners was a sympathetic strike, to uphold the strikers in the reduction mills, or rather it was a measure to force the United States Reduction Company, but cutting off its supply of ores, to yield to the demands of the Federation. That the strike was a sympathetic strike was denied, however, by President Moyer, whose position in this matter was based on the fact that the strikers at the reduction works were members of the Federation, and that, therefore, it was the duty of the Federation miners to support them, and in this connection he quoted the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners, which says: "The objects of this organization shall be to unite the various persons working in and around the mines, mills and smelters into one central body." The Federation being organized to embrace the entire industry of mining and reducing ores, the strike, from the Federation standpoint, was not a sympathetic one. However that may be regarded, it certainly was a strike to force the Cripple Creek mine operators to boycott the "unfair" reduction plant at Colorado City.

Opinions differ as to whether the strike of the miners was very generally approved by them at the time, but it seems probable that if a referendum vote had been taken of the miners in the district, a majority would have voted in favor of the strike. The Federation was very strong in the district, and the leaders in the organization evidently strongly believed, and led the members generally to believe, that the strike would be successful. The leaders expressed the greatest confidence in being able to stop the shipment of ores to the "unfair" mills. Furthermore, they claimed that the Federation had a full treasury, and therefore was well prepared to engage in a contest.

March 16, 1903, J. M. Maxwell was sent to Colorado City and troops withdrawn, on his recommendation, on the 19th of March.

March 19, Governor Peabody issued a proclamation and appointed an advisory board which made the following statement on March 29, 1903:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD

"To the Press—In view of the great public interest in the strike of the millmen at Colorado City, and the resulting boycott of the Standard mill which now so seriously affects the Cripple Creek mining district and threatens to involve the entire in-

dustrial interests of the State, the parties who have been directly concerned in the endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences have authorized me to make an authoritative statement to the public of the present status of the negotiations for peace.

"Up to the present time, the negotiations have been of such a character that all the parties interested, including the representatives of each side of the controversy, have thought that it would be detrimental to the cause to make such public statement, but at a meeting held this morning it was deemed advisable to set at rest the various conflicting reports which have been published and which to some extent have served to increase rather than to diminish the tension, which is now at the danger point.

"As soon as the members of the Governor's advisory board were sufficiently advised of the real causes of the strike, they concluded that if the parties could be brought together in a heart to heart talk it might result in an amicable adjustment of their differences. This belief was strengthened by the fact that the board was of the opinion that such differences were too slight to be the cause of involving this State in an industrial war.

"In order that we might be fully advised of the conditions in all parts of the district now affected by the strike we requested the business men of the town of Victor in the Cripple Creek district to appoint a committee to assist the board in its endeavor to bring about a settlement. This committee has been with us for the last three days and has rendered most valuable service. It consists of Mayor Nelson Franklin, J. B. Cunningham, Thomas Cornish, J. R. Gardner and H. C. Moore, each and all of whom have worked night and day in the effort to avert the impending calamity from the Cripple Creek district. Too much credit can not be given to this committee individually and collectively for the zealous, self-sacrificing efforts they have made in his behalf.

"Many private conferences have been held the latter part of the week, at all of which the following parties have been present with the advisory board: Charles M. MacNeill, vice president and general manager of the United States Reduction and Refining Company; Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; Nelson Franklin, chairman Business Men's Committee of Victor.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that all of these parties have worked unselfishly for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment.

"Both Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Moyer have fully stated at these meetings the positions of the bodies represented respectively by them, and both have seemed desirous of making concessions for the purpose of harmony, and where concessions have not been made each has fully stated the reasons why such concessions were refused. We believe that these meetings have resulted in

bringing about a better understanding between the parties, although, fortunately, no adjustment has as yet been arrived at. At times it has seemed to the board that an agreement would certainly be made within a few hours, while at other times the prospect of reaching an agreement has seemed to be very remote.

"The statement that Mr. Moyer agreed at any time to certain terms and afterwards refused to sign a written agreement embodying such terms is incorrect. Both Mr. Moyer and Mr. MacNeill have repeatedly stated that a written agreement was unnecessary, and that in case of an adjustment each would take the verbal agreement of the other made in the presence of the board. A written agreement has not been contemplated for this and other reasons.

"We believe that an amicable arrangement may be made between the parties within the next 48 hours. We base this belief primarily upon the fact that the difference seems one of form as to the agreement rather than upon the result which we think will be certain to follow if either of the propositions given below shall be adopted. The principal contention at this time is as to a limit of time within which men who have been discharged or are upon a strike shall be taken back. It appears to us that the difference is one of form merely, for the reason that we think as soon as the boycott is taken off the increased shipment of ores to the Colorado City mills from the Cripple Creek district will necessitate the employment of all the men who have had experience in mill work.

"The offer of the Business Men's Committee of Victor to give employment in the Cripple Creek district to all former employes at the Standard mill who are now out of work at a wage of \$3 a day ought to simplify the matter of employment very much. Aside from this we are informed that the Telluride mill at Colorado City will start up the first day of April and furnish employment to not less than 50 men.

"At 11 o'clock to-day the meeting of the board and parties attending, to wit, Mr. Moyer, Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Franklin, was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday evening at the Alamo hotel. In the meantime President Moyer will visit Denver for the purpose of conferring with his associates, returning to Colorado City to-morrow afternoon, when the matter will again be taken up by the Mill and Smeltermen's Union of that place.

"In conclusion the board desires to thank all those who have so generously assisted it in its labors and to acknowledge in particular the aid rendered by the Hon. Francis J. Crane, Mayor of Cripple Creek. We think there is good reason for the hope that the differences may be adjusted at the conference which is to be held Monday evening, and would make a final appeal to all parties to take no step that will intensify the feeling now existing, at least until the result of to-morrow night's conference shall be known.

"Attached exhibit A shows the terms submitted by the men, and exhibit B gives the terms of settlement now conceded by Mr. MacNeill.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. HAYT, Chairman.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., March 29, 1903."

The advisory board made a final report to the Governor on May 30, but the same was never published.

THE COLORADO CITY STRIKE.

What is known as The Colorado City strike was inaugurated on February 14, and ended on March 31; and on April 1 business was resumed at all the mines, and also at Colorado City, and there was great rejoicing, not only in the Cripple Creek district and Colorado City, but throughout the whole State.

The following from the Victor Record of April 1, will voice the general sentiment:

"The following telegrams were the first announcement of the settlement of the strike received in the district:

"Colorado Springs, March 31, 1903.

"Victor Daily Record, Victor, Colo.:

"Strike is satisfactorily settled.

"DAN GRIFFITH."

Colorado Springs, March 31, 1903.

"Victor Daily Record, Victor, Colo.:

"Strike settled at 5:45. Shipments of ore to Standard mill will be resumed at once.

"NELSON FRANKLIN."

"It is safe to say that Victor was the happiest town on the map last night when the long-deferred, ardently-hoped for and almost despaired of news that the great strike had been satisfactorily settled was conveyed to the people through the medium of the Record's extra.

"For a month the shadow of a great calamity had hung over the city, and business and labor interests had stood face to face with ruin.

"Patriotic men had been giving their best efforts toward a settlement, reasoning, arguing and almost begging the stubborn

mill trust to look with reason on the demands of organized labor and a mutual understanding seemed reached on a half dozen occasions, when some trifling obstacle invariably prevented its consummation. Even the most optimistic were ready to surrender their hopes, and were steeling themselves for the terrible consequences of a general shut-down.

"In a moment all this was changed to ungovernable and unrestrained joy by two brief telegraphic communications to the Record from Mayor Franklin and Secretary Griffith to the Miners' union, who were on the ground at Colorado Springs.

" 'The strike is satisfactorily settled,' read the telegrams, 'the strike is settled,' yelled the boys on the street. Staid business men called to one another, 'the strike is settled,' and many added a fervent 'thank God.' 'The strike is settled,' hummed the telephone wires. Dynamite bombs and giant firecrackers heralded the glad news, and for almost an hour the hoarse voices of the Gold Coin and other whistles proclaimed the glad tidings, 'the strike is settled.'

"Almost as if by magic the streets were thronged with the population of the city, regardless of political or religious convictions, age, sex or previous condition of servitude. Then pandemonium broke loose and there was not one of all the number who would have stilled the din. A fat purse was raised in a twinkling and the Gold Coin Band was secured to play the most martial and inspiring airs and a parade down the center of Victor avenue was formed of joyful, frenzied men and women.

"Speeches were made on street corners. There were wild huzzas, the tooting of fish horns, confetti throwing and nothing was overlooked which could be rung in to make the ancient city of Babel on circus day look like Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.' The streets were jammed with shouting, perspiring, joy-crazed people, and if there were any who could not rejoice they were hidden in cellars or were off on the mountain sides, cowering in prospect holes.

"Similar scenes, on a smaller scale, were enacted at Goldfield, Independence, Anaconda, Cripple Creek and other towns of the district.

"Over and above it all was a disposition on all sides to pay profound homage and gratitude to the noble, tireless, public spirited citizens who constituted the committee of business and union labor men which made the celebration possible. There was no uncertainty as to where the credit was due, and the names of the committee will be emblazoned in the district's temple of fame as long as the memory of its people shall run.

"This committee, headed by Mayor Franklin, who named it and was its leading spirit, and consisting of Thomas Cornish, the beloved manager of the Independence; John Harper, W. B. Easterly and Dan Griffith, the wise, conservative and trusted lead-

ers of the district labor; John H. Gardiner, H. G. Moore and J. B. Cunningham, the able representatives of Victor's business interests, returned on the evening Midland train.

"At the station to meet them were the band and committees of reception from both the Democratic and Republican city organizations. Carriages had been provided, and when the train pulled in four brawny Independence miners seized Manager Cornish and carried him to the Democratic carriage. Other members of the committee were accommodated in the two carriages, and amid the music of the band and shouts of welcome, were conveyed to their homes. The members of the committee were haggard and worn after the long battle which they have waged for days to save the district, during which they had scarcely slept or eaten. No better fight was ever waged by determined men, and as Victor and all the bully West loves game men, she metaphorically took off her hat to her returned heroes and united in a spontaneous 'well done, good and faithful servants.'

"The merrymaking did not end with the return of the committee, however, but continued all night, and this morning the city is tired out with the excess of its demonstration.

"Well, it was the best news ever brought to camp, and we all had a right to get gay so long as nobody got bad. Hully gee! But that was a doings to tell your grand-children about. That night Victor went wild."

The following were the terms of settlement:

First—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may extend to ten (10) hours per day.

Second—That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person shall be discharged because of his membership in any labor organization.

Third—Men who have left the company's service on account of the recent strike shall be taken back without discrimination as to being union or non-union men if vacancies occur in the working force. This applies to men, if any, who are discharged for no other reason than belonging to Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 125.

Fourth—The company will at any time meet its employees, or a grievance committee representing them, to consider any grievances which its employees may have.

It is further agreed that it be left to the members of the advisory board and Governor Peabody to determine, on May 18, 1903, whether or not the terms of settlement thus made have not been, at any time, carried out in good faith by the parties. It is understood that this agreement as to May 18 relates more specifically to the re-installment of the former employees than to any-

thing else, this being the point upon which the principals were so long at variance.

During the past biennial period the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been most busily engaged in the two great strikes that have attracted the attention of the entire country, and there are many smaller disturbances that have meant much to the persons directly involved, but when it is taken into consideration that the last Legislature failed to appropriate any money for the maintenance of the Bureau for the two years, it can be readily seen that the work accomplished is more than could be expected under any circumstances.

The strike of the metalliferous miners and the coal miners alone necessitated the traveling of many miles and the devotion of much time in efforts made to adjust differences and avert the strikes that are now on, and consideration should be given to this matter in the consideration of smaller matters that may have been overlooked.

The work performed by the Bureau will be found in detail under the heading of "Work of the Bureau," and a reference to the comparative tables of the work of the bureaus of the different states, in connection with the amount of money appropriated for the performance of the work assigned under the law, would necessitate the employment of four or five persons and the expenditure of \$10,000 or \$12,000.

If the members of the Legislature will consider the importance attached to the different labor bureaus of the United States, and then take into consideration the amount of money expended in Colorado, they might see an easier way of settling labor difficulties than ordering the militia out for the purpose of quelling disturbances that come from disputes between labor and capital. A Bureau of Labor Statistics and Arbitration, backed by legislation that should be obeyed, would have saved the State of Colorado, during the past two years more than enough to sustain such a bureau for the next ten years.

TELLURIDE STRIKE.

What is known as the Telluride mining district is located in the counties of San Miguel and Ouray. Telluride being the county seat of the former, and Ouray of the latter.

The trouble in the district may be said to date back to the early part of 1901, at which time John P. St. John was elected president of the Western Federation of Miner's Union of that district. St. John appears to have been a very aggressive individual, somewhat vindictive, and not over-scrupulous, a characteristic not to be desired in any leader, and especially a leader of organized labor, which, from the very nature of things, is compelled to enroll within its ranks a considerable number of per-

sons who are easily led; and a leader of strong personality, but devoid of those better attributes,—equity, justice and the rights of others—may incite them even to the committing of crimes.

A strike was declared on May 1, 1901, principally against the Smuggler-Union, the demand being for an eight-hour day, and some other modifications in the manner of working. The camp at this time was reasonably well unionized, but was on the "open shop" plan. St. John appears to have conceived the idea that the camp could be thoroughly unionized, and all the non-union men driven out, and proceeded to test his idea.

We wish to note that at this time much of the work was done, not by the day, but by the "fathom," which might properly be termed "piece work," each miner receiving pay for what he did—no more nor no less; hence, the industrious and competent miner made high wages, while some others did not. St. John's idea was to change this system so that all miners who did the same kind of work should, without regard to merit or ability, receive the same daily wage, and made such demand of the "Smuggler-Union" people, which demand was rejected.

Early in June of the same year, work at the "Smuggler-Union" was partly resumed with non-union men, and increased till the force reached about 200 by the 1st of July.

On the morning of July 3d, at the time of changing shifts, a body of 200 or 300 union miners, mostly armed, surrounded the "Smuggler-Union" and opened fire on the men as they were going to and from work, two men being killed—one of them a union man, who was supposed to have been killed by mistake. There were also several of the working miners wounded.

After keeping up the fire for some time, a truce was called, and the non-union miners agreed to surrender, provided, however, they might depart unmolested—St. John, for the union miners, agreeing to these terms. Whether or not St. John acted in good faith, is for the public to judge; but it is an historical fact that the non-union men, after surrendering and being unarmed, were treated with indignities unbecoming respectable, organized labor, for they were, and in no gentle manner, driven out of camp, with the injunction not to return.

There were some 80 of them, and this was the first deportation, on an extensive scale, in Colorado, which fact deprives Governor Peabody of the honor of having established the precedent—an honor that may be claimed by that local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, but an honor in which most people will hesitate before participating, for there is nothing in either the Constitution or statutory provisions of Colorado that will uphold it, and there did not appear to be any emergency at the time that demanded it, or even justified it, as the maltreated non-union men had not been engaged in any unlawful conduct, such as intimidating, rioting, assaulting, etc., but were only engaged in peaceful, laborious pursuits, and while we look upon

"scabbing" and strike-breaking as an act beneath the dignity of an honest wage earner, still no law-abiding citizen, nor any honorable labor organization that claims to be law-abiding and claims protection of the law, will resort to intimidating, assaulting, maiming or murdering, for the purpose of achieving ends; and he who violates the law, and, in so doing, deprives others of their legal rights under the law and the Constitution, should be the last person in the land to demand the enforcement of the law to the strict letter, for its enforcement would place him under restrictions that would bar him from participating in public affairs, or interfering with the legal rights of others.

After the non-union men were driven out of camp, the union men took "peaceable possession" of the Smuggler-Union mine, and finally entered into an agreement by which the contract system was abandoned, the strike being won.

Still there was much dissatisfaction in the camp, and considerable boycotting, the Telluride Journal and the merchants who used its pages for advertising, being among the boycotted.

On the morning of November 19th Arthur L. Collins, manager of the "Smuggler-Union," was killed while in his room, by a shot fired through the window. This act raised a protest of indignation, and had a tendency to intensify the ill-feeling which already existed between the union miners on one side and the business interest and mine owners on the other.

The strike in the Telluride district dates from September 1, 1903. On August 24th the miners' union of Telluride presented to the mine owners an "ultimatum" for an eight-hour day, and that employees go to work on the company's time and have the privilege of boarding wherever they choose. This "ultimatum" declared there would be no compromise, and a strike would follow September 1st if demands were not conceded. This demand of the union at this time violated a contract between themselves and the mine owners, which had about a year to run before expiration. The mine owners refused to concede demands, and the strike, as prearranged, was inaugurated on September 1, 1903. The propriety of this Telluride strike was, to say the least, questionable, as we think most of the strikes in Colorado in the last two years have been. The following is from the pen of General Frank Hall, in the Denver Post, and republished in the Telluride Journal of September 18, 1903:

"The lower valley country from Montrose to Grand Junction is flooded with striking miners from the Telluride district, who are applying to the ranchers for jobs on the ranch. One hundred and forty of them are said to have left the train at Montrose on Sunday, and they scattered out in squads and platoons over the farming country.

"Now that they are out of work in the mines and many of them out of money, with the ranges covered with snow and winter coming on, they begin to realize that they are squarely up

against a tough proposition. True, they attribute their misfortune to the strike of the cooks and waiters, and claim they were forced to quit work against their will, but many look upon this and say the cooks and waiters would not have gone out had the miners wished them to stay; this was the only way they had to quit work without breaking their agreement with the mine owners.

"John Mitchell, probably the greatest leader labor has ever had in this country, declares that miners have no right to break an agreement with their employers. The miners of San Juan county are bound by an agreement not to strike for a period of three years from the date thereof, which runs to November, 1905. Yet the head of the Western Federation of Miners has threatened to call them out, and the mines of that district will undoubtedly have to close down. It is believed, however, that the men will refuse to strike.

"The miners of the Telluride district signed an agreement some time ago for a stated period, yet the strike came. Hundreds of men who had been receiving good wages, are wandering over the land seeking employment at anything they can get. Most of them are without money, provisions or shelter.

"The miners at Idaho Springs who were associated with events which need not be quoted, not only struck, but it is alleged were instigators of great damage to the Sun and Moon property. While in Clear Creek county a few days ago I found that although the districts were in need of miners, quite a number of them, the operators stubbornly refused to employ any man who had been connected with the strike. Many of this class have been seeking work at the different camps of the county, but there is none for them.

"The mills at Telluride as well as the mines, and those of Colorado City and a majority in Florence are idle. Hundreds of men are out. There is no employment for them and winter is at hand. Something like 4,000 men went out of the Cripple Creek field of employment, and hundreds of them, like those of Telluride, are wandering. Colorado is the best mining state in the West, satisfactory wages are paid. All the conditions are as favorable as they can be in any mining state. Without attempting or desiring to investigate the causes of the present situation of its mining labor, it may nevertheless be said that the 4,000 men who left their situations on the call of their leaders were in no way involved, save sympathetically, with the original cause; that a large majority did not desire to strike, but by reason of their engagements, rules and regulations, they were bound to go out, and take their chances, and finally that to rational observers there never was in all the history of mining here a case which could have been more easily settled than this, had reason and well directed leadership been in control.

"The scenes now witnessed are pathetic in the extreme. Winter is coming on. Here are some hundreds of men who can not find a place where they may earn their daily bread. They have left—many of them, comfortable homes, certain pay and conditions as good as they have ever known. Does it not seem cruel, irrational, uncalled for by any sensible line of reasoning that this state of things should exist in a commonwealth like ours?

"But the issue has been joined between capital and labor, and it will be fought out no matter what the cost in loss and suffering. There is no other or better end in view. Capital has resources at command. Labor none at all. Although the strike at Cripple Creek has been on for more than a month, it is no nearer settlement to-day than it was at the beginning.

On September 18, 1903, the following appeared in the Ouray, Colorado, Herald, and as it portrays causes, conditions and inevitable results in such a fair manner, we do not hesitate in quoting it:

"Finally the labor agitation has reached Ouray. President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, reached Ouray last Tuesday. The storm was at its height, the roads were bad, but still the main agitator dropped in after days spent in Silverton and Telluride. At Silverton the men were not called out. The sanctity of the three year contract with the mine owners was emphasized by the new building standing as security. Apparently Moyer believes it bad policy for the miners to erect buildings and pledge them for the fulfillment of contracts.

"In Telluride Moyer found his double action scheme working perfectly. The miners were out, many had left the country, and the Socialist orators were thick and windy.

"In Cripple Creek district the mines are rapidly resuming work, and no men have been imported. Union miners, or, rather, members of the Western Federation of Miners, are not employed. The executive committee has not had its commands executed, but it is rapidly executing the Federation. It was a sad day for the organization when it surrendered to the executive the full power to order strikes.

"The Ouray Miners' union claims a membership of about four hundred. At the meeting on Tuesday evening there were not more than one-fourth that number present. Mr. Moyer made his most plausible and oft repeated address. Strange that when the weather was bad he should find his best sympathizers, and yet many of them were out of a job already. Out of the number present he got a majority of twenty for his proposed demand for eight hours for all men in mills. The printed demand is mild, inoffensive and harmless. The interpretation of that demand orally by the committee appointed to serve it on the mill managers and owners is strong, vindictive and harmful. It means if the demands are not complied with by the 20th of this month a strike will be ordered.

"Until Moyer came in all was peace and good will between workmen and employes. With only a minor fraction of the membership in attendance, Moyer claims the moral support of this miners' union for the strike. Further, he has forced the members to obey his commands as union men. They have no grievance; he explains that the laws of the Western Federation must be obeyed. The committee orders a strike. To refuse to obey is treachery, he says; to avoid a strike is to violate a solemn oath. Thus, a respectable body of men is led against its better and calmer judgment to surrender the inalienable right to labor and receive the honest pay of an upright working man. Worst of all this inalienable right is trampled upon by men in authority, whose salaries are not abated to conform to the hardships borne by the common members.

"Who shall support the wives and children of the strikers? What is to be gained by Ouray miners by striking? Ouray miners as a body of men are usually fair and fearless; now they are appalled with the charge that they are not faithful to labor organization if they do not strike to enforce these demands. If mining for precious metals were a necessity like coal mining, or were an industry that the public must have maintained, there would even be some strong hope of realizing, ultimately, the united demands, even though they were unjust. Mining for gold and silver is not such a necessity. The owners may close the mines and permit them to remain closed. Who suffer most, the public, the miners, or the owners? What of the children and wives? What of the man who wants to lay by a competence while he has good health and strong arms? What do the leaders care? Would a man cut his own throat because he had been deceived in taking an oath, that later was interpreted to mean his obligation so to do on the order of some executive committee? Are the God-given rights of freedom of thought and action, and next the obligation of free and honest citizens of a republic to be surrendered to the whimsical and vicious construction an inner committee may put upon the oath of a member of a secret association? Is it manly, honest or just to violate the implied contract between employer and employed without just cause? What is the gain? Do men prefer Socialist orators and pinching poverty, or remunerative work and unbiased judgment?

"As one of the mine managers put it in answer to the committee, 'We have no trouble with our employes, and we will not take any time to consider your demand.' Another mine manager said: 'If our men want to strike they need not hesitate. Just let them say so and we will close up and go into idleness with them.' Another said: 'I have already struck; my mill is closed.' Another said: 'Whenever the miners or mill men want to go we will board up the windows and doors and be relieved from carrying on a hazardous and very close proposition.'

"If the men here had a grievance, if there were injustice in the wage scale, if there were complaints by the workers, there might be found some reason to accord Moyer fairness in claiming that this was not a sympathetic strike. We believe the miners of Ouray, at least a large majority of them, are endowed with common sense and will not be led as lambs to the slaughter in honor of the unlimited power of any tyrannical executive committee. We still believe there will be no strike in Ouray county. Socialists and agitators are not in the real struggle of life; the wage earners and home builders are the people who are responsible for all that is good and true in our government."

It is claimed by some that the Telluride difficulty was as much of a lockout as a strike. Be that as it may, the union issued an ultimatum, with the declaration that there would be no compromise, and business was suspended for a considerable length of time. Disaster to unionized labor in the Telluride district was the result.

Clashes between the striking miners and civil authorities were not infrequent, many of the miners being arrested and imprisoned, and conditions became so unsettled that Assistant Attorney General Irving B. Melville was sent to the field of disturbance about November 18th, to investigate, and his report was such that the Governor concluded to send troops to the Telluride district for the purpose of maintaining law and order, and prevent a repetition of the scenes that had once visited this camp. The militia arrived on the ground November 23, 1903.

Space will not permit us to narrate in detail the stirring events that took place, but the soldiers remained in the district till order was restored and the mines began operations, and we believe they are now, for the most part, conducted on the "open shop" policy, and unionism is not recognized. The strike was a failure, as far as immediate results are concerned, but the people of all classes received an object lesson that may be of benefit to them in future emergencies, though it cost them dearly, and it cost the Western Federation of Miners its organization in the Telluride district and cost it some prestige in general, and some thousands of dollars from its treasury.

IDAHO SPRINGS STRIKE.

The strike at the Sun and Moon mine, near Idaho Springs, was inaugurated February 1, 1903. The demand of the miners was for a minimum wage of \$2.75 per day, of eight hours, which was refused by the management. Considerable excitement arose

about the later part of March or early in April, when the Federation miners demanded the discharge of two non-union men working on the Newhouse tunnel.

Mr. James Bradley, the contractor who was employing 26 men, refused to discharge the two non-union men, as he said they were good, competent hands, and it would not be just to them to discharge them just because they did not belong to a union.

Bradley was the union candidate for mayor, and was beaten at the municipal election by a large majority, and laid the cause of his defeat to the union because he would not comply with the request to discharge the non-union men. The union denied the charge, but it tended to raise more ill-feeling between employer and employee. In order to straighten out the difficulty, President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, was called to the town, and he held conferences with the Newhouse tunnel people, but the two non-union men were not discharged, and nothing definite was settled.

On April 10, 1903, the executive committee of Idaho Springs Union No. 136, W. F. M., sent the following notice to the managements of the different mines in the Idaho district:

"Idaho Springs, Colo., April 10.

"Mr. ———, Manager:

"Dear Sir—As the fourteenth general assembly has failed to comply with the wishes of the people of the State of Colorado in regard to the enactment of the eight-hour law, a measure most earnestly desired by organized labor and the people in general, it becomes apparent to us that we can not hope to secure an eight-hour day through legislation. Therefore, we notify you that on and after May 1, 1903, all mines operating within the jurisdiction of Idaho Springs Union, No. 136, of the Western Federation of Miners, will be required to work eight hours, the men to go to work on their own time and come out on company time.

"We hope you will grant this request, as we believe it to be for the best interest of all concerned.

"Respectfully submitted by the executive committee Idaho Springs Union, No. 136, W. F. M."

On May 2, 1903, union miners to the number of about 100, struck and walked out of five or six other properties in the district, which now increased the number of strikers to 250 or 300 men. On about the same date the business men of the town, composed of the mayor of the city, the president of chamber of commerce, presidents of the different banks, and property owners in general, organized for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of the strike, but their efforts failed.

The mines at this time involved in the strike were the Sun and Moon, the Gum Tree, the Teller, the Arizona and the

Seaton. Every effort possible was made by the Citizens' League to readjust difficulties between the strikers and mine owners.

On May 18 the Teller and Arizona mines began operations with non-union men, paying \$3 for an eight-hour day.

On May 20 another conference was held between the operators and the union, but nothing definite was reached, though the only difference in the way of a peaceful settlement seemed to be that the men wanted to go on shift on their time and come off on company time.

On June 1st some other mines started up with non-union help, but with the regular union scale of wages, save the proposition of coming off on the operators' time.

On June 8th the Sun and Moon mine began work with a reduced force of non-union men, its full complement being about 160. This was the first mine to close, and the last one to start up. It started on a minimum base of \$2.50 for top men and \$2.75 for under-ground miners.

On July 2, 1903, the striking miners of Idaho Springs gave out the following statement:

"Statement of the strike now in the Clear Creek district:

"The first move of the mine operators to cause trouble was the cutting on March 15, 1903, on the Sun and Moon mine of the machine helpers from \$2.75 to \$2.50. There were four machines running at the time. Every helper refused to work for the wages and went on top for their money, which was given them. Mr. Simms, the manager, made several attempts to start these machines on the cut, but failed to do so. He finally paid the \$2.75 on March 25. On March 30 he notified the men that the night shift would change their time of going on from 6 to 8 o'clock, which made it a mean shift to work and precipitated the strike on the first day of February; the men going on strike for a minimum scale of \$2.75 and eight hours on the Sun and Moon, Teller, Brighton, Gum Tree and Arizona and Shafter. We succeeded in keeping these properties closed down tight until June 1, when the Shafter started up with two men, an engineer and one blacksmith, the blacksmith working under the scale of wages. The Sun and Moon is working about twenty men, where they formerly employed 110. These men are guarded to the mine with four imported men with Winchester rifles at the wish of the Citizens' Protective League, which was organized here May 15.

"When J. J. Sherwin, druggist of Idaho Springs, was asked what they were organized for he stated they were organized for the purpose of protecting the labor that wanted to work in these mines.

"Everything is perfectly quiet in the district. No one has ever been molested by the union men, still the league insists on maintaining a force of fourteen deputies at the expense of the taxpayers of Clear Creek county or the city of Idaho Springs.

We are writing this at this time for the purpose of letting the public know the facts of the strike now on in this district. They have heard only the mine operators' side of the strike, as the daily reporters here are all enthusiastic members of the Citizens' alliance. All we ask is a fair and impartial statement of the facts, and let the public decide if we are in the wrong. As anyone who is acquainted with the conditions under which we live and the high prices of provisions and rent certainly knows that a man cannot support his family and educate them as they should do on \$2.50 per day.

"We also wish to state that we are not dynamiters and thugs, as reported, but men who have lived in this district and state for years and some of the best miners in the district and property owners in the city of Idaho Springs.

"We would venture the assertion without fear of contradiction that there are more men own their own homes in the Miners' union than there are in the Citizens' Protective League in the city of Idaho Springs.

"C. F. O'BRIEN,
"THOMAS WALSH,
"HOWARD TRESSIDER,
"J. E. CHANDLER,
"EDWARD CARTER,
"Press Committee."

On July 10, 1903, the Gum Tree, the Teller and the Arizona mines were declared "fair" by the union miners, and the strike, as far as these three properties were concerned, was declared off. On the same date Mr. John Owen, manager of these mines, made the following statement:

"I have entered into no agreement whereby my present employes will be discharged, nor have I made any concessions to the union other than that there would be no discrimination against union men if the strike was declared off. I am paying the same wages for the same hours that I did previous to the strike. My men are working full eight hours, as there is no change in this regard. Work on our three properties was stopped when the strike began. The Arizona and Teller were the first to resume in the district in defiance of the union. Committees were sent to these mines the first day we started, but since that time other than the union warning miners to keep away we have not been interfered with. Yesterday a committee told me that it desired to call the strike off at my property, and, of course, it was agreeable. We will go right ahead with the operation of the Teller and Arizona, but there is no intention to start the Gum Tree at present. There has not been any discrimination against union men on our properties at any time other than that they promised us to remain at work regardless of the union's order."

The following is the statement of Mr. A. D. Alcott, of the Western Federation of Miners:

"Our settlement with Mr. Owen is in every way satisfactory to us. It gives the miners an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of \$2.75 a day. The mines that he represents have always been considered on a nine-hour basis. In the settlement all we asked was that there be no discrimination between union and non-union men. There are now three unfair mines in the district, the Sun and Moon, Brighton and Shafter."

SUN AND MOON EXPLOSION.

On the night of July 8, 1903, the transformer plant of the Sun and Moon mine was blown up by giant powder, and Philip Fire, supposed to have been one of the conspirators to wreck the mine, was killed.

It appeared that two kegs of powder had been prepared to wreck the mine buildings. They were to be rolled down the hill, the concussion in coming in contact with the buildings being sufficient to cause the explosion. One of the kegs came in contact with something before it reached the building; exploded, and killed the man Fire. The other struck and wrecked the building. There were about 20 non-union miners working, at the time of the explosion, on what was known as the eighth level, and they were compelled to reach the surface by climbing the ladder, the hoist which was run by electricity, having been destroyed. The building was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished. The building was almost an entire wreck, as also was the machinery, the loss amounting to several thousand dollars.

The blame was at once placed on the Federation miners, and many of the most prominent ones in the district were arrested. They denied any knowledge of the affair, or complicity in the crime, and those who were afterward brought to trial were acquitted. But there were a great many of them driven or escorted out of the district by the "Citizens' League," with the injunction not to return, and all leaders of organized labor were warned not to come in the district.

Unions at the present time are not recognized in the Idaho Springs district, and it is run on the "open shop" policy. The strike was a failure in every sense of the term, its cause appearing to have been insignificant, and the strike to have been ordered without sufficient reason.

SALIDA STRIKE.

On the morning of Oct. 16th, 1903, about 250 men working in the Salida smelter struck for an eight-hour day, whereas most of them had been working twelve hours, but agreed to concede a cut of 20 per cent in wages, a demand which the smelter

management refused. Many of the men employed in this smelter are of foreign extraction—easily led by a leader of strong personality—and trouble was apprehended, but the prompt, decisive and not to be misunderstood action of Charles Ankele, sheriff of Chaffee county, had the desired tendency of nipping it in the bud, and the agitator vacated the premises and sought fields more congenial for disturbances.

We will here emphasize our belief that if more of our counties of Colorado had executive officers of the Sheriff Ankele type, our State would be a more congenial place in which to live, and active operations of the military would be less frequent.

The Salida strike lasted but a few days; most of the men returning to work, Salida being situated in a poor locality for agitators, though a strong union town.

DENVER SMELTER STRIKE.

Previous to July 1, 1903, there were three smelters in operation in the Denver district—the Grant, the Globe and the Argo—and they employed a force of about 2,500 men. The Grant and the Globe were members of the smelter trust; the Argo was independent.

On the evening of July 3 workmen of the day shift of the Grant and the Globe smelters held a meeting in the town hall of Elyria, and, according to previous notice served on the management of these smelters, declared a strike, to take place at once.

On leaving the hall the men proceeded to the Grant smelter and requested the men then at work to walk out, which they did, the lights being extinguished and the furnaces being closed. The police were called, but no violence had been offered, as the men walked out without remonstrance.

From the Grant smelter the strikers proceeded to the Globe, where a like request was made and the men walked out. The strike was for an eight-hour day, the men agreeing to a reduction in wages to correspond with a shorter day. The smelter trust would not concede the demand, and the Grant has not resumed operations. The Argo was not effected by the strike, its management having agreeably adjusted all differences with its employees.

DURANGO STRIKE.

In compliance with a strike order issued by the executive council of the Western Federation of Miners, through the local

Miners' and Smeltermen's Union, 175 of the 200 men employed at the Durango smelter struck and walked out on August 29, 1903. The strike was principally for an eight-hour day.

Though operations did not entirely cease, practically nothing was done for some days. The authorities at once took the situation in hand, and many deputies were sworn in for special duty to guard the works and preserve order. The smelter company made arrangements to board and lodge the workmen on its own grounds, and fitted up buildings for that purpose.

There was comparatively little disturbance in the town during the strike, and operations were resumed without serious loss, non-union men, for the most part, taking the places vacated by the union men. The strike was a failure, and Durango is a non-union camp, but is conducted on the "open shop" principle.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE.

From the time of the settlement of the Colorado City strike, March 31, till the inauguration of the Cripple Creek strike, August 10, 1903, there were charges and counter-charges between the mill men, or, rather, the reduction companies of Colorado City, and the Western Federation of Miners. The Federation claimed the management of these companies were not living up to the contract, or partial understanding that Federation members should be reinstated by a certain time. The management claimed that such was not the case, and that the men were being taken back as rapidly as vacancies occurred.

The Federation claimed that men of responsibility, who had been in good positions before the strike, were being put in subordinate positions at reduced wages, and that there was a constant discrimination against members of the union.

As a result, the reduction mills of Colorado City were declared "unfair" on August 10, 1903, and the following day about 3,300 miners in the Cripple Creek district laid down their tools and quit work.

The demand of the Federation was that the operators of the mines discontinue shipment of ore to the "unfair" mills, and as the mine owners refused, all the employes were ordered to quit, in sympathy with the millmen. The miners themselves, as it appears, had no grievances to adjust, as they were working an eight-hour day with a minimum wage of \$3.

Through solicitations of residents of the district, that property and the lives of those who did not affiliate with the Federation were in danger, and from the mine owners, that they were not allowed to work unmolested, the Governor, on Septem-

ber 5, ordered Adjutant General Bell to proceed to the district with certain troops of militia.

Governor Peabody's order calling out the troops read as follows:

State of Colorado, Executive Chamber, Denver.

"EXECUTIVE ORDER.

"Ordered: It having been made to appear to me by reputable citizens of the county, by the constituted civil officers and by the honorable commission appointed by me to investigate the matter, that an insurrection is threatened in the county of Teller, in the State of Colorado, and that there is a tumult threatened and imminent, and that a body of men are acting together, by force, with attempt to commit felonies, and to offer violence, to break and resist the laws of this State, and that a number of persons are in open and active opposition to the execution of the laws of this State in said county, and that the civil authorities are wholly unable to cope with the situation:

"I, therefore, direct you, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado, to direct the brigadier general commanding the National Guard of the State of Colorado, to forthwith order out the First regiment of infantry, together with Company H of the Second infantry, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg commanding, together with the First squadron of cavalry, consisting of Troops B, D, and C, also Battery A, and the signal corps and the medical corps of the State, and to prevent said threatened insurrection; and he will protect all persons and property in said county of Teller from unlawful interference, and will see that threats, assaults and all sorts of violence cease at once, and that public peace and good order be preserved upon all occasions, to the end that the authority and dignity of this State be maintained and her power to suppress lawlessness within her borders be asserted.

"Witness my hand and the executive seal, at Denver, this fourth day of September, A.D.1903. JAMES H. PEABODY,

"To Sherman M. Bell, Adjutant General of the State of Colorado."

GENERAL BELL'S ORDER.

Adjutant General Bell's order was as follows:

"State of Colorado, Adjutant General's Office, Denver, Colorado, September 4, 1903.

"Brigadier General John Chase, Commanding, First Brigade N. G. C., Denver.

"General Order No. 36: Pursuant to executive order, dated September 4, 1903, you are hereby directed to forthwith order out the First regiment of infantry, together with company H of the Second regiment of infantry, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg com-

manding, together with the First squadron of cavalry, consisting of Troops B, D, and C, also Battery A and the corps and medical corps of the State of Colorado, to properly enforce the Constitution of the State, and to prevent said threatened insurrection; and to protect all persons and property in the county of Teller from unlawful interference, and to see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once, and that public peace and good order be preserved on all occasions, to the end that the authority and dignity of the State be maintained and the power to suppress lawlessness within her borders be fully demonstrated.

"By command of James H. Peabody, Governor and commander-in-chief.

SHERMAN M. BELL,

"Brigadier General, Adjutant General, State of Colorado."

PEABODY'S STATEMENT.

Governor Peabody made the following statement at 12:30, September 5:

"I have sent the Guard to the Cripple Creek district because I saw no way in which it could be averted. I opposed it all I could, but the situation is such that I did not think it policy to delay any longer. My special committee sent me very alarming telegrams, but I did not act until the men came and made me a verbal report. Their report was even more alarming than the telegrams that they had sent.

"The order was issued on the representation of the business men of the district, the mine owners and the mayor of Victor. At no time did Sheriff Henry Robertson ask for the Guard. I have heard he maintained they are not needed. He also refused to join in the request. From the present outlook the men will stay there indefinitely. Of course, we can not know when matters may quiet down. I did not act rashly in the matter. I did everything to avert sending the troops, but I have been forced from the circumstances of the case to do so."

Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, acting as a brigadier general, was given charge of the men. Brigadier General John Chase acted under his order in harmony with him. Colonel Edward Verdeckberg had charge of the First regiment and the company from Cripple Creek. The entire First regiment was ordered out and the one company of the Second regiment, situated at Cripple Creek. Denver, four companies, two cavalry, signal and medical corps; Brighton, one company; Greeley, one; Fort Morgan, one; Loveland, one; Fort Collins, one; Cripple Creek, one. One troop of cavalry was ordered out from Meeker. The men ordered out first were as follows:

Infantry, 600; cavalry, 250; artillery, 75; signal and medical corps, 80; total, 1,005.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The reports of the Governor's "commission" as wired in were as follows:

"Santa Fe Depot, Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 4, 1903.

"Governor James H. Peabody, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.:

"Have visited Cripple Creek and Victor, and after careful inquiry among representative citizens and property owners, including mayors of Cripple Creek and Victor, we are of the opinion that the lives of the citizens of the district are in imminent danger and property and personal rights are in jeopardy. Prompt action is imperatively demanded by the above people to protect the lives and property of the citizens. We find that a reign of terror exists in the district. We do not believe that the civil authorities are able to cope with the situation.

"JOHN CHASE,

"N. C. MILLER,

"TOM E. MCLELLAND."

The sheriff of Teller county published the following plain statement September 5:

"SHERIFF ROBERTSON'S PLAIN STATEMENT."

"To the Public—The commission sent by the Governor of the State of Colorado to investigate the strike situation in Teller county called me at midnight Thursday, the 3d inst. I went to the National Hotel, at Cripple Creek, and reached there about 12:30 Friday morning, September 4. I was with the commission about two hours and fully explained the situation. I stated to the commission I had authority to employ all the deputies I needed; that I had the situation in hand; that I had made arrests and was going to make more; that there was no trouble. Within three hours after I left the commission, the members thereof departed for Denver. There is no occasion for the militia here. I can handle the situation. There is no trouble in the district, and has been none. No unusual assembly of men. Saloons closed at midnight. The sending of troops here is a usurpation of authority on the part of the Governor. I believe the action of the Governor will have much to do toward injuring the district to such an extent that it will be a long time before a recovery will be had.

"As sheriff of Teller county, I do solemnly protest against the militia being sent here at this time.

"H. M. ROBERTSON."

District Union No. 1, W. F. of M., published the following statement in its official organ September 5, which speaks for itself:

"The executive committee wishes to state that they were not invited to appear before the 'special committee,' or 'commission,' appointed by Governor Peabody, neither were they in any manner consulted. So far as learned, the committee arrived in the district over the Short Line a few minutes after 9 o'clock on last Thursday evening, September 3, and, after meeting certain persons in Victor, went to Cripple Creek on the low line electric, where they were accompanied by bankers and sampling works men. At Cripple Creek they talked only with the sheriff of Teller county, but did not meet any of the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, neither did they intimate any desire to hear the Federation side of the difficulty, but departed for Colorado Springs at 4:30 Friday morning, September 4.

"DISTRICT UNION NO. 1, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

Victor, Colo., September 3, 1903.

"His Excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado, Denver:

"There is in and near the city of Victor, Teller county, Colorado, a body of men acting by force and violence to resist and break the laws of the State, and that a riot and violence and bloodshed and destruction of property are seriously threatened and are imminent. The sheriff and other peace officers are utterly unable to preserve order and protect lives and property. I therefore request and demand that you send the National Guard of Colorado to this city and community immediately, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the citizens of this community.

"F. D. FRENCH,

"Mayor city of Victor, Teller county, Colorado."

Another dispatch read:

"Cripple Creek, Colo., September 2, 1903.

"His Excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.:

"I believe the conditions existing in the Cripple Creek mining district are of such a serious nature that the presence of the State troops is necessary for the preservation and protection of life and property, and I trust you will comply with the request of the citizens and property owners of the district for troops.

"F. D. FRENCH,

"Mayor. city of Victor."

The space allowed in this report will permit us to give but a few of the incidents in connection with the strike in the Cripple Creek district. Therefore, to abbreviate things as much as possible, and at the same time give a reasonably clear idea of what transpired, and also the popular feeling at the time on both sides, we will give the official orders, reports and statements, as also a few newspaper comments, and, while we do not consider newspaper comments either conclusive or unbiased, still they generally voice the general sentiments of their respective sides.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, on September 3, 1903, issued the following protest, which is self-explanatory:

"To His Excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of the State of Colorado:

"Dear Sir—From the public press it is learned that the militia of this State is about to be sent into the Cripple Creek district to suppress alleged lawless acts. Representing, as we do, a class of citizens that pay large sums of money towards keeping up the government of this State, and who dig out of the earth the precious metals which are turned into coin, to pay, perhaps, the greater portion of the taxes of this State, we have a right to insist, and do insist, that the militia of this State shall not be put into service except in accordance with the law of this State. It is a well-known fact that the miners of the Cripple Creek district heretofore adjudged that they had grievances that should be adjusted, and they sought to obtain such an adjustment by means of friendly argument with the mine owners of the district. Their efforts failed, and believing the questions involved were so essential to the future welfare of themselves and co-workers they felt impelled to withdraw from the service of their employers. Since that time every act of the miners' union has been for the maintenance of peace and good order, and there is not an individual in the organization in the Cripple Creek district who will not in the most peaceful manner submit to arrest by the weakest and most timid officer of the law. We might go further and say that any officer of the law in the Cripple Creek district can alone go to any number of the men who are out on strike and say to them that they are under arrest for the violation of any law of this State, and they will accompany him at once and submit themselves to be dealt with according to the forms of law.

"Furthermore, if there is any man or men in the Cripple Creek district who will not obey the commands of lawful authority, the citizens in the Cripple Creek district who are members of the Western Federation of Miners will, upon request of any such officer, assist him in executing the law to the fullest extent. Even if there should be an isolated case of assault or battery in the Cripple Creek district the unions are not responsible for it, and

it will not do to say that the militia is required to suppress lawlessness because that same argument could be used here and elsewhere in the State, because daily there are assaults and batteries, often murders, committed. In this part of the community there are numerous crimes committed almost daily, and not by members of labor organizations, but it seems like the better class of citizens are the ones who indulge in such acts. Recently a mine owner and operator from Cripple Creek, where such parties are now clamoring for troops, came into the city and shot a citizen and there was no demand for troops then. We have a right to assume that misrepresentations are being made to you now as to the necessity of sending troops to the Cripple Creek district, the same as misrepresentations were made to you last spring concerning the necessity of sending troops to Colorado Springs, and for the purpose of showing you how basely you were deceived then, we beg leave to append hereto a portion of the testimony of Sheriff Gilbert before the commission which you appointed to inquire into matters there.

"By a perusal of it you will see by the statements and admissions of the honorable sheriff that there was not the slightest reason for troops to be sent there at that time. The marshal and other citizens of Colorado City testified before the commission and said that after the strike it was really quieter and more orderly there than before. Yet certain designing men, for the purpose of all the better being enabled to crush labor, caused to be sent out false statements of an alarming nature. This class of people misled you once, and put the State to great expense, and the same class of people who misled you then and put the State to such an expense are now endeavoring to inflame the public mind and mislead you again. They themselves, not feeling able to wholly crush the laboring men, want to bring into action the power of the State to accomplish this end. We ask you to uphold the Constitution of this State wherein your rights to call out the militia are clearly defined. Section 5, of article IV, reads:

"The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, except when they shall be called into actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion."

"Now, your Excellency has no power to call out the militia unless there is an invasion to repel or an insurrection to suppress, or the laws of the State to be enforced. What laws can not be enforced according to the regular procedure in the Cripple Creek district as easily and readily as in Denver, or any other place in the Union? We submit to you that any and all individuals, whoever they may be, who are clamoring for you to send the militia to the Cripple Creek district, can not point to a single instance whereby the law is not and can not be as freely enforced

there at this time as anywhere else within the borders of this State.

"The toiling miners of this State most respectfully ask you to comply with the fundamental law of the State.

"CHAS. MOYER,
"President W. F. of M."

Showing the sentiment of the Citizens' Alliance, shortly after the publication of the protest of Mr. Moyer, at a largely attended meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The W. F. of M. endeavored to dictate the policy of an incorporation, created under the laws of this State, known as the United States Reduction and Refining Company, which said institution has directly contributed very materially to the welfare and prosperity of this great mining district; and,

"Whereas, The said United States Reduction and Refining Company resented such interference as wholly unwarranted and prompted by motives of which we have no information, but which we believe to be without reason, if not really vicious; and,

"Whereas, The W. F. of M. seemingly unable to enforce its dictatorial mandates without destroying the business equilibrium of this entire community, by some unusual power exercised by one of few individuals by means by us denounced as un-American and diametrically opposed to good citizenship, if not actually pernicious, attempted to coerce by those unnatural methods the most substantial, law-abiding, non-interfering and freedom-loving citizens of this, in every respect a God-blessed section, to assist them in their cause, right or wrong; and,

"Whereas, The members of the Mine Owners' Association, whom we recognize to be the custodians of a secret trust, consisting of the investment of thousands and thousands in the aggregate millions of dollars, representing the interests of people from the richest to the poorest, and, perhaps, persons now dependent upon such dividends for maintenance, have made, in conjunction with the taxpayers and business element of this district, an earnest effort to adjust the existing differences between the W. F. of M. and the United States Reduction and Refining Company, regardless of the injustice or impropriety of such actions of this W. F. of M. whether prompted by the idea to right incumbent upon them in the ordinary transaction of such business overtures; and,

"Whereas, This formidable aggregation of diversified interests has signally failed, though by the exercise of all means within its power, consistent with our American form of government, and far in excess of ordinary demands, to satisfy the exactions of this W. F. of M. whether prompted by the idea to right real or imaginary wrongs; and,

"Whereas, Under the said state of conditions, the owners and operators of this most important industry had declared their intention of closing the mines indefinitely except they were guaranteed their inalienable right to operate as they saw fit, as long as they did not infringe upon the rights of others; and,

"Whereas, The execution of such a policy meant great embarrassment, if not ruin, to all the laborers, as well as to the business men, and would have entailed irreparable loss to an untold number of law-abiding property holders of this community, as well as probably greatly exercise those to whom this unfortunate condition could be credited, and, perhaps, excite the weak minded and vicious to acts of lawlessness; and,

"Whereas, The statements published daily in the papers purporting to be the union's official statement has been and continues to be inconsistently false, calculated, no doubt, to mislead its members while having a strong tendency to excite the prejudice of their class; and,

"Whereas, Some of the misguided members of labor organizations, both men and women, whether by authority of the order or not, have so far forgotten themselves as to openly and with impunity, violate the laws by attempting to interfere with the business of others; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district, now composing a membership of 392 persons, composed of people from all walks of life, all of whom are intimately associated with the best interests of the mining district, indorse the action of his excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of the State of Colorado, in the exercise of his prerogative in furnishing us a quieting influence in the form of the National Guard, feeling that their presence can be obnoxious only to those who desire to transgress the law. Be it further

"Resolved, That the persons most active in the work of deterring and retarding the wonderful advancement and prosperity of this, of all the United States the grandest and most bountifully endowed, through motives incomprehensible, but at best evidence of an extremely lax idea of the principles enunciated in the grandest instrument of all ages, the Constitution of the United States, should be lawfully restrained, that such an act will conserve the best interests of all true American-loving citizens.

"Resolved, further, That any person who does not choose to work under the existing conditions of wages and hours, which he himself helped to establish, and persuades or attempts to induce another to refrain from honest labor, is a parasite upon the body politic, and the community should be freed from such contaminating influences.

"Resolved, further, That in contradiction to the misconceived idea of some few that our organization is antagonistic to unions or organized labor, let it be understood that we oppose no organ-

ization of individuals who act within the law, but we permit no person to arrogate the right to interpret the law to suit himself. And be it further

“Resolved, Believing that our organization has been largely instrumental in restoring business to normal conditions, and that our experience in surmounting difficulties in the past will enable us with like effort to accomplish further great good in the future, and that the work be continued under the present arrangements; and be it further

“Resolved, That one of the most potent factors in the settlement of the late unpleasantness is the presence in our midst of that sturdy soldier, with unblemished character, whose indefatigable efforts are on the side of right and justice, and whose very name sends a cold chill down the spinal column of the wrong doer, and to whom we raise our hats—General Sherman Bell.”

On November 21, 1903, Superintendent McCormack and Foreman Beck, of the Vindicator mine, were killed by an explosion, supposed to have been caused by an infernal machine.

The following is the coroner's verdict, after a careful examination of all the evidence available:

“From examination made at the mine and the evidence introduced, this jury is unable to determine the exact cause of said explosion.

(Signed.) “JOHN KETELLEN,
“Foreman.

“W. J. DONNELLEY.
“JOHN HARPER
“JACOB NEIMAN.
“W. F. ELLIOTT.
“J. L. WOOD.”

On December 5, 1903, the following proclamation was issued:

“Headquarters Teller County Military District,
“Camp Goldfield, Victor, Colo., December 5, 1903.

“The district of Cripple Creek, in Teller county, State of Colorado, now being in possession of the military forces of the State of Colorado, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and Constitution of the United States and the State of Colorado, the colonel commanding the military forces of the State of Colorado in the Teller county military district, by order and authority of the Governor and commander-in-chief of the State of Colorado

and the National Guard of Colorado, makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the government of the State of Colorado in thus taking possession of the Teller county military district and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado will be for the present, and during a state of insurrection and rebellion, maintain for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States and the State of Colorado, as well as others who may have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion against its authority.

"There exists in Teller county, State of Colorado, one or more organizations controlled by desperate men, who are intimidating the civil authorities, and who are setting at defiance the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado, so that the citizens of said county of Teller, by reason of threats, intimidation and crimes committed by certain lawless persons in said county, are unable to enjoy their civil rights, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, and it is now found to be necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of military authority. The military district commander, therefore, will cause the county to be governed, until the restoration of municipal authority and his further orders, by military authority, as a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedent.

"All persons in possession of arms, equipments and munitions of war of any description are required to surrender same on or before 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, December 8, 1903, to the military district commander, taking his receipt for same. Any person or persons failing to surrender the said arms, equipments and munitions of war will be arrested and confined in the military prison, and further punished as occasion may require. All persons well disposed toward the good government of the county and State will receive the safeguard and protection in their persons and property of the military forces of the State of Colorado, and will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado.

"All persons who may heretofore have given aid and solicitation to any of the heretofore mentioned organizations, or have been in their service, who shall return to peaceful occupation and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid nor comfort to the heretofore mentioned organizations, will not be disturbed either in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the military district commander, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

"All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado. All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual vocations; all shops and places of business are to be kept

open in the accustomed manner as in times of profound peace. Keepers of all public houses and drinking saloons will be held responsible for all disorder and disturbance of the peace arising in their respective places.

"A sufficient force will be kept in the county to preserve order and maintain the laws. All disorder and disturbances of the peace, done by combinations and numbers and crimes of an aggravating nature interfering with the military forces or the laws of the State of Colorado, will be referred to a proper authority for trial and punishment; other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunal.

"No publication, either by newspapers, pamphlets or hand-bill reflecting in any way upon the United States and the State of Colorado or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the government of the United States and the State of Colorado, will be permitted; and all articles of news or editorial comment or correspondence, making comment upon the action or actions of the military forces of the State of Colorado or of the organization above referred to will not be tolerated.

"The military forces of the State of Colorado came here not to destroy, but to make good, to restore order and the government of laws in place of the passions of men; to this end, therefore, the effort of all well-disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled; and if any soldier of the military forces of the State of Colorado should so far forget his duty or his obligation as to commit any outrages upon any person or property, the military district commander requests that his name be instantly reported to him that he may be punished and his wrongful acts redressed.

"All assemblages of people in the streets, either by day or by night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

"And, finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of order and good government will be imposed so long as, in the judgment of the Colorado authorities, it may be necessary.

"And while it is the desire of the authorities to exercise this government, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasion calls.

"By command of Colonel Verdeckberg.

"H. M. LIBBY,

"First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry, First Brigade
N. G. C., Adjutant of the District."

And December 4, 1903, Governor Peabody issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

"State of Colorado, Executive Chamber, Denver.

"Whereas, On December 4, 1903, I did issue my proclamation declaring the county of Teller, in the State of Colorado, to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion; and,

"Whereas, Since that date the conditions within said county have been and are, rapidly changing, and peace and good order in said county are being fully restored, and it has been shown to me that the civil authorities are able and willing to control the situation, to perform their legal functions and to enforce the law; it is therefore

"Ordered. That the further application of military authority under such proclamation shall be, and hereby is, suspended, and the provisional military detachment now in Teller county will act in support of, and in subordination to the legally constituted civil authorities of said county, and for the purpose of carrying out this order and to enable the civil authorities to enforce obedience to law and to protect life and property, a suitable detachment of the National Guard of Colorado will remain in Teller county, under command of Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, until further orders.

"This order to become operative and to be in force and effect from and after Tuesday, February 2, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

"Given under my hand and the executive seal, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1904.

"(Signed) JAMES H. PEABODY,
"Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

Over date of December 5, 1903, the following official statement of General Bell, in regard to the status of the militia in the Cripple Creek district, was published:

"The county of Teller in consequence of the military is subject to the supreme military authority and control when the necessity requires and occasion demands and it becomes necessary to sustain in part or in its entirety, its suspension, by the occupying military authority, of the criminal and civil law, and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place or territory and in the substitution of military rule in force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws as far as military necessity requires the suspension, substitution or dictation.

"The military may proclaim that the administration of all civil and penal law shall continue, either wholly or in part, as in

times of peace, unless otherwise ordered by the military authorities.

"As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity; virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men.

"To preserve law and order is paramount to all other considerations. All civil and penal law shall continue to take its usual course unless interrupted or entirely stopped by order of the occupying military powers.

"Martial law extends to both property and persons. Whenever possible, martial law is carried out in cases of individual offenders by military courts under military jurisdiction, which is two-fold.

"Military offenses must be tried under and punished in accordance with the rules and articles of war governing the armies of the United States; and incidentally the National Guards of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia under the Dick bill.

"Military necessity permits of all destruction of life or limb of armed enemies and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable. Military necessity does not admit of cruelty. It does not permit of the use of poison in any way. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy. It is not carried on by arms alone.

"It is a law requisite to civilized existence that people live in political contiguous societies, forming organized units of countries whose constituents bear, enjoy and suffer, advance and retrograde together, in peace and in war, and those who, secretly or otherwise, organize in open defiance against the laws of the land, and men who take up arms in this respect are responsible to one another and to God.

"Peace and prosperity is the normal condition of all states and countries, and the more vigorously these conditions are maintained, the better it is for humanity.

"Public and Private Property in the County—Protection of Persons, and Especially of Women and Religion.—A spy is punishable by death, whether or not he succeeded in obtaining the information or is in the act of conveying the same.

"The military law, like the criminal law regarding other offenses, makes no difference on account of sex.

"Assassinations—The law abhors such outrages as assassination. The sternest retaliation should follow in consequence of a murder committed. Civilized nations look with horror upon offers of reward for the assassination of human beings and the dynamiting of property and consider them as relapses into barbarism.

"Insurrection is the rising of people against their government or a portion of it, or against an officer or officers of the government. It may be confined to mere armed resistance or it may have greater ends in view.

"Treason—Armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is treason, and the punishment is death.

"Every able-bodied male citizen of Colorado and those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States residing therein, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except persons exempt by law, are subject to military duty and, are are likewise subject to military enrollment and to pay military poll tax. The Adjutant General is empowered with the enforcement and collection of this tax of \$1 from each person, and a failure and refusal to pay same is punishable by both fine and imprisonment. Every law-abiding citizen in the county of Teller and State of Colorado, if he, she, they or them are engaged in any legitimate business, no matter what their vocations in life, regardless of their union or non-union affiliations and creeds, shall first obey the laws of the land, those of Colorado and the United States included; and no one shall be interfered with or in anywise molested at any time during the day or night, under penalty of military law, rule, discipline and protection.

"I trust that mining and all business in the Cripple Creek district shall continue to improve and prosper, and that peace, prosperity and happiness shall continue in the greatest gold mining camp in all the world, as it should and shall henceforth forever be, and that it shall continue to receive the best compensation, both in hours and wages, in the entire country.

"(Signed) SHERMAN M. BELL,

"Brigadier General, Adjutant General, State of Colorado.

"Camp Goldfield, December 5, 1903."

Comparative quiet prevailed in the Cripple Creek district from December 4 till the latter part of February. On March 10, 1904, the militia was again ordered to take command.

The following clipping from the Denver Republican of March 11, 1904, is self-explanatory:

"On receiving reports of the rioting at Victor last night (March 10, 1903), Adjutant General Bell, after consulting with Governor Peabody, gave orders for Captain Harry Moore, in charge of Company L at Victor, consisting of 80 men, to turn out and take command of the situation under Major Naylor, of Camp Goldfield. The Victor company consists of business men of that city principally.

"Captain Dickerman, of Pueblo, who is on duty at Camp Goldfield, was detailed to go with a number of men to the Mon-

arch saloon, where a great crowd of union and non-union men were engaged in a riot. Captain Dickerman succeeded in clearing the place in a short time without bloodshed.

"Adjutant General Bell stated last night that he had received reports of as many as 30 different disturbances at Victor during the afternoon and evening, all of which were handled by Company L.

"Charles Moyer and William D. Haywood, president and secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, were in Victor yesterday during the time the rioting was going on, and there was a meeting of the union miners last night.

"Besides Company L, consisting of 80 men, which were the only troops called out, there are 61 men at Camp Goldfield under Major Naylor and 84 men at Cripple Creek under Lieutenant James L. Wallace. These men, when not on duty, work in the mines in that vicinity, and may be called out at any time on short notice, according to the military authorities in Denver."

THE INDEPENDENCE EXPLOSION.

On June 6, 1904, the platform and depot at Independence was blown up by some powerful explosive, and thirteen men lost their lives, many others being wounded, some crippled for life.

The Western Federation of Miners offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties, but up to date the cases have not been brought to trial, though there were many arrests.

On June 8, 1904, Teller county was again declared under martial law, and General Bell took command.

For the purpose of showing prevailing sentiments through the Cripple Creek district after the Independence explosion, we append the following press clippings of that date:

"Victor, Colo., June 7, 1904, 10 a. m.—Conditions throughout the district, and especially in Victor, are rapidly resuming their normal aspect. Last night passed in comparative quiet, although a feeling of uncertainty prevailed.

"The city is in complete control of the military, and the determined stand taken by Sheriff Bell and the authorities is calculated to maintain peace from now on.

"The authorities have made the blunt announcement that the first hostile move on the part of anyone will be the signal for drastic measures. They propose to preserve peace at any cost, and anyone who interposes an objection or attempts to renew rioting will be summarily dealt with. Lawlessness of any kind will not for a single second be tolerated, and no quarter or mercy

is to be shown persons who do not conduct themselves in a peaceable manner.

"The net results of yesterday's event is sixteen dead and twenty-nine injured.

"Fully 150 unionists and their sympathizers have already been arrested and 'bull penned,' and others will be taken into custody to-day. It is generally accepted that everyone who is objectionable to the mine owners and Citizens' Alliance will be deported and a campaign similar to that in force at Telluride inaugurated.

"Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon no arrests had been made in connection with the Independence outrage, and the authorities have no definite clew as to who the fiends are. The bloodhound sent from Trinidad and placed on the trail of the man or men who exploded the mine lost the trail after following it several miles.

"The coroner's jury visited the scene of the explosion this morning, after which an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the taking of evidence will begin.

"The resignation of nearly all of the present city and county officers of Cripple Creek and Victor will be demanded.

"COMPLETE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

"Fifteen men are known positively to have been killed, and six injured in the Independence explosion yesterday. They are as follows:

"The dead: Herbert McCoy, W. S. Shanklin, Charles Barber, George Augustine, Arthur Muhleisen, J. Johnson, Alexander McLean, John Kelso, James Hartsell, W. W. Delano, George S. Henderson, John St. Clair, Edward Ross, Fred Buckley.

The injured: Phil Chandler, left leg broken; J. B. Bodlee, bruised on the face, head and body; A. Brooker, one eye lost; Charles Allen, left leg broken; John Gravey, both legs broken; Edward Hall, both legs broken.

"Those killed or wounded during the riots at Victor yesterday afternoon are as follows:

"Dead: Roxie McGee, working on the El Paso; J. D. Davis, a miner.

"The wounded: Peter Crisman, a lessee on the Gold Coin; Fred Sturdevoss, engineer on the Independence; William Hoskins, of Goldfield; J. J. Hosmer, miner on the Golden Cycle; Peter Fleming, Alfred Miller, shot in the body; J. Reed, a miner; Fire Chief Pat Murphy, Joe Findley, Thomas McManus.

"In the militia attack on Miners' Union Hall three men were wounded, as follows: Arthur Parker, of Victor; Ed. McKalvey, of Victor; Pete Calderwood, of Anaconda.

"Cripple Creek, Colo., June 7, 1904—Two sensational discoveries were made at noon to-day. Several little boys, playing in the neighborhood of the hole made by the explosion at Independence, found a portion of a cheaply made British bulldog revolver. The weapon contained one shell, and when taken to the office of the Citizens' Alliance it was regarded as conclusive proof that the dynamite was set off in the fashion similar to the giant powder in the Vindicator mine.

"The second discovery consisted of the unearthing of about forty photographs. The photographs were found by Lieutenant Keegan in Victor Miners hall, and in many instances had the name of James Cochran, secretary of the union, on the back. The remarkable part of the photographs is what the mine owners and members of the Citizens' Alliance regard as evidence that a conspiracy to assassinate certain miners and mine owners existed in the local union. The photographs were groups of men employed in various mines. The most important of the lot was a group of the night shift of the Vindicator. The photograph contains about twenty portraits, five of which was marked from one to five. On the back was found the names of the persons marked, as follows:

"Charles McCormick, Alex Ban, Mel Beck, John Permort. But, strangely enough, of these five names only those of Charles McCormick and Mel Beck have been crossed out. These two were men killed in the Vindicator explosion some time ago.

"In another photograph the names of the following were marked: Joe Birdsall, Dan Conley, Roy Raymond, Bill Sheean, Allen Boone, Pate Ludgan, Bill Ramsey, Richter and Hoyt. Of these nine names those of Allen Boone and Bill Ramsey were crossed out.

"The third picture shows a group of the Theresa shift, as follows: William Aitkin, William Gray, William Alford, Fred Renshaw and John McKeon. None of these names are crossed, but the Citizens' Alliance believe that the five men have been marked.

"James Cochran, the supposed owner of the picture, is now being sweated by Secretary C. C. Hamlin, of the Mine Owners' Association and Captain Moore, of company L, in the armory."

"Cripple Creek, Colo., June 7, 1904—Over 150 men are prisoners of the military in the Victor Armory, and threats are being made to arrest every union man in the district. What will be done will probably be decided at a meeting of the Citizens' Alliance now in session. The feeling is very bitter against Alf Miller and Michael O'Connell, also Harvey Starbuck. Miller is charged with starting a riot at the mass meeting in Victor yesterday afternoon, and O'Connell is the deposed city marshal who

swore in a number of special policemen who fired on the crowd at the miners' hall. Starbuck is the marshal of Independence.

"Suppressed excitement prevails in Victor and Cripple Creek to-day, but the bloody scenes of yesterday are not liable to be repeated to-day. The situation, however, is still considered critical.

"The atrocious wholesale assination of the non-union miners at the Independence depot platform early yesterday morning has brought the citizens to arms. There is not a man, woman or child in the district that has not taken a decided stand with one or the other factions. The mine owners and Citizens' Alliance are crying for the complete elimination of the Western Federation of Miners from the district, and insist that no permanent peace can be had until this is accomplished. On the other hand, the union leaders declare they had nothing to do, or even possessed knowledge of the outrage, and that they propose to remain in the camp at any cost. They deeply deplore the death of the non-unionists, but insist they are entirely innocent.

"The civil and military authorities of Victor have the situation well in hand. According to Mayor French, no further troops are needed. 'Company L, in command of Captain Moore, has sixty men,' said Mayor French this morning, 'and we can increase the deputy sheriffs. These men are perfect masters of the situation. Should the military authorities turn over the prisoners to the civil authorities there will be no lynching.'

"Business in Victor is practically suspended. In Cripple Creek it is little better. Since yesterday afternoon the saloons in both places have been closed tight, and merchants are closing their places for fear of further rioting and dynamiting. So great is the fear of some merchants, that they who can have doubled, and, in some cases, trebled their insurance. They believe the situation is serious, and that they can not afford to take any risks. They say the fight is one to the finish, and they can take no chances.

"The mine owners and members of the Citizens' Alliance seem to have the better of the fight. Sheriff Henry Robertson was forced to resign, and in his place has been appointed Edward Bell, a fearless fighter and a strong Citizens' Alliance man. City Marshal Michael O'Connell, a strong union sympathizer, was deposed by Mayor French, and his place filled temporarily by Major H. A. Naylor. Coroner James Doran also saw the light under pressure and handed in his resignation in favor of George Hall, of Cripple Creek. Later in the day O'Connell was arrested and thrown into jail.

"No sooner had the atrocious dynamiting at Independence become known yesterday morning than C. C. Hamlin called a meeting of the Mine Owners' Association and prominent citizens. The meeting was held shortly before noon at the Victor armory,

and it was unanimously decided that Sheriff Robertson and Coroner Doran, on account of their alleged friendship to unionism, must resign.

"I refuse," replied the sheriff.

"A rope was produced and he was again asked to resign. Once more he refused. Then a noose was tied in the rope and a half dozen members advanced with the coil toward the officer.

"Will you resign now? If you don't we will turn you and the rope over to the crowd outside," announced President A. E. Carlton.

"Sheriff Robertson promptly attached his signature to a written resignation which was handed to him. Edward Bell was immediately appointed by the county commissioners to succeed him, and at once took charge of the situation.

"The meeting next took up the case of Coroner James Doran, but that official had been warned of impending trouble and disappeared. He remained in hiding until late in the day, but had been kept well informed as to what was transpiring. When the committee finally located the coroner and informed him that it was the wish of the citizens that he resign, he gracefully complied and affixed his name to the slip containing his resignation.

"Coroner Doran had in the meantime called his coroner's jury, composed of Ed Newland, Ed McGee, C. L. Varney, Tom Jack, J. H. Williams and W. H. Aitkens.

"The first act performed by Sheriff Bell was to remove Under-Sheriff J. Knox Burton, an alleged union sympathizer, and appoint and arm a large number of deputies.

"The removal of City Marshal O'Connell by Mayor French came soon after his forcible entry into the armory, where the operators and alliance members were meeting. It was O'Connell's intention, it is said, to arrest all persons in the room who were armed. The marshal is persona non grata with the mine owners, and his presence was objected to. He was ordered to leave the building on pain of violence.

"O'Connell left the hall and proceeded to the hardware store of W. J. Connelly, where he seized a pump shot-gun and returned to the street. He summoned as many union miners as he could find and deputized them as special police. Fully 100 men were sworn in and marched to a vacant lot at the corner of Fourth and Victor avenues, where it was proposed to hold the citizens' mass meeting. It was Marshal O'Connell's intention to prevent this gathering, and only his prompt removal by Mayor French blocked the plan.

"Matters at this hour were rapidly approaching a climax. The streets were thronged with men, every one of whom was armed to the teeth. The air was full of rumors and ugly mut-

tering from unionists and non-unionists could be beard on every side. A hostile feeling permeated the atmosphere and a clash seemed imminent.

"The situation grew more strained every minute and Mayor French hastily summoned Sheriff Bell, Marshal O'Connell and Major Naylor for a conference. O'Connell was accused of bad faith by the mayor and the wisdom of appointing union men as special policemen was questioned. O'Connell retorted warmly against these insinuations, but Mayor French refused to retract, and finally informed the marshal that he was removed and that commissions he had issued to the 100 unionists were revoked. Major Naylor was asked to take O'Connell's place until the trouble was over. O'Connell left the conference in an ill-humor and notified his specials that their services were no longer needed. The men removed their badges of authority and dispersed, retaining their firearms. Many of them repaired to the Miners' union hall, which overlooks the place where the mass meeting was held.

"Long before the hour called for the mass meeting at the corner of Fourth and Victor avenues, the crowd began to gather, and when the speaking began several thousand persons, mostly men, were present. A large transfer wagon was drawn upon the lot and Secretary Hamlin of the Mine Owners' association, and Attorney S. D. Crump climbed upon the rear end. Mr. Hamlin began the speaking, denouncing the dynamiting of the Findley mine strike breakers in unmeasured terms and calling attention to the many acts of violence committed since the strike was inaugurated last summer. He declared that the district must be purged of Western Federation influence once and for all time, and that it was up to the non-unionists and their sympathizers to do it.

"At this juncture Alf Miller, a union miner, armed with a rifle, interrupted Mr. Hamlin and asked him whom he referred to. Deputy Sheriff Chris Miller, a brother of Alf Miller, who was standing near, fearing trouble, seized Alf Miller's gun and tried to wrest it from him. This act was misinterpreted by the crowd and in a second a riot was started. A hundred shots were fired, many of them, it is alleged, coming from the direction of the Miners' Union building. Intense excitement reigned and the crowd began to scatter and seek places of safety. When the firing had ceased it was found that six men had been shot, two of them, Roxie McGee and J. D. Davis, fatally. McGee died before an ambulance could be summoned, and Davis succumbed at the hospital, where the other four wounded had been removed.

"The first shot fired was the signal for calling Company L by Sheriff Bell and the soldiers appeared on the run. Lines of men were thrown around the Miners' Union hall in which many unionists had sought protection, and a squad was sent to the roof of the Gardener & Falzer building across the street.

"A demand by the soldiers for the surrender of the inmates of the union building was answered with a volley of bullets, none of which took effect. The bluecoats, who were in protected positions, returned the fire with interest, wounding, at the first volley, three union men. A desultory fire was kept up by the men in the union building, but they soon realized that the advantage all lay with the soldiers and a truce was asked of Captain Moore and granted. Captain Moore again demanded the surrender of the men and this time they complied. Seventy unionists threw down their arms and marched out of the building holding their hands aloft. The men were lined up in the street and marched to the armory of Company L under a heavy guard. All books and records of the union were seized by the military and carried away, as well as the precinct books of the county Democratic organization. All night long the militia searched the houses of miners and brought them to the armory. Captain Moore said it is the intention of the authorities to arrest every union miner in Victor and their names would be obtained from the records seized.

"Following the surrender of the union miners and the capture of their headquarters, Sheriff Bell and a large force of deputies raided the union store and placed six clerks there under arrest. The crowd began to loot the store, but were stopped by the sheriff. The place was locked up and a guard stationed at the door.

"Next a visit was paid to the office of the Victor Record, the mouthpiece of the Western Federation in this district. Editor George Kyner was placed under arrest, but later released.

"Sheriff Bell ordered wholesale arrests, and as fast as men were taken they were removed to the armory. Twenty-five men were made prisoners at Independence by a posse hastily despatched to that place on the receipt of a telephone message that an outbreak was momentarily expected. Among these was City Marshal Dan Brothers, a strong union sympathizer.

"A visit by the deputies to the union store at Goldfield after their return from Independence resulted in the almost complete destruction of the stock and the arrest of the clerks. The non-union element was in a decided bellicose frame of mind, and wherever a flag poster of the Western Federation appeared in a window the window was promptly smashed.

"Shortly before noon fifteen miners arrested and kept in the jail at Cripple Creek, were taken to Victor and placed in the armory with the rest of the men. At the same time fifty additional deputies were sworn in. This was done for the purpose of relieving the sixty militiamen who have been on duty for almost twenty-four consecutive hours."

"Cripple Creek, Colo., June 7, 1904.—Last evening the following statement was given out by Frank J. Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners:

"The members of the local committee of the Western Federation of Miners authorizes me to say that they deplore the diabolical murder committed this morning. They regret that thoughtless persons should charge the crime to the Western Federation of Miners, and say that the Western Federation of Miners did not have anything to do with it. They are just as much shocked as the rest of the community. No man who deserves to live could or would approve the awful deed. The fiends who planned and carried out the devilish crime should be detected and punished to the full need of the guilt. The crime must be unearthed and the perpetrators punished. The committee and all local members of the Western Federation of Miners are ready and willing to assist in uncovering the guilty ones. We will use every endeavor to assist the authorities in their efforts, and we here tender the services of all our members. We will also join in the offering of a suitable reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons.

"(Signed) DISTRICT UNION NO. 1, W. F. M.

"By FRANK J. HANGS."

On June 8, 1904, the Victor Record, which had all along been a staunch supporter of the Western Federation of Miners, came out in a lengthy article, in which it advocated calling off the strike. Among other things it said:

"The Record believes that the Western Federation of Miners should call off the strike; that it owes it to its staunch friends in the district. The county officials and other officials that have stood by the Federation are losing or are about to lose their positions, because of their relations to the strike, and, in justice to them, it should be called off."

On the same evening, June 8, the office of the Record was raided by a body of armed men who wrecked the plant completely. Mr. Kyner, the proprietor, estimated the loss at \$8,000. ✓

CORONER'S JURY VERDICT IN THE INDEPENDENCE CASE.

"An inquisition held at Cripple Creek, in Teller county, State of Colorado, on the ninth and tenth days of June, A. D. 1904, before George R. A. Hall, coroner or said county, upon the bodies of Gus Augustine, Arthur Mahleise, Henry Hang, Herbert McCoy, Wm. Shanklin, Edward Ross and others there lying dead, by its jurors whose names are hereto subscribed:

"Said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that said persons came to their death by an explosion of dynamite or other explosives at the Florence & Cripple Creek depot, at or near the town of Independence, Teller county, Colorado, on the morning of June 6, 1904, about 2:30 a. m.

"We further find that said explosion was caused by an infernal machine purposely and artfully set and discharged by some persons to the jury unknown, for the purpose of wilfully, maliciously and feloniously killing and murdering said persons and others; that said crime is one of similar crimes designed and committed in the Cripple Creek district during the past few months and perpetrated for the purpose of killing and intimidating non-union miners and thereby preventing them from working, and that said crimes are the result of a conspiracy entered into by certain members of the Western Federation of Miners, and known, incited and furthered by certain officers of that organization.

"In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

"C. H. D. HALL.

"R. L. DAVIDSON.

"W. F. ROCK.

"L. KINGSTON.

"W. E. TRET,

"Clerk.

"E. C. NEWCOMB,

"Foreman.

"Attest: G. R. A. HALL,

"Coroner of Teller County."

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH
OF ROSCOE M'GEE AND JOHN DAVIS, WHO WERE KILLED IN THE
VICTOR RIOT.

"An inquisition holden at Cripple Creek, Teller county, State of Colorado, on the 27th to the 30th days of June, 1904, before George Hall, coroner of this county, upon the bodies of Roscoe McGee and John Davis by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, said jurors, upon their oath, do say:

"First: The jury finds that said Roscoe McGee came to his death in the city of Victor, in the county and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of June, 1904, by means of a gunshot wound inflicted, as the jury believes, by one Albert Bilat, with felonious intent, he having been aided, abetted and encouraged in said crime by others as in this verdict hereinafter stated.

"Second: We find that the said John Davis came to his death in the city of Victor on the 6th day of June, 1904, by means of a gunshot wound inflicted by one William Boyle, and

fired by him, the said William Boyle, with felonious intent, he having been aided and abetted in said crime by others as this verdict hereinafter states.

"Third: The jury further finds that upon the said day an armed body of men, about ninety, members of the Western Federation of Miners, assembled at Victor, in the said county, in the afternoon, pursuant to a prearranged plan, understanding and conspiracy, from different parts of said county, principally the city of Victor, the town of Goldfield, the town of Independence and the town of Anaconda.

"That said body of men so assembled were appointed special policemen for the city of Victor by one Michael O'Connell, the then marshal of said city, and were by him and through his influence furnished with badges of office, firearms and ammunition.

"That, while the act of deputizing said men gave them temporarily a color of office, the same was done and said body of men congregated and armed themselves for another and unlawful purpose, namely; to commit acts of violence, to override the law and to take human life; and that, in fact, the men so armed and deputized constituted an unlawful assembly or mob.

"That before the death of said Roscoe McGee and John Davis and before the commission of any overt act by said mob the said O'Connell was removed from office by the mayor of said city, and said mob were by the sheriff of said county publicly ordered to disperse and go to their homes, notwithstanding which a portion thereof, armed as before stated, and being about fifty in number, secreted themselves in and upon a building in said city, used and occupied for the Miners' Union hall. That certain other members of said mob stationed themselves at different points on the streets and other places in said city, including the store operated in the interests of said Western Federation of Miners.

"That about 3 o'clock on said day a public meeting was in progress upon a vacant square in said city midway between Union hall and the said union store.

"That a riot was started by a member of said mob, to-wit, one Alfred Miller, when he attempted to shoot and kill C. C. Hamlin and others who were engaged in said public meeting, that thereupon many shots were fired, principally by the members of said mob, both from the front windows and roof of said Union hall and from the front part of said union store and different points on the street, and that certain of such shots took effect, as hereinabove stated, causing the death of said Roscoe McGee and John Davis.

"That eight or ten other shots took effect in the bodies of as many citizens, grievously wounding them, in almost every instance said victims having been shot in the back. That the members of said mob who had gathered in and upon said Union

hall were under the immediate command of one Peter Calderwood, aided and assisted by P. J. Hall, G. M. Hooten, Mike Hannigan, William Johnson, W. E. Haskins, A. M. Weir, William Welsh, James Tedrow, J. R. Shoemaker, C. H. Say, Jack Sheby, Frank Chelan, D. T. Mitchell, Jerry O'Brien, Peter O'Neil, Tom Nolan, Lyman Nichols, Mark S. Nichols, P. J. Murphy, D. A. McCloud, Fred Minister, Thomas F. Floyd, F. H. Greffer, John Brogan, Nick Voyle, William Voyle, Albert Bilat, D. A. Cameron, William Graham, J. I. Jenks, James Whalen. That during the progress of said riot the said Michael O'Connell feloniously, wickedly and of his malice aforethought, fired upon and shot one J. J. Hosmer in the back with the intent then and there to take the life of said Hosmer.

"That it was the evident intention of the leaders and members of said mob, as shown by the testimony and their own declaration, to shoot down and take the lives of citizens, called by them the mine owners.

"We further find from the evidence that the officials of said Western Federation of Miners are primarily responsible for the crimes committed as aforesaid.

"That by incendiary, unlawful and seditious statements officially promulgated and published they have incited, encouraged and abetted acts of violence and crime on the part of their members and officials and are chargeable with the said unlawful and criminal assembly and the crimes resulting therefrom.

"That among those who aided, abetted and incited the commission of said crimes are Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, John C. Williams, J. T. Lewis, L. J. Simpkins, James P. Murphy, D. C. Copley, James Kirwin, James H. Baker and John M. O'Neil, and that each and every member of the said mob organized and armed by Michael O'Connell are jointly and severally guilty of the acts of violence committed in the said Victor, State of Colorado, on the 6th day of June, 1904.

"In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) "H. P. REITON,
"Foreman.

"F. A. PHIPPS,
"Clerk.

"D. BERNARD.
"G. C. BLAKEY.
"P. L. THORSEN.
"R. ARNOLD.

"G. R. A. HALL, Coroner."

SHERIFF BELL'S PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Many evil-disposed persons have assaulted citizens of Teller county, taken them from their homes, forced them to leave the county, indulged in incendiary talk and in other ways continually agitated the unhappy condition of affairs existing in our county for months past; and,

"Whereas, Many citizens are carrying arms; now, therefore,

"All citizens of Teller county will refrain from carrying concealed weapons.

"They will likewise refrain from congregating on the streets and in public places and from in any manner using language that may tend to cause violations of the law.

"Each and every citizen, whatever his position may be, will be governed by this proclamation.

"The law will be enforced without regard to party in respect to these matters, and the lives and property of all citizens of this county shall and will be protected.

"The deputies of this office will strictly follow these instructions, and I urge all parties residing within and without the county to refrain from in any manner doing anything that will cause or incite trouble in this county.

"Issued from the office of the sheriff of Teller county, this 11th day of August, 1904."

Martial law was declared off in Teller county on July 26, 1904, and the administration assumed by the civil authorities.

For the purpose of giving to the public all the information of a reliable nature in relation to Colorado's strike situation, the following statements are given, with several press opinions omitted, to show the position of the contending parties, and in so doing considerable matter is duplicated, but the continuity of the history of the strike would otherwise be broken; hence the entire matter, with the exception as noted, is herewith given:

On January 13, 1904, as published in the Congressional Record, leading up to the proceedings afterward, the following transpired:

"LABOR TROUBLES IN COLORADO—STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MINE OWNERS AND OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE REPLY OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

"Senate, 58th Congress, 2d Session, Document No. 86."

"REVIEW OF THE LABOR TROUBLES IN THE METALLIFEROUS MINES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

"January 13, 1904—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

"Mr. Scott presented the following: Statement pertaining to matter contained in Senate resolution No. 50, second session Fifty-eighth Congress:

"To fully understand and appreciate the conditions referred to in Senate resolution No. 50, relating to a strike of the metalliferous miners in the Cripple Creek district, Teller county, and in San Miguel county, Colorado, which conditions have necessitated the intervention of the Governor of Colorado, through the State militia, for the preservation of peace and order, the protection of life and property, and of the right of every man to pursue his lawful vocation without molestation or interference, a brief review of the labor troubles of the past twelve years in the metalliferous mines of the Rocky Mountain region is necessary.

"During all these years an alleged labor organization, known as the Western Federation of Miners, has been endeavoring, with considerable success, to obtain a hold on this particular industry through the unionization of these mines, and the history of this campaign, with its record of murder, arson, dynamiting and riot, to say nothing of the more petty crimes, such as assaults, intimidations, threats, and personal abuse, all committed for the purpose of intimidating and coercing men engaged in earning a livelihood, is enough to shock humanity.

"No parallel can be found for it in the labor history of the world unless it be in the Molly Maguire organization, which maintained a reign of terror in the Pennsylvania coal fields prior to 1877. During times of comparative peace the career of this organization has been marked by nocturnal assaults and secret assassinations, while now and again they have broken out into open warfare amounting to insurrection. Whenever a mine owner has assumed to stand against their aggressions or to employ as laborers men not members of this organization, his life and his property has been the forfeit. Criminal, cruel, untiring, militant, political parties have obeyed their behest, honorable judges have been retired to private life for decisions to them obnoxious, courts have yielded to their dictates, and sheriffs

and other peace officers, often selected from their own number, have been their willing agents. When an executive has been found big enough, and brave enough, and patriotic enough to rise above political expediency and take a firm stand in favor of law and order and the preservation of those rights guaranteed by the Constitution, as did Governor Steunenberg, in Idaho, in 1899, and as Governor Peabody is doing in Colorado to-day, protests such as that embodied in the resolution under consideration have gone up from certain quarters, either inspired by sympathy with the acts and purposes of this organization, or with the hope of obtaining some political advantages through them, or, as we trust is the case with the present resolution, by ignorance of the facts which have engendered the condition.

"On account of the machinations and methods of the Western Federation of Miners the metalliferous mining industry of the West has been in a chaotic state for a long period of years. That a person was operating his property one day under satisfactory conditions was no guaranty that he would be able to do so the next. To make a contract with the Federation has always been a mere form, for this organization knows nothing of the sanctity of such an obligation. Continual aggressions have been supplemented by open outbreaks of alarming frequency.

"Prior to this time the most notable of these outbreaks were the Cripple Creek strike of 1894, important in this discussion, as it was but the preface and forerunner of present difficulties; the Coeur d' Alene riots of 1892 and 1899, brought into particular prominence by the congressional investigation which followed the latter; the Leadville strike of 1896; the Smuggler-Union riot at Telluride in 1901, and the strike at Idaho Springs, Colorado, in the early part of the present year. Outside of the mines numerous strikes have occurred at various mills, smelters and reduction plants (for the Western Federation has not confined its field of activity to mine workers), the most important of which was at Colorado City, Colorado, in May of the present year. This strike has a direct bearing on the present trouble at Cripple Creek.

"It is not necessary to make more than passing mention of the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes, which for over ten years kept that rich district in constant turmoil. During all this time life and property were but pawns in the hands of the Western Federation, and a veritable reign of terror existed. These conditions were carefully and conscientiously investigated by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives under House resolution No. 31, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, being a resolution 'on the conduct of the United States army and its officers in Idaho.' This investigation and the findings of the committee were a complete vindication of the action of Governor Steunenberg in calling on the United States for aid, and of all that was done by the army in connection with the riots of 1899, in which an armed force of nearly 1,000 union miners had attacked the

Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, destroyed several lives, and demolished with dynamite about \$250,000 worth of property. Any one who wishes to be advised as to the methods and purposes of the Western Federation should read this report in full, for the conditions which exist in Colorado to-day are the reflection and counterpart of those which paralyzed the mining industry of northern Idaho during ten years of riot and bloodshed.

"The history of the Coeur d'Alene was repeated in Leadville, Colo., in 1896. For months business was paralyzed, and the entire community terrorized. The sheriff's office and the district court were the strikers' most able lieutenants. The number of lives sacrificed in this struggle will never be known. This trouble finally culminated in the destruction of the Coronado mine by dynamite, and the loss of a number of lives. It was then that the Governor of the State tardily called the troops, and after some months order was again restored.

"In 1901 the Smuggler-Union mine, at Telluride, Colo., became involved in trouble with the Western Federation. The mine was using what is known as the contract system, i. e., the miners were paid according to the amount of ground broken instead of by the day. It was admitted that a man who was willing to do a fair day's work could earn the union scale, which means a minimum of \$3 per day for eight hours' work, but nevertheless the Federation demanded that this system be discontinued. The management refused to abandon the contract system, and a strike followed. Some non-union men were put at work, and on July 3 an armed body of union men attacked the mine, killed and wounded several persons, dislodged the non-union men, and took possession of the property. The non-union men were driven into the hills, and with their wounded were compelled to find their way on foot to places of safety.

"The union miners maintained possession of the mine until a settlement was finally forced. In connection with this riot one of the most remarkable telegrams that ever went over the wire was sent to the Governor by a member of the State Senate and a confidant of the Governor, for the purpose of informing the latter as to conditions. It was as follows:

"To His Excellency, James B. Orman,

"Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.:

"Situation unchanged. Miners have peaceable possession of mine. Manager Collins here. Life not in danger.

"W. S. BUCKLEY."

"The Governor, to his credit, immediately demanded that the possession of the mine be delivered back to the owners, and threatened to send the troops if this was not done. He sent, however, a commission to investigate and to endeavor to make a settlement. On this commission was Mr. Coates, the head of

the State Federation of Labor, and Hon. Theron Stevens, judge of the district court at Telluride, whose union sympathies are notorious. A settlement was effected, and then and not till then did the miners surrender possession of the mine to the owners. Ever since this trouble the Telluride district has been kept in a state of constant terrorism. There is scarcely a prominent citizen or mine operator whose life has not been threatened and in constant danger. Manager Collins, of the Smuggler-Union, mentioned in the above dispatch, paid the penalty for his opposition to the Western Federation. He was shot in the back and killed as he sat at his library table in the evening with some friends.

"A number of arrests were made for this murder, among them Vincent St. John, president of the Telluride union. A grand jury was impaneled (a procedure resorted to only in extreme cases in Colorado) and indictments found. These indictments were quashed on some technicality by the above-mentioned Judge Stevens, and the judicial procedure arranged that on being discharged from custody St. John and his colleagues had a chance to escape, and they are now fugitives from justice. In addition to the murder of Collins a number of men have mysteriously disappeared since the riot of 1901. Such was the condition at Telluride when the present strike was called; such is the legitimate labor organization (for it is so called by the Denver News, Senator Patterson's paper), which the Telluride operators have had the temerity to resist; such are the law-abiding citizens whose rights under the Constitution are being interfered with by the military.

"After the Smuggler-Union riot an agreement was entered into between the Telluride operators and the Western Federation of Miners regulating the wages, hours and conditions of labor in the Telluride district. This agreement was for a definite period, and had a considerable time to run when the present difficulties arose. The cause of this difficulty was not any dissatisfaction with working conditions or wages in the mines. Certain employees in the mills, not covered by the agreement were working ten hours a day and the Federation demanded that their workings hours be reduced to eight. It was the desire of the Federation to have work discontinued on the mines for the purpose of aiding the mill workers and at the same time avoid the odium of a direct breach of their contract obligation. The method was unique and effective. Owing to the topography of the country all the mines of this district, with one or two exceptions, have to board their men in boarding houses located at the mines. The help in these boarding houses was not covered by the above agreement, but was affiliated with the Western Federation. This help was called out in sympathy with the striking mill men, and the union men in the mines, looking for an excuse to quit in the face of their contract, of course did so, on the ground that the mines could not victual them. The Liberty Bell mine, how-

ever, owing to a more advantageous location, was still able to operate, and later on the men on this mine were called out.

"The Federation thereby openly and flagrantly violated its solemn contract, a thing, however, which is in no way new to it. All the Telluride mines remained shut down for some months, for the old methods of the federation were adopted and men did not dare to work under its ban. The sheriff, the mine operators, and many of the leading citizens called on the governor for protection in caring for and operating their properties, and after some delay the troops were sent. Since that time the mines have been enabled to open, and affairs are rapidly assuming normal proportions.

"At Idaho Springs a strike was called by the Federation about the first of the year. The methods invoked at other places were brought into play here, and the affair culminated in the destruction of a portion of the Sun and Moon plant by dynamite. One of the perpetrators was killed in the explosion. He carried a card of the Western Federation. A number of persons, including several of the prominent union leaders, were arrested for this crime, and their trials are now in progress.

"So it will be seen that in all these strikes the Western Federation has not only indulged in coercion, picketing, threats and intimidation, but has resorted to riot, arson, bloodshed, and general disorder as well, and in all of these localities, in times of outward quiet, assaults, intimidation, and even murder have been committed for the purpose of forcing men into the union. There can be no individual freedom where this organization gains a foothold.

"During the past few months the Cripple Creek district has been the center of the disorders generated by the Western Federation, both because it employs more labor than any other mining camp in the State, and because the Federation looked upon it as one of its strongholds and the best place to strike a decisive blow. To fully understand the situation there, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the strike of 1894, with the circumstances surrounding it and the settlement reached.

"In 1893 Cripple Creek was but two years old. It was removed from the other districts of the State and operators found difficulty in securing experienced miners. As a result each operator did the best he could, regardless of his neighbors, and there was no uniformity either as to wages or as to hours of labor. Most of the mines were working nine hours and the balance only eight. Late in this year the eight-hour operators tried to place their mines on the nine-hour basis, which, generally speaking, was in vogue throughout the State. In the meantime a union had been formed in the district, and about the time of the effort to increase hours this union affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners.

"At first the strike involved only the mines which were attempting the change, but soon the strikers demanded an eight-hour day on all the mines, with a minimum wage of \$3 per day, and with one or two exceptions all the mines were drawn into the difficulty. The miners took possession of Bull hill, the highest eminence in the district, fortified it, and completed an organization with military precision. From their stronghold excursions were made throughout the district. Houses and stores were broken into; men supposed to be antagonistic to them were taken from their homes and beaten up; powder and supplies were stolen, and a state of terrorism inaugurated. Early in the year Mr. Locke, superintendent of the Isabella properties, was waited on by an armed mob and taken to the outskirts of the district and warned to leave and never return. He complied with the warning. Warrants were sworn out against some of the leaders of the strike, and a band of special deputies were sworn in to serve them. These deputies were ambushed, captured, and taken to the strikers' headquarters on Bull hill, where they were held as prisoners for some time and then released on the promise that they would not return. 21831

"Davis H. Waite was then Governor of the State. After this lawlessness had been going on for some time and the sheriff found that he could not cope with the situation, he called on the Governor for troops to aid the civil authorities. The Governor sent the troops into the district, and with them Adjutant General Tarsney as his personal representative. General Tarsney, immediately on his arrival, went to the headquarters of the strikers, on Bull hill, and consulted with the leaders. After this consultation he immediately advised the Governor that the troops were unnecessary and the latter withdrew them. They were in the district only about one day.

"After the departure of the troops in January, this sanguinary contest went on with renewed vigor. The sheriff was powerless and the strikers had full control of the situation. Many valuable properties were in the absolute possession of the mob and some of them were worked to obtain the sinews of war. Some men disappeared, many were beaten up, and lawlessness reigned supreme. This condition of affairs continued until about May 1, 1894. At that time a band of about one hundred deputy sheriffs, who had been sworn in, arrived at the outskirts of the district and went into camp.

"The miners prepared to attack them and the deputies withdrew to a point some miles distant. As the miners were moving to attack the deputies they saw Sam McDonald going toward the Strong shaft house. McDonald was superintendent of the Strong and Gold King mines and had incurred the enmity of the union. Previous to that time a delegation headed by one Hugh O'Connell had waited on McDonald at the Anna Lee shaft, where he was working, for the purpose of driving him out of the dis-

strict, as they had Locke. McDonald came out of the shaft and stood the crowd of some fifty men off with two six-shooters. When the union men saw McDonald going toward the Strong, they started in pursuit, firing at him as they came. McDonald ran into the Strong shaft house and aroused the two men, Jack Goodhue and Charles Robinson, who were watching there. They attempted to escape, but found themselves surrounded, so McDonald stood off the crowd, which had now reached the shaft house, while his companions went down the shaft. He then followed them, taking his Winchester with him. The three went to the third level, the lowest in the mine.

"The strikers then dropped a quantity of dynamite with a lighted fuse attached down the shaft, but McDonald, as he went down, closed the trap at the second level and the powder was exploded at this point, doing no damage to the men, but destroying the shaft. The strikers then planted dynamite under the shaft house and machinery, which they exploded, entirely destroying the surface improvements. After the destruction of the plant, the timbering of the shaft was set on fire. The three occupants of the mine only escaped death by suffocation by reason of the fact that the workings were connected with the surface by an old shaft, which afforded ventilation. An effort was made to close this shaft without success. After fighting fire and facing death for about thirty-six hours, without food, McDonald and his companions were induced to come to the surface on the promise that they would not be injured, but would be given safe conduct to their friends. Instead, however, they were taken to Bull hill, repeatedly hung up by the neck, almost to the point of death, and were made to suffer all conceivable indignities, and to promise that they would divulge nothing which they knew, but would leave the district and never return. Instead of being released, however, they were held prisoners until the exchange of prisoners hereinafter mentioned.

"On the night of the day on which the Strong mine was dynamited the miners made an attack on the deputies. A number of persons were killed on both sides, and four of the strikers were captured and taken to Colorado Springs, then the county seat, Teller county not having been organized at that time. The union immediately began negotiations for an exchange of prisoners, and this was agreed upon. The prisoners held by the sheriff were released, but the sheriff found that the union had not released McDonald and his companions, and again apprehended them. Soon after this the exchange was effected. By reason of the indignities heaped upon these men on Bull hill, Robinson went insane and Goodhue was entirely broken in health. McDonald, made of stronger fiber, remained in the district, and has borne a conspicuous part in the contest which has been going on there.

"In the meantime the sheriff had been organizing his forces and soon after the Strong riot found himself in command of

about 1,100 deputies. For the purpose of assembling and equipping these men, El Paso county had appropriated the sum of \$125,000. These men were sent into the district in charge of W. S. Boynton, one of the county commissioners. They went into camp one evening prepared to move onto Bull hill the following morning. The sheriff again became alarmed, instructed Boynton to defer action, and called on the Governor for troops. This request was immediately acquiesced in, but the conditions under which they were sent, and the orders under which they acted, are novel, to say the least. They were not sent in to preserve peace or to restore property to its rightful owners, but to protect the strikers. pg 831

"The military assumed full control in the district, and, with the civil authorities superseded, there was but one thing for the operators to do, and that was to settle on the best terms possible. The settlement was made, and the agreement of settlement has since been known as the "Waite agreement," as it was negotiated by Governor Waite on behalf of the miners' union. He was appointed by them for this purpose by power of attorney, and it is probably the only instance in the labor history of this country where the governor of a state has acted as the agent for one party in a controversy of this character and has forced a settlement by virtue of his control of the military arm of the government.

"In addition to the provisions ultimately inserted in the agreement, Governor Waite insisted that only union men be employed in the mines, and that all strikers who had been engaged in acts of lawlessness should be immune from arrest. These two points were resisted by the operators and were finally waived. The agreement ultimately entered into and signed by Governor Waite, as the representative of the union, provided that eight hours should constitute a day's work; that the minimum wage about the mines should be \$3, and that there should be no discrimination against union men in the hiring and discharge of labor. This agreement has controlled the Cripple Creek district with regards to hours and wages ever since 1894. The wage scale in effect at the time the present strike broke out was as follows:

	Per day
Trammers, single-hand miners, firemen, and ordinary laborers.....	\$3.00
Timbermen, machine helpers, etc.....	3.50
Machine men	4.00
Engineers, foremen, and shift bosses, \$4.00 to.....	5.00

"Since the strike of 1894 there has been no trouble between the operators and the men employed on the mines. The living and climatic conditions are excellent, the district is accessible, and the above scale of wages far higher than the average paid in the metalliferous mines. It is probable that employer and employee would have worked together in harmony for many years

had it not been for the pernicious influence of the Western Federation. But non-discrimination is no part of the plans of this organization, and the 1894 trouble was scarcely over before the Federation started its campaign for the unionization of the Cripple Creek district, of which the present strike is the sequel. The contest has been along the usual lines. The Federation has been militant, tireless and criminal. The operators, satisfied with the results they were getting, careless of the condition into which they were drifting, and with no concrete or effective organization, were in no position to offer any effective resistance. The peace officers of the county, elected by union votes and often selected from the union membership, closed their eyes to crimes committed in the name of unionism.

"The list of crimes committed in the Cripple Creek district during the past few years for the purpose of intimidating men into joining the union or leaving the district: Martin Gleason, superintendent of the Wild Horse mine, who had incurred the enmity of the union, was found in the bottom of a deserted shaft with his head crushed in; numerous men have been taken from their homes or have been waylaid going to or from their work, and beaten up, sometimes almost to the point of death. A partial list of these crimes, all committed in the supposed interests of unionism, has been published and is appended hereto. This list can be fully authenticated. No serious effort has ever been made by the peace officers to put a stop to this class of crimes, and the men engaged in them have been immune from punishment. In the fall of 1901 the union posted notices throughout the district calling on all men who were working in the district to join the union, and stating that any who failed to do so would have to suffer the consequences. This is an admonition the meaning of which is well known wherever the Western Federation has gained a foothold. At this time the beating up of men and kindred crimes went on at an alarming rate. It was the purpose of the union at this time to demand the unionization of the district, and for a considerable time Cripple Creek stood on the verge of a general strike. The operators met and posted notices at their mines that unless the beating up of men ceased the Federation would be held personally responsible for them. A strike was averted.

"The present trouble in the Cripple Creek district had its beginning in May, 1903. At that time article V, section 1, of the constitution of the Federation, contained the following provision:

" 'It shall be unlawful for any union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by three-fourths of its resident members in good standing voting.'

"At this time the men in the mines were thoroughly satisfied with their wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and had the matter of calling a strike been submitted to them, it would

have been voted down almost unanimously. An indirect attack was therefore made through the mills treating Cripple Creek ore. A strike was called on these mills, which extended over a considerable period of time, and in the course of which the militia was ordered to Colorado City. While the executive committee could not call a strike without submitting it to a vote of the men involved, this committee did have the power of establishing a boycott, and certain of these mills were declared unfair and the mines were ordered to discontinue shipments to them. Many of the mines had contracts with these mills, being the mills of The United States Reduction and Refining Company, and these mines were compelled to shut down. About this time, however, the mill strike was settled through the mediation of a commission appointed by the Governor, and the Cripple Creek men were out but a few days.

"Soon after the settlement of this strike the annual convention of the Federation met in Denver, and at this convention two radical changes were made in the policy of this organization:

"1. The Federation adopted socialism, and pledged the organization to the promotion of that doctrine.

"2. They amended their constitution with reference to the calling of strikes. The provision above referred to was repealed and the power to call a strike was lodged in the hands of an executive committee.

"Soon after this the Federation set up the claim that the mills had not lived up to the terms of settlement and an investigation was made by the commission previously appointed by the Governor. The commission reported that the terms of settlement had been adhered to by the mills, but notwithstanding this report a second strike was called on the mills of The United States Reduction and Refining Company. Almost immediately, and on the 10th of August, 1903, the miners in the Cripple Creek district were called out in sympathy with the striking mill men, but this time the call included not only the men working in the mines which were shipping to the 'unfair' mills, but in those which were shipping to 'fair' mills, or not at all, as well. The thoroughness with which the Federation had succeeded in unionizing the mines is shown by the fact that within a few hours after the strike was called on August 10, 1903, not a wheel was turned in the entire district. It is admitted that had the constitution of the Federation not been amended as above outlined, it would have been impossible to call this strike, as 90 per cent. of the men would have voted against it.

Senator Patterson's paper, the Denver News, in commenting editorially on this phase of the situation, in its issue of September 26, 1903, among other things, says:

"In the first place, the News expresses the opinion that the strike was unwise and without sufficient justification. The miners' unions committed a fundamental blunder when, at the

late national convention in Denver, they placed it in the power of the executive committee of the general organization to declare a strike and maintain it until the committee saw fit to call it off. An executive committee from several states can not have the close sympathy with each separate camp that men possessing such vast powers should, and men thus distantly separated, unless they possess most extraordinary wisdom and self-restraint, are liable to exercise such power without proper consideration. It is a conceded fact that when the strike was ordered there was never more cordial relations between the mine operators and their men. There was no grievance complained of by the Cripple Creek unions. Merely because another strike was on in a single mill miles away, the executive committee ordered the Cripple Creek strike upon the theory that the mine operators, rather than suffer the loss incident to a forcible closing down of their mines, would help the executive committee coerce the offending mill at Colorado Springs. It is stated that the strike was ordered and inaugurated without consulting the 4,000 miners who went out. Loyal to their organization, the miners went out, hundreds of them regretting that loyalty to their organization required that they should. * * *

"The News believes that the different unions committed another grave blunder when they permitted them to be annexed to the socialistic political programme. Such unions should keep aloof from all political organizations; particularly should they shun a political organization whose avowed aim is to cultivate "class consciousness"—that is, imbue its members with the conviction that the social and industrial bodies of the country must be arbitrarily divided into two classes—the capitalistic and the laboring classes, and that the former is the unrelenting enemy and oppressor of the latter. * * "

"Up to the time the strike was called the mine operators of the Cripple Creek district had no effective organization, but they immediately organized and elected an executive committee to which was confided the conduct of the strike. Inasmuch as no grievances had been lodged against them, and because the pretended grievance of the union was entirely beyond their control, there was no common ground upon which worker and owner could meet. So the Mine Owners' Association decided to immediately open their mines, giving preference to the men who had gone out on the strike, but announcing at the same time that unless old employees responded promptly their places would be filled.

"The record of the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek district and elsewhere was carefully considered, and it was decided that the rule of this organization was detrimental and menacing both to employer and employe on account of the principles on which it was organized and the methods which it had adopted. The declaration of the mine owners with respect to the reopening of their mines was as follows:

"A general strike has been called on the mines of the Cripple Creek district by the executive heads of the Western Federation of Miners.

"At the time this strike was called, and, in fact, ever since the settlement of the labor difficulties of 1894, the most entire harmony and good will has prevailed between the employers and the employed in this district. Wages and hours of labor have been satisfactory and according to union standards, and general labor conditions have been all that could be wished.

"Notwithstanding all this the heads of the Western Federation have seen fit to compel the cessation of all labor in the district, not because of any grievance of their own against the Cripple Creek operators, but for reasons entirely beyond our control. No more arbitrary and unjustifiable action mars the annals of organized labor, and we denounce it as an outrage against the employers and the employed.

"The fact that there are no grievances to adjust and no unsatisfactory conditions to remedy leaves the mine operators but one alternative and that alternative they propose to adopt fearlessly. As fast as men can be secured our mining operations will be resumed under former conditions, preference being given to former employes, and all men applying for work will be protected to the last degree.

"In this effort to restore the happy conditions which have so long prevailed, we ask and confidently count on the co-operation and support of all our former employes who do not approve the methods adopted, as well as of the business men of the district, who are equal sufferers with us.

"In the resumption of operations, preference will be given to former employes, as before stated, and those desiring their old positions are requested to furnish their names to their respective mines at an early date."

"Among other work which had been stopped was the running of what is known as the El Paso tunnel, an enterprise which was being carried into effect for the purpose of draining the mines of the district. It was not a mining enterprise in any sense of the word, and was in the nature of a public work, inasmuch as it would drain a large area of ground, open up well-known ore bodies, and furnish employment for hundreds of additional men. The fact that work was stopped on this tunnel shows conclusively that the pretended grievances of the Federation against the mills was a mere subterfuge, and that the real purpose of striking was to unionize the Cripple Creek district. This fact was admitted by Mr. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Federation, in his Labor Day speech, delivered soon after the strike was inaugurated.

"As an initiative in the direction of resuming operations, the mine owners concluded to complete this tunnel. The sheriff was asked to meet the executive committee of the Mine Owners'

Association for the purpose of going over the situation, that the latter might know what protection could be expected for men who went to work, and he did so meet them, but expressed considerable reluctance so to do, and stated at the inception of the meeting that he was a union man, and the whole trend of his conversation showed that his sympathy was in that direction. As a matter of fact, the sheriff of the county is a member in good standing of District Union, No. 40, and was selected for his position on that account. Prior to the commencement of the strike he had issued deputies' commissions to almost every pronounced labor leader in the district.

"With 4,000 men out on strike, but two regular deputy sheriffs were appointed in addition to the usual force. From the attitude of the sheriff it was plain that no adequate protection could be expected from that source. He refused to swear in more than two or three deputies, who were to be mere watchmen on the properties, and with only this limited protection it would have been utterly futile to have endeavored to resume operations, and men could not be secured to go to work feeling that their lives were in danger.

"After ascertaining that no such protection would be offered by the sheriff's office as would enable them to secure men for the work in hand, the operators decided to take care of this phase of the situation themselves, and on about the 20th of August fifty armed men as guards and enough miners to continue the work on the tunnel were thrown into the El Paso mine and operations were immediately resumed. The sheriff sought advice as to whether or not it was within his power to disarm these guards, and was informed that he could not do so. The work on the tunnel progressed rapidly, and, assured of protection, men were not only secured to complete same, but to man the El Paso mine, which is adjacent thereto, as well.

"After the work on the tunnel was well under way, the operators took steps to open other properties, but it was impossible to do so under the same conditions as prevailed at the El Paso, both because of the immense expense which would have been attendant upon such a course and because the conditions surrounding other mines were not such that workmen and guards could be housed and provisioned within the limits of the property. It was therefore decided to endeavor to open the Golden Cycle mine with a limited guard, the workmen going to and from their homes.

"No sooner was this attempt made than a system of picketing was established at this property, the pickets being in charge of union leaders who carried deputy sheriffs' commissions. Not only were intimidations and threats used, but firearms were brought into play to prevent men from going to work.

"On about September 1, one J. T. Hawkins, a justice of the peace, was assaulted in the town of Altman, in broad daylight,

and brutally beaten up, the reason for this assault being a decision made by him which was obnoxious to the union.

"On the same night a Mr. Stewart, a man nearly 60 years of age, who had been working on the Golden Cycle mine as a non-union carpenter, was taken from his house by five masked men, was brutally beaten up, and was finally shot in the back. Although he recovered, his life at the time was despaired of.

"The sheriff took no measures to apprehend the perpetrators of these deeds, or to prevent union pickets from interfering with workmen. Through the efforts of the superintendent of the Golden Cycle mine, one Ed Minster was arrested for the crime of shooting old man Stewart and assaulting Hawkins. He was placed in charge of the sheriff in the county jail. The district attorney was out of town, but returned that evening, and the next morning telephoned the sheriff's office that he was preparing information against Minster for assault with intent to kill, and that the mittimus would be placed in the hands of the sheriff within fifteen minutes. Before the mittimus could be issued, Minster was released, has never since been apprehended, although it was generally understood he was about the district for some days after his release. The only excuse given for the release of Minster was the statement of the deputy sheriff, who said he did not 'want to offend a whole raft of people.' Minster is still a fugitive from justice.

"It was after these occurrences that the mine owners, realizing that their property and the lives of their men were in jeopardy, and that men could not be secured to go to work under these circumstances, determined to call upon the Governor for troops unless the sheriff could offer some substantial assurance of assistance. The sheriff was asked to meet the executive committee of the Mine Owners' Association, and did so with some reluctance, but would give them no assurance of protection, and in effect admitted that he could not control the situation. He, however, agreed to look over the situation and to meet the executive committee later in the day. Several efforts were made to bring about this meeting, and the sheriff at length flatly refused to keep his engagement. It was then that representatives of the association were sent to him and a demand made that he ask the Governor for troops. This he flatly refused to do, and the request was therefore made by the Mine Owners' Association, by the Citizens' Alliance of Cripple Creek, and by the mayor of Victor. The telegram sent the Governor by the association discloses the grounds upon which this request was predicated, and I therefore copy it in extenso:

"September 2, 1903.

"His Excellency James H. Peabody,

"Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.

"Sir—A condition has arisen within the Cripple Creek mining district which constrains us to call upon you for the State troops

for the preservation of the property, peace, and good order of the district. Ever since the present strike in the district was called by the Western Federation of Miners they have pursued a policy of threats and intimidations to prevent men desirous of going to work from pursuing their usual vocations. This action of the Western Federation culminated on yesterday in the display of violence in a number of instances.

“On yesterday morning large bodies of men congregated at the Golden Cycle mine and, by threats and violence, attempted to prevent men from going to work on that property, going to the extent of backing their threats by the display of weapons. At high noon, in the town of Altman, one J. T. Hawkins, a justice of the peace, was brutally assaulted, the reason therefor being that he had rendered a decision in a criminal case obnoxious to the members of the union.

“On last night one Thomas M. Stewart, a non-union employe of the Golden Cycle mine, was taken from his home in Independence at about 8 o'clock by five masked men and was then brutally assaulted and afterwards shot. He now lies in the hospital at the point of death. The reasons for these assaults, as stated by the assailants and bystanders, were that the union had seen fit to designate these men as “scabs” and “scab protectors.” At 2 o'clock this morning one of the guards at the El Paso mine, while pursuing his duty in the protection of that property, was fired upon by unknown men, who made their escape. For all these offenses but one arrest has been made, that being the party who displayed the gun at the Golden Cycle mine yesterday morning.

“We have certain information that a large number of desperate characters have recently come into the district, many of whom were leaders of the Cripple Creek strikers and rioters in 1894, and whose purpose in coming can only be to do mischief. After a thorough canvass of the situation, we are absolutely convinced that the sheriff's office is wholly incapable of handling the condition which has arisen, and that unless you grant us the protection asked this condition will be continued and a reign of terror inaugurated in the district which will result in great loss of both life and property. The sheriff has been asked to call for your intervention, but has declined to do so, notwithstanding that his active force of deputies consists of but two more men than are maintained in times of quiet, and notwithstanding that it is clearly apparent that his office is wholly incapable of meeting the present emergency.’

“Before sending the troops, the Governor of the State sent a commission, consisting of General Chase, Major McClelland, and Attorney General Miller, to investigate as to the necessity therefor, and it was on the recommendation of this commission that the troops were finally sent. It has seemed necessary to go into all these matters somewhat fully, both for the purpose of showing the motives of the Mine Owners' Association in com-

bating the Western Federation of Miners and the conditions which actuated the Governor in calling out the militia.

"The mine operators claimed from the start that the men who left their employment were not in sympathy with the strike, and that they only needed protection to return to work. The results which followed the calling of the militia fully vindicated their contention in this respect, for within six weeks after the effort was made to open the mines every mine in the district that desired to work was running with its full complement of men. These men were not imported strike breakers, but consisted almost entirely of such non-union men as were in the district and union men who were opposed to the methods of the Federation. Out of some 3,000 men that have been put to work under the auspices of the Mine Owners' Association but 150 were brought in from the outside.

"The fight of the Mine Owners' Association against the Western Federation of Miners is not a contest against labor unions, but it is a contest against a particular organization which the mine owners believe to be vicious and criminal, and a menace not only to their interests but to the interests of the men who desire to work without molestation.

"The grounds of this opposition are tersely set forth in an interview given out by the secretary of the association on October 17. In this interview these grounds are enumerated as follows:

"1. They have twice during the past six months called out over 4,000 men in the Cripple Creek district, not one of whom had a complaint to make as to the hours of labor, the wages paid, or the working conditions in the Cripple Creek district. Their pretended grievances were wholly beyond our control.

"2. These men were called out without notice to the mine owners and without consulting the men involved, 90 per cent. of whom were opposed to the strike. Where the strike power of a labor organization is lodged in the hands of a few men, who can exercise it without regard to the wishes of the members of the organization and at the dictates of selfishness and caprice, such an organization is a menace to industry as represented both by capital and labor.

"3. The Western Federation of Miners is more a political than a labor organization, and has declared openly for socialism. It teaches that the employer and employe are natural enemies. We believe that the employer and the employe are natural friends and should work together for their mutual advantage, and that any organization which endeavors to engender strife, hatred, and opposition between the employer and the worker is the enemy of both.

"AS TO LABOR AND WEALTH.

"4. The Western Federation of Miners prints the following on its union cards: "Labor produces all wealth. Wealth belongs to the producer thereof." No comment is necessary on this proposition further than to say that Cripple Creek is a high-grade camp, and that ore stealing runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually."

"5. The Western Federation is not only vicious in its principles, but criminal in its methods. The boycott and the sympathetic strike are among the least pernicious of the means adopted by it to achieve its ends. In addition to this, resort is had to the whole gamut of crime, from threats and intimidation to deadly assaults and the destruction of property. It is un-American in its principles and a menace to society.

"The constitution of the Federation provides, among other things: "We declare more especially our object to be * * *

"Ninth. To demand the repeal of conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the right of labor organizations to promote the general welfare of their membership."

"This provision speaks for itself. It can only mean that this very organization demands from the Legislature immunity from punishment for the class of crimes to which such frequent resort has been had in the past."

"As above stated, as soon as the militia entered the district and offered the men desiring work the protection necessary, matters immediately began to assume their normal condition.

"Prior to the coming of the militia the district had become the resort for criminal characters, but when the militia arrived, and after some arrests had been made, this class of people immediately began to leave. The only persons arrested and retained for any considerable length of time by the military were Sherman Parker, the president of District Union No. 1, and of the executive committee of the strikers, Charles McKinney, 'Slim' Campbell, and one Lafferty. Writs of habeas corpus were applied for in behalf of these men, and on the proceedings which followed they were released. At the time of the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings the Denver News referred to these persons as 'men without a blemish on their name,' although they were all known as criminal characters. Since their release their record fully vindicates the action of the militia in causing their arrest. Sherman Parker is now in the county jail, charged with the Victor explosion and the attempted train wrecking hereafter referred to. McKinney is in jail at Pueblo, Colo., charged with attempt to wreck a train on which non-union men were returning from work. 'Slim' Campbell, soon after his release, shot and killed a woman in Cripple Creek, and is now a fugitive from justice. Although this murder was committed in the most populous part of the district, the sheriff's office failed to apprehend him.

although it had ample opportunity to do so. Lafferty has left the district, where he is now wanted by the authorities.

"After the hearing on the habeas corpus, and when men of the character of the above thought they had nothing to fear from the militia, a number of them again returned to the district, and while things were progressing smoothly on the surface and the mines were rapidly filling with men, this criminal element, which dominates the Federation, was not idle. On November 21, 1903, while Charles H. McCormick, superintendent, and Melvin Beck, shift boss, of the Vindicator mine, were going into the sixth level of the mine, an infernal machine was exploded, from the effect of which both men were killed. This is the explosion referred to in Senate resolution No. 50. That it was a diabolical assassination, committed by the most hardened criminals, no one who has investigated the circumstances surrounding it can doubt. The head lines of the Denver News, in referring to this assassination, are as follows:

"Assassin in camp.—Superintendent and boss of the Vindicator mine blown to atoms by infernal machine at 600-foot level.—Clues which seem to make certain that explosion was result of foul play.'

"And in its issue of November 25 the head lines of the same paper state:

"Fragments of infernal machine furnish undeniable evidence in Vindicator mine atrocity—undoubted proof at coroner's inquest that death of Vindicator employes was result of foul play.'

"The news matter following these head lines fully established what they stated.

"The above mentioned resolution says that this assassination was investigated by a coroner's jury, composed of 'good, law abiding citizens of Teller county, who, after a most careful, painstaking and impartial investigation, did officially report that they were unable to determine whether said explosion occurred by accident or design.'

"To be sure, this assassination was investigated by a coroner's jury, but this jury was selected in the same manner as other official acts by the civil authorities of Teller county have been done. It was well known before the evidence was taken that this jury would protect the union in their investigation, if that were possible, for a goodly proportion of them were union men (according to the Denver News, one-half of them), and the others were well-known union sympathizers. Even with such a jury, the verdict was of an absolutely negative character, and is as follows:

"We, the jury, find that Charles McCormick and Melvin Beck came to their death on the 21st day of November, 1903, at 11 a. m., from the effects of an explosion at the station of the sixth level of the Vindicator mine, located in the Cripple Creek

mining district. From the examination made at the mine and the evidence introduced the jury is unable to determine the exact cause of the explosion.

‘CHAS. KETTELSON, Foreman.’

“Among the members of this coroner’s jury was one Dan Griffith, who has been president of, and is now financial secretary of Victor Miners’ Union No. 32, and who is known as one of the most active labor agitators in the whole district. It is only necessary to mention this instance to show what the character of this ‘impartial’ investigation really was. Even the sheriff of the county, whose union sympathies are well known, in his testimony before the coroner’s jury, gave it as his opinion that the killing of these two men was an intentional assassination. At the same time that the coroner’s jury was making its investigation, and on the same evidence, Lyman White, the State Inspector of Metalliferous Mines, made an investigation, and reached a conclusion that this explosion was a deliberate design to destroy life and property. In fact, there is not a circumstance surrounding this calamity save such as point to a direct and deliberate assassination of McCormick and Beck, and the verdict of the coroner’s jury, noncommittal as it was, created almost as much indignation as did the assassination itself.

“Another crime which was attempted, but which was not carried into effect, and which the resolution referred to fails to mention, was attempted about this time. On Saturday night, the 14th day of November, 1903, Charles McKinney and one Foster attempted to wreck a train on the Florence & Cripple Creek road, about 3 o’clock in the morning. This was the train which gathers up the men from the night shift throughout the district, and carries them into Cripple Creek. On the night mentioned, however, there was a ball at Victor, and, in addition to its usual load of non-union men, there were probably one hundred men, women and children returning from this ball. The place where the attempt was made was on a sharp curve, and over a precipice down which the train would have been thrown at least 200 feet. The tools used by the train wreckers did not work properly, and on this occasion they failed to accomplish their purpose.

“A second attempt of the same character was made on the night of the 16th, but the plot was discovered, and after McKinney and his companion had succeeded in removing all the spikes and plates from the rail warning was given to the train, and later the culprits were arrested. McKinney has confessed to this attempt at train wrecking, and says in his confession he was offered \$500 by Sherman Parker, the president of the executive committee of the strikers, for so doing. Parker gave McKinney’s companion money with which to leave the district. In this attempt at train wrecking, Mr. Davis, another active union leader, is implicated. Had this attempt been successful, from one to two hundred persons would have lost their lives. It was these

crimes and a general condition of lawlessness in the district, and the presence of a large number of criminal characters, which could only have resulted in further bloodshed and loss of property, that induced the Governor to declare Teller county in a state of insurrection and thereby suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The effect upon the district and upon the lawless characters has been most marked.

"The resolution above referred to gives certain statements attributed to Adjutant General Bell, and says that they were 'issued by him for the government of the militia in the field in said Teller county.' This is entirely erroneous. General Bell did indulge in certain statements, among them those attributed to him in the resolution, but they were not issued as a proclamation and were not issued for the government of the military in the field in Teller county, and, as he afterwards stated, were not given for publication. They merely embodied his conception of what constitutes military law and had no bearing upon the Cripple Creek situation whatsoever. As a matter of fact, ever since the Governor's proclamation was issued, Colonel Verdeckberg has been in charge of the militia, and the only proclamation ever issued for the government of the military forces in Teller county in connection with the Governor's proclamation was issued by him. This proclamation was as follows:

" 'PROCLAMATION.

" 'Headquarters, Teller County Military District,

" 'Camp Goldfield, Victor, Colo., December 5, 1903.

" 'The district of Cripple Creek, in Teller county, State of Colorado, now being in possession of the military forces of the State of Colorado, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and Constitution of the United States and the State of Colorado, the colonel commanding the military forces of the State of Colorado, in the Teller county military district, by order and authority of the Governor and Commander in chief of the State of Colorado and the National Guard of Colorado, makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the government of the State of Colorado in thus taking possession of the Teller county military district, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado will be, for the present and during a state of insurrection and rebellion, maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States and the State of Colorado, as well as others who may have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion against its authority.

" 'There exists in Teller county, State of Colorado, one or more organizations controlled by desperate men, who are intimidating the civil authorities and who are setting at defiance the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado so that the citizens of said county of Teller, by reason of threats, intimidations,

and crimes committed by certain lawless persons in said county, are unable to enjoy their civil rights, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, and it is now found to be necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of military authority. The military district commander therefore will cause the county to be governed, until the restoration of municipal authority and his further orders, by military authority, as a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedent.

“All persons in possession of arms, equipments, and munitions of war of any description are required to surrender the same on or before 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 8, 1903, to the military district commander, taking his receipt for same. Any person or persons failing to surrender the said arms, equipments and munitions of war will be arrested and confined in military prison, and further punished as occasion may require.

“All persons well disposed toward the good government of the county and State will receive the safeguard and protection in their persons and property of the military forces of the State of Colorado, and will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado.

“All persons who may heretofore have given aid and solicitation to any of the heretofore mentioned organizations, or have been in their service, who shall return to peaceful occupation and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid nor comfort to the heretofore mentioned organizations, will not be disturbed, either in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the military district commander, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary. All rights of property of whatever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado. All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual vocations; all shops and places of business are to keep open in the accustomed manner, as in times of profound peace. Keepers of all public houses and drinking saloons will be held responsible for all disorder and disturbance of the peace arising in their respective places.

“A sufficient force will be kept in the county to preserve order and maintain the laws. All disorders and disturbances of the peace, done by combinations and numbers, and crimes of an aggravating nature interfering with the military forces or the laws of the State of Colorado, will be referred to a proper authority for trial and punishment; other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals.

“No publication, either by newspaper, pamphlet, or handbill, reflecting in any way upon the United States and the State of Colorado, or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the

public mind against the government of the United States and the State of Colorado, will be permitted; and all articles of news, or editorial comments, or correspondence, making comments upon the action or actions of the military forces of the State of Colorado or the organizations above referred to, will not be tolerated.

"The military forces of the State of Colorado came here not to destroy, but to make good, to restore order and the government of laws in place of the passions of men; to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well-disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled; and if any soldier of the military forces of the State of Colorado should so far forget his duty or his obligation as to commit any outrage upon any person or property, the military district commander requests that his name be instantly reported to him so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed.

"All assemblages of persons in the street, either by day or night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

"And, finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of order and good government will be imposed so long as in the judgment of the Colorado authorities it may be necessary.

"And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasion calls.

"By command of Colonel Verdeckberg:

"(Signed)

H. M. LIBBY,

"First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Infantry, First
Brigade, National Guard of Colorado,
Adjutant of the District."

"Headquarters, Teller County Military District,

"Camp Goldfield, Victor, Colo., December 7, 1903.

"General Orders, No. 2.

"The date mentioned in proclamation dated these headquarters, December 5, 1903, on which all arms, equipments, and munitions of war are to be surrendered to the military district commander at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 8, 1903, is modified and extended to read 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, December 12, 1903.

"By command of Colonel Verdeckberg:

"(Signed)

H. M. LIBBY,

"First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Infantry, First
Brigade, National Guard of Colorado,
Adjutant of the District."

"This proclamation, moderate in its utterances, has been administered with equal moderation. The number of arrests made under it have been but few, and in a very large majority of cases where arrests have been made informations have been

filed against the parties arrested in the district court, and the prisoners turned over to the civil authorities.

"We believe that a careful investigation of all the facts will show conclusively that Governor Peabody not only acted properly in sending the troops into the field, but that the conduct of the troops while in the field has been above reproach. Too much credit can not be given to Governor Peabody for his brave and patriotic stand in connection with these matters. The times were trying and the conditions critical, and had not the Governor acted promptly it is hard to conceive what the result would have been.

"If the military has been guilty of any indiscretions, they have not been such as reflect upon the personal rights and privileges of citizens, and it is to be regretted that the real controversy should be hidden by sensational journalism which has brought to the fore matters that were in no way germane to the real issue.

"The conditions surrounding the Cripple Creek and Telluride mining districts and the action of the Governor in sending the troops into these sections, has been examined into by Major General J. C. Bates, of the United States army, at the instance of President Roosevelt. His report to Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff of the army, is as follows:

"I find that the disturbances at Cripple Creek and Telluride amounted to insurrection against the State of Colorado, in that mining, milling, and other business was suspended there by reason of intimidation, threats of violence, and that the civil officers were not able to or did not maintain order.

"The militia of the State has been employed, and is now employed, at Cripple Creek and Telluride. I think the employment of the State troops necessary at both these points, and that they are now giving proper protection to life and property. At Cripple Creek work has been resumed at the mines, and at Telluride one mine has resumed operations, and owners inform me they propose to open other mines as rapidly as they can secure workmen. It is probable that military guards will have to be maintained at the points mentioned for some time, but I understand it is the intention to reduce the force as rapidly as circumstances will warrant, though in my opinion no material reduction can safely be made for some months. At this time United States troops are not needed.

"There is an unsettled condition at the coal mines both in the Trinidad, or southern district, and in the new, or northern district, which may develop into such disorder as to require the use of troops. Should this occur while the whole available force of State troops is employed at Cripple Creek and Telluride, which is now the case, I think Federal troops will then be needed. At present, I understand no violence is being offered in the coal districts. But little coal is now being mined in the

Trinidad district, and none in the northern district. Efforts are being made to increase the output from the former and to open up the northern mines.

"I learned of no conditions, such as interfere with United States mails, etc., that would make it the duty of the Federal government to interfere without application from State authorities."

"This independent investigation fully vindicates the course adopted by Governor Peabody.

"The investigation proposed by the above resolution is for the purpose of ascertaining 'whether or not there is at present a republican form of government in this State (Colorado) and in the several counties thereof.'"

"If such an investigation were inaugurated it would be found that, for a long time past, in many sections of this State there has not been an independent government—not because of any action of the Governor of Colorado or of the militia of the State, but because these sections have been dominated and controlled by the Western Federation of Miners. Peace officers, and sometimes courts, have been under their sway. The fundamental rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness have been by them denied.

"The man who contended for the privilege of working and of selling his time to the best advantage possible, unless he did so under the dictates of the union, has had no rights which the union felt bound to respect.

"From the Cœur d'Alene to the San Juan this organization has left a trail of coercion, intimidation, violence and bloodshed. But these conditions are in a fair way to be remedied. And when peace shall have been finally restored in Colorado; when law and order again prevail in every mining district in this State; and when every man shall feel safe to pursue his vocation without fear of assault and assassination, then, and not till then, will this State enjoy a republican form of government in the fullest and broadest sense of that term. But this result is in a fair way of accomplishment, and when it is accomplished it will be due, almost entirely, to the fearless and patriotic stand taken by the Governor of this State in upholding the supremacy of the law.

"C. C. HAMLIN,

"Secretary Mine Owners' and Operators' Association,
"Cripple Creek, Colo.

SENATE, 58th Congress, 2d Session.

Document No. 163.

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Mr. Patterson presented the following statement of the Western Federation of Miners in answer and rebuttal to certain allegations contained in a statement of mine owners and property owners in Colorado, relating to the labor difficulties existing in that State:

"February 20, 1904.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

"STATEMENT.

"In support of the resolution introduced by Senator Patterson, of Colorado, the Western Federation of Miners desires to submit a reply to the lengthy statement introduced by Senator Scott, of West Virginia, in rebuttal of the fabricated and unsupported assertions contained in said statement. The document introduced by Senator Scott to the United States Senate brands the Western Federation of Miners as a criminal organization and has been introduced for the sole purpose of poisoning the public mind. In order that the honorable body which compose the Senate of the United States may have a clear conception of the objects and aims of the Western Federation of Miners, we hereby present the preamble of our organization:

"PREAMBLE.

"We hold that all men are created to be free and should have equal access and opportunity to the enjoyment of all benefits to be derived from their exertions in dealing with the natural resources of the earth, and that free access and equal opportunity thereto are absolutely necessary to man's existence and the upward progress of the human race. Since it is self-evident that civilization has, during centuries, made progress in proportion to the production and utilization of minerals and metals, both precious and base, and that most of the material prosperity and comforts enjoyed by mankind are due to this progress, it is highly fitting and proper that the men who are engaged in the hazardous and unhealthy occupation of mining, milling, smelting, and the reduction of ores should receive a just compensation for their labors, which shall be proportionate to the dangers connected therewith, and such protection from law as will remove needless risk to life or health, and for the purpose of bringing about and promoting these and other proper and lawful ends, and for the general welfare of ourselves, families and dependent ones, we deem it necessary to organize and maintain the Western Federa-

tion of Miners, and, among our lawful purposes, we declare more especially our objects to be:

"First. To secure compensation fully commensurate with the dangers of our employment and the right to use our earnings free from the dictation of any person whomsoever.

"Second. To establish as speedily as possible, and so that it may be enduring, our right to receive pay for labor performed, in lawful money, and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous and unfair system of spending our earnings where and how our employers or their agent or officers may designate.

"Third. To strive to procure the introduction and use of any and all suitable, efficient appliances for the preservation of life, limb and health of all employes, and thereby preserve to society the lives and usefulness of a large number of wealth producers.

"Fourth. To labor for the enactment of suitable laws and the proper enforcement thereof.

"Fifth. To provide for the education of our children and to prohibit the employment of all children until they shall have reached at least the age of 16 years.

"Sixth. To prevent by law any mine owner, mining company or corporation, or the agents thereof, from employing detectives, or armed forces, and to provide that only the lawfully elected or appointed officers of the county, State or province, who shall be bona fide citizens thereof, shall act in any capacity in the enforcement of the law.

"Seventh. To use all honorable means to maintain and promote friendly relations between ourselves and our employers, and endeavor by arbitration and conciliation, or other pacific means, to settle any difficulties which may arise between us, and thus strive to make contention and strikes unnecessary.

"Eighth. To use all lawful and honorable means to abolish and prevent the system of convict labor from coming into competition with free labor, and to demand the enforcement of the foreign contract-labor law against the importation of pauper labor from any foreign country, and also to use our efforts to make it unlawful to bring persons from another state, territory, or province to take the places of workingmen on a strike, or who may be locked out, by means of false representation, advertisement, or other misleading means.

"Ninth. To demand the repeal of conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the right of labor organizations to promote the general welfare of their membership, and also to use our influence to bring about legislation which will prevent government by injunction by either federal, state or provincial courts. To procure employment for our members in preference to non-union men, and in all lawful ways co-operate with one another for the purpose of procuring a just share of the product of our toil and

mutual advancement in order that the general welfare of the membership and their families may be steadily advanced and promoted.

"Tenth. To use our united efforts to discourage the contract-labor system, and, as soon as practicable, to abolish the same, believing the said system to be detrimental to the best interests of organized labor.

"For the further enlightenment of the members of the United States Senate, and in order to show that our organization is a legitimate body, we quote the following from the constitution:

"Section 2. The objects of this organization shall be to unite the various persons working in and around the mines, mills, and smelters into one central body, to practice those virtues that adorn society, and remind man of his duty to his fellow man, the elevation of his position, and the maintenance of the rights of the workers.'

"Previous to an applicant being initiated to membership in the Western Federation of Miners or taking the obligation, the following assurance is made:

"This body exacts no pledge or obligation which in any way conflicts with the duty you owe to your God, your country, or your fellow-man.'

"The Western Federation of Miners was organized in Butte, Mont., on May 15, 1893, and for ten years the organization has kept inviolate the principles enunciated in the preamble and constitution.

"Because of the success, growth, and strength of the organization, and because of its progressive spirit in defending the humblest of its members from the tyranny of corporate oppression, the Federation has been assailed, not only by the federated might of the smelting trust and the various mine-owners' associations, but corporation journals owned and controlled by magnates in the mining and smelting industries have loaded their editorial columns with slander and vituperation in obedience to the mandates of the money fraternity that molded the convictions of mortgaged editors. The Western Federation of Miners has never waged a battle except in self-defense. All strikes that have arisen can be traced to the encroachments of corporations, whose managers received their orders and instructions from a foreign source.

"In support of this assertion, John Hays Hammond, an Englishman, is the guiding spirit of the Venture Company, which company controls a large interest in the Cœur d'Alenes of Idaho and the Cripple Creek and San Juan districts of Colorado. John Hays Hammond is the gentleman who figured prominently in the Jamieson raid in the Transvaal. Were it not for the humanity of Oom Paul Kruger, Mr. Hammond would have met the fate of a traitor. The prime movers in the Cripple

Creek district in the strike of 1894 were residents of Colorado Springs, a city which is known throughout the United States as 'Little Lunnon.' At this time we find James Bradley, of Cœur d'Alene fame, who made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce wages in Idaho in 1899, organizing a Mine Owners' Association in California. This newly-born organization of the Golden State claims to have a fund of \$850,000 for the avowed purpose of destroying the Western Federation of Miners.

"In the strike of 1901, in the Telluride district in Colorado, Arthur Collins, another Englishman, introduced the contract-fathom system, in order that the miners in America might be placed upon the same basis as the miners of Cornwall, England. The document of the Mine Owners' Association, as introduced by Senator Scott, holds up the Western Federation of Miners as an organization of lawbreakers and criminals, and in refutation of these infamous aspersions cast upon the character of our membership we quote the following from ex-Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson, of Idaho, who was interviewed by a correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner in regard to the confessions of ex-Governor Steunenberg:

"I do not understand the animus of the above, and I have carefully refrained from an expression, but if the Governor did testify as quoted in the Examiner I am willing that he should have the glory. His Deputy Governor may not be afraid of "man or consequences," but I would not want to be ambitious politically with his record. I have 250 miners under me, and every one of them belongs to the Western Federation of Miners, and do not know of one that is a criminal. We have handled off and on 4,000 men in five years, and I believe that the criminal records of Owyhee county do not show one criminal among the number. Two of these men went north to test Sinclair's permit business, and neither of them would seek work without a permit to do so, and they were 1,000 miles from the seat of the trouble at the time of the explosion. One of these is studying for the ministry, and is a careful, conservative man, and has been working for us for years without complaint.

"A big mine is really an underground city, and while underground and in different streets we do not need sheriffs or police. I know something of miners, their virtues and their faults, and I should say that Governor Steunenberg picked the right man, because if it is true that he was sick he was incapable of taking care of business, and if the Lieutenant Governor had been sent he would not have made every metalliferous miner, from the Joplin mines to Klondike and from the United Verde to Cape Nome, a criminal. I have broken bread with them, drank with them, prospected with them—yes, I have belonged to their organizations. Therefore, the Governor selected the right man to do the work he wanted. As a citizen and taxpayer of Idaho, I believe the necessity for troops in the Cœur d'Alenes would soon cease if the present permit system, as enforced by Governor

Steunenberg's putty Deputy Governor, Bartlett Pear Sinclair, were abolished.

"I want nothing to do with men that wear masks or have fearful solemn oaths, and they have no more to do with true labor organizations than do the Mafia in New Orleans to any benevolent secret society. The men under me belong to the Western Federation of Miners. Their number is 66. They are composed of as true and liberty-loving a class of people as any organization in Idaho. When they are stamped as criminals in Washington, either by the Governor or his putty-self-molded-man-afraid-of-nothing, it is time to call a halt. For one, if Governor Steunenberg or Deputy Governor Sinclair have political monuments on account of their permit system in north Idaho I am willing that they stand on them; if they have political graves I am going to help fill them, and after reading the Examiner I bought a scoop shovel."

"If the members of the Western Federation of Miners are men with criminal records, why has our membership been permitted to register their names upon the rolls of the various fraternal organizations, such as Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Woodmen, Maccabees, Yeomen, Elks, United Workmen, etc.; and how was it that Sherman Bell, the new Adjutant General of the State, was proud to accompany the drill team of the Knights of Pythias of the Cripple Creek district, which won the world's prize at the encampment at San Francisco, and who were nearly all members of the Western Federation of Miners?"

"Why was it, if the members of the Federation were criminals and lawbreakers, that the mine operators have frequently declared that the miners of the great gold camp were the best in the world, and why have they made such strenuous efforts to influence these 'criminals' to return to work? Search the records of every penitentiary located within the jurisdiction covered by the Western Federation of Miners, and you will find no member of the organization behind the walls of a prison, and you will find no man serving a sentence on account of his affiliation with the Federation or on account of his connection with any strike. The mine-owners' document charges the Federation with 'murder, arson, dynamiting, and riot.'"

"Permit us to call the attention of the United States Senate to the reckless slaughter of human life that may be laid at the door of the mine operators.

"In Scofield, Utah, some three or four years ago, nearly 300 miners were killed by an explosion, which resulted on account of the failure of the mine owners to comply with the law governing ventilation. In May, 1901, a disaster occurred in Fernie, British Columbia, where 137 men lost their lives and a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of culpable negligence against the company, and this 'criminal' organization, the Western Federation of Miners, immediately sent a representative with \$3,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans. Before all of the bodies were

removed from the mine, Manager Tonkin reduced the wages of those who survived this blood-curdling disaster."

[Here is inserted editorial from the United Mine Workers' Journal, telling of accidents, etc.]

"In Park City, Utah, at the Daly-West mine, thirty-five miners were killed by an explosion of giant powder that was stored in the mine by the company, contrary to every safeguard which common sense should suggest.

"In November, 1901, twenty-two miners lost their lives by being suffocated on account of a fire which destroyed a boarding house that was connected with the tunnel of the Smuggler Union mine, a property that was then under the management of Arthur L. Collins. The law had not been complied with, for the doors of the tunnel were not so adjusted as to prevent the flames and smoke from entering the mine. The mine operators shed no tears for the sacrifice of these twenty-two miners who were smothered to death, but when some unknown assassin pulled the trigger and ended the life of one man, Arthur L. Collins, a mighty wail went up and the finger of suspicion was pointed at the Western Federation of Miners.

"It is only but a few days ago when fifteen men were hurled into eternity at the Independence mine, in the Cripple Creek district, through defective machinery and an incompetent engineer who was imported by the Mine Owners' Association as a strike breaker, and in whose ignorant keeping, for mercenary reasons, was placed the lives of all the men in the mine. Scarcely had the Associated Press contained the report of the horrible calamity when the Mine Owners' Association, together with Bell and Peabody, intimated that a crime had been committed and that the Western Federation of Miners was probably responsible. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury, which will speak for itself:

"We, the jury, find that the above named men came to their deaths at Stratton's Independence mine on January 26, 1904, by the engineer, Francis T. Gellese, losing control of the engine there in use and pulling the cage into the sheave, thereby parting the cable and precipitating the cage, loaded with the above named men, down the shaft to their deaths.

"And we further find that if the management had not neglected the usual necessary precautions the said casualties might have been reduced, if not avoided.

"The usual precautions referred to, which were not taken, are as follows:

"First. No man is required to preside at the collar of the shaft while hoisting men.

"Second. No safety device was in use on the cable to prevent the overwinding of the same.

"Third. Men were loaded and unloaded without placing the cage upon the chairs.

"Fourth. The disc brakes of the hoisting engine were detached from their usual positions and were useless.

"We, the jury, would recommend that all safety appliances and the precautions herein named and recommended be adopted and used, not only by the Stratton's Independence mine, but by all mines in this district not now using the same, thereby reducing to a minimum the damage to life and limb that men working in mines are subjected to.

"We further recommend that a competent extra man should stand near the engineer while he is hoisting or lowering men, whose duty should be to render any assistance needed.

"THOMAS M. HAMILL, Foreman.

"FRANK AKINS, Clerk.

"JOHN HORGAN.

"T. S. LELAND.

"R. W. REED.

"J. L. TOPPING.'

"In reference to the charge of 'arson,' the insurance companies would, in all probability, pay a handsome reward for information as to who, or by whose orders, certain mills in the Cripple Creek district and elsewhere were burned in order to obtain the amount of the insurance policy. The Senate might ask as to who were most interested in the destruction of mills that were insured, and whose machinery had outlived its usefulness in the treatment of ores.

"In reference to the charge of dynamiting, the Senate might inquire as to who were interested in the blowing up of assay offices in the Cripple Creek district, where ore thieves, it is said, deposited their high grade, and who are responsible for the dynamiting of houses of prominent union men who reside at Newcastle, Colo.

"The Western Federation of Miners has been charged with the explosion which occurred at the Vindicator mine, which resulted in the death of two men. The mine at the time the explosion occurred was surrounded by the State military and no union man was permitted to come within close proximity to the property. The secret of the explosion could probably be told by the superintendent of the property and the men who lost their lives on the 600-foot level of the Vindicator. The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that Charles McCormick and Melvin Beck came to their deaths on the 21st day of November, 1903, at 11 a. m., from the effects of an explosion at the station of the sixth level of the Vindicator mine, located in Cripple Creek mining district. From the examination made at the mine and

the evidence introduced, the jury is unable to determine the exact cause of the explosion.

“‘CHARLES KETTLESON, Foreman.’

“Notwithstanding the verdict of the coroner’s jury, Lyman White, the commissioner of mines, made an investigation and reached a conclusion that the explosion ‘was a deliberate design to destroy life and property.’ Mr. White was the choice of the mine operators for the appointment which he now holds, and felt obligated to show his appreciation for his masters. Mr. White was busy after the Independence accident, and in his desire to show his gratitude for the political crumbs that fell from the table of the Mine Owners’ Association he now stands charged with perjury, with brilliant prospects of becoming familiar with the interior architecture of an institution that is maintained by the State.

“The Western Federation of Miners was charged with conspiring to blow up the Sun and Moon property at Idaho Springs, and a court and jury have exonerated every member of our organization from that charge.

“The Federation has been charged with the blowing up of the Strong mine, in the Cripple Creek district, in 1894, in which mine Senator Scott is largely interested. Two of the members of the Federation were convicted by a judge and jury at Colorado Springs, the city which has won the title of ‘Little Lunnion’ on account of the English aristocrats who have camped under the shadow of Pike’s peak. These two men served but a short time in prison when it became apparent that they were convicted through prejudice, and a Republican Governor granted them a pardon.

“If Senator Scott and the Mine Owners’ Association of Colorado believed that these men were guilty, why was it that Samuel Strong, the original owner, was afterwards arrested, charged with the crime, and why was it that such strenuous efforts were made by Senator Scott and the stockholders of the property to convict Mr. Strong of the crime of dynamiting?

“The Western Federation of Miners is charged in the document of the mine owners with ‘riot.’ We desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that eighty-nine men were arraigned before the courts to answer to the charge of riot, many of whom are prominent mine owners of Clear Creek county, Colorado. These eighty-nine men are the ‘law and order’ brigade who made a nocturnal assault upon fourteen members of the Western Federation of Miners and drove them from their homes at the point of deadly weapons.

“When these men, who had violated no law, appealed to the Governor for protection to return to their homes, he referred them to the civil authorities of Clear Creek county, knowing full well that the sheriff and his deputies were tools of the mine

owners and took part in the expulsion of these fourteen citizens, who afterwards returned and were exonerated by a court and a jury of their peers. In Telluride, Bulkeley Wells, the manager of the Smuggler-Union mine, after securing five rifles from the office of the Telluride Journal, headed a mob and marched the streets in company with Meldrum and Runnells, desperadoes, who glory in their criminal records, and who feel flattered in being recognized as the partners of Tom Horn, who was executed in Wyoming for the murder of a little boy.

"It was at the instance of this mob that Sheriff Rutan, of San Miguel county, took eleven men who had been arrested on trumped-up charges and escorted them to Montrose, the capital of another county. The cases against these men have been dismissed, but, through the influence of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, who absolutely control the civil authorities, these men have not been permitted to return to their homes. The only excuse offered by the sheriff for removing these men to another county was that the jail was over-crowded, notwithstanding the fact that after their removal there remained but once prisoner in the county jail. The men were able and willing to furnish bonds for their appearance in court, but it was evident from what has since transpired that it was the purpose of the authorities to exile these men from their homes.

* * * * *

"The charges of murder, arson, dynamiting, and rioting made by the mine owners against the Western Federation of Miners comes with poor grace from a combination of men who have not hesitated to violate every law to subserve their own interests and defeat the efforts of organized labor in its struggle to improve the conditions of its membership.

"The Western Federation of Miners for years has struggled to place upon the statute books of the various metalliferous states throughout the West an eight-hour law, as a sanitary measure for the protection of the life and health of all men employed in mines, mills, and smelters. In this we have been successful in Utah, Montana, Nevada, the territory of Arizona, and the province of British Columbia. When the legislature of Arizona enacted the eight-hour law and the same was signed by the Governor, going into effect June 1, 1903, the mine operators refused to comply with the law, and when the miners of Morenci and Clifton went on strike in support of the law that was enacted, the Governor sent out the armed forces of the territory to awe and intimidate the striking miners, and, furthermore, called upon the President of the United States for federal troops, who immediately complied with the request of the Governor, backed by the mine operators.

"These miners were forced by military might to violate the territorial law and go back to the mines to work a nine and ten hour day. Five of these men who resisted the efforts of the mine operators to force them to violate the law have been convicted

of conspiracy and are now languishing in prison, martyrs to the unholy greed of the 'law and order' mine owners. The law, which was part of the organic law of Utah, and which was assailed by the mine operators, was carried by the Western Federation of Miners to the Supreme Court of the United States, where its validity was sustained by Justice Brown handing down a decision which left no doubt as to its constitutionality. The same law was enacted in the state of Nevada, and was again assailed by the mine owners, but the Western Federation of Miners carried the measure to the highest tribunal in that state and its constitutionality was again upheld. At the last general election in the state of Idaho a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people demanding of the legislature that an eight-hour law should be passed, but the legislature, influenced by the mine operators, failed to pass the law.

"For several years past in the State of Colorado the Western Federation of Miners has labored for the passage of an eight-hour law. When, finally, an eight-hour law was enacted in 1899, the mine owners and the smelting trust joined hands, and through their influence with the Supreme Court of the State the eight-hour law, which was a facsimile of the Utah eight-hour law, was declared unconstitutional. At the general election of 1902 a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people making it imperative upon the Legislature to pass an eight-hour law, and this amendment was carried by a majority of over 40,000, the largest vote ever recorded for a constitutional amendment in the history of the State. Again the mine operators of the State, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company strangled the political will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, by brazenly debauching the supposed representatives of the people.

"The law, as demanded by the sovereign will of the people, was defeated, and this crime, that was committed by a Legislature that was bought by the corporations which are now fighting the Western Federation of Miners, is a far greater crime than all the acts that have been committed under the titles of 'murder, arson, dynamiting, and riot' that have been charged against the victims of corporation conspiracy. The Western Federation of Miners is only demanding that which the sovereign citizenship of the State have demanded at the polls, and we leave it to your honorable body to determine who are the greater criminals, the combinations who bribed the Legislature, or the men who refused to work ten and twelve hours in the poisonous gases of mines, mills and smelters.

"The cause of the present strike is due to the fact that the Western Federation of Miners has been ever vigilant of the interests of all its members.

"On the 14th of February the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 125, of the Western Federation of Miners, were forced to strike a blow on the industrial field against the arrogance of the

mill trust, whose employees were denied the right to organize for self-protection under the penalty of a forfeiture of employment. Previous to the Western Federation of Miners sending an organizer to Colorado City to establish a local of the Western Federation of Miners, the employees of the mills had maintained a local union, which was disrupted and shattered through the employment of Pinkertons by the corporations, who furnished the names of every man in their employ who dared to become a member of the local organization. When the Western Federation of Miners invaded the domain that was considered sacred to MacNeill, Fullerton and Peck, and organized the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, corporation coin secured the services of a Benedict Arnold in the union by the name of A. H. Crane, who, for Judas money, prostituted his manhood and betrayed his fellow-men by furnishing the corporations the names of every man who sought shelter in the membership of the Western Federation of Miners.

"As rapidly as the names of members of the union were furnished by the traitor to Manager MacNeill, of the mill trust, they were discharged without ceremony. The union at Colorado City bore with patience this discrimination until patience became so abused 'that it ceased to be a virtue.' The representatives of the Western Federation of Miners called upon the management of the mills, protesting against discrimination, but all efforts to bridge the gulf that lay between the union and the mill owners were fruitless, and the strike was declared on the 14th of February against the United States Reduction and Refining Company. It was but a short time when the Telluride and Portland mill owners joined hands with MacNeill and entered into a compact that was backed and supported by the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado to fight to a finish any and all efforts of the Western Federation of Miners to establish the right of the mill men to organize for their mutual welfare and collective prosperity.

"The management of the mills spared no effort or expense in endeavoring to secure men to take the place of the strikers. In their efforts to keep smoke curling from the stacks of the great plants, which, in the language of Baer, God had placed in their custody, boys from the schoolroom were accepted and used as 'scabs' in the poisoned and fetid atmosphere of the mills. The strikers conducted their campaign in a most peaceable manner and their eloquent and moral persuasion left the mills in a condition which baffled the managers whose haughty contempt for unionism forced the battle. Secret meetings of the mill owners and representatives of the Mine Owners' Association were held, and a plot was hatched that would bring the State militia to the scene of action to assist the corporations in their infamous assault upon the right of labor to organize. The Governor of the State became a willing tool to serve the interests of the corporate masters, who in all probability but a few months

before furnished the 'sinews of war' to aid him in reaching the goal of his political ambition.

"When the mill owners and the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association realized that the strikers were masters of the situation and were able, through moral persuasion, to prevent men from usurping their places, a picture was drawn by the corporations to present to the Governor that would justify the legality of the State militia being used to break the strike.

"On the 3d of March, at the hour of noon, the Governor delivered the following order to the Adjutant General:

"EXECUTIVE ORDER.

"Denver, Colo., March 3, 1903.

"Ordered: It being made to appear to me by the sheriff of El Paso county and other good and reputable citizens of the town of Colorado City and of that vicinity in said county, that there is a tumult threatened, and that a body of men acting together by force with attempt to commit felonies and to offer violence to persons and property in the said town of Colorado City and that vicinity, and by force and violence to break and resist the laws of the State, and that the sheriff of El Paso county is unable to preserve and maintain order and secure obedience to the laws and protect life and property, and to secure the citizens of the State in their rights, privileges, and safety under the Constitution and laws of this State in such cases made and provided.

"I, therefore, direct you, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State, to direct the Brigadier General commanding the National Guard of the State of Colorado to forthwith order out such troops to immediately report to the sheriff of El Paso county as in the judgment of the Brigadier General may be necessary to properly assist the sheriff of that county in the enforcement of the laws and Constitution of this State, and in maintaining peace and order.

"Given under my hand and the executive seal, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1903.

"JAMES H. PEABODY,

"Governor."

"The Adjutant General, State of Colorado."

"The order of the Governor calling out the State militia to proceed to Colorado City came upon the people of the State of Colorado 'like a peal of thunder from a cloudless sky.' Many doubted the story that was flashed from one to another, but as soon as President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood ascertained the truth of the report an address and appeal was

drafted and furnished to the Denver Post and Rocky Mountain News for publication.

* * * * *

"As soon as it was learned by the citizens of Colorado City that the State militia had been called out by the Governor and ordered to Colorado City, the mayor and members of the city council held a meeting and the following protest was telegraphed to the Governor:

"Governor Peabody—It is understood that the militia has been ordered to our town. For what purpose we do not know, as there is no disturbance here of any kind. There has been no disturbance more than a few occasional brawls since the strike began, and we respectfully protest against an army being placed in our midst. A delegation of business men will call on you tomorrow with a formal protest of the citizens of the city.

"J. F. FAULKNER, Mayor.

"GEORGE G. BIRDSALL, Chief of Police.

"JOHN McCOACH, City Attorney."

[Here is inserted a newspaper interview from the mayor; also one from the chief of police, practically covering same as above telegram.]

"In the face of the protests that came from the mayor, chief of police, and city attorney and citizens of Colorado City, the troops were sent.

"The history of this move by the mill owners is well known. The whole scheme was concocted in Governor Peabody's reception room the day Manager C. M. MacNeill, of the Standard mill, delivered to the Governor Sheriff Gilbert's communication. Besides MacNeill, several prominent mine owners were present. Then it was decided to send the troops to Colorado City to intimidate the strikers. There could have been no other purpose in the plan. There was no violence to suppress—no indication that any violence would be committed. There had been no destruction of property, no overt act of any description. Only one striker had been arrested since the beginning of the strike.

"Previous to the strike being declared, the following letter was presented to the mill managers by the Mill and Smeltermen's Union of Colorado City:

"We respectfully present for your consideration a schedule relating to employment and wages in and about the mills. This schedule has been carefully considered by the members of Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 125, W. F. of M., and they deem it a fair and reasonable minimum scale for the services in the various lines of work, and inasmuch as throughout the immediate surrounding places a like or higher scale is in effect, it is evident that both the employers and the employes regard a scale not lower than the one presented as just and equitable. Should there be any part of the schedule, however, which

appears to you as not being fair and just, we will be glad to take the matter up with you, and assure you of our willingness to look at things from the company's standpoint as well as our own, and do that which will promote harmony and justice.

"We are greatly aggrieved over the discharge of individuals who have been, as far as we are informed, faithful employes of the company, and the only reason for their dismissal being the fact of their membership in this union.

"We do not object to the company discharging men whose services as workmen are unsatisfactory. We do not now nor do we intend to uphold incompetent men nor insist that they be either employed or retained in the employment of the company, but we must and will protect men in their rights to belong to the union, even to the extent of discontinuing to work for any company which so discriminates against them.

"We, as members of the union, desire the prosperity of the company, and as far as our skill and labor go will do all we can to promote its interests. We can not understand how any fair and reasonable company should discriminate against union labor, for it is engaged in building hospitals to care for the sick and disabled; it furnishes a helping hand to the widows and orphans of its deceased co-workers. And in this connection we might say, as you are aware, employes are, in law, held to assume the risk of about all the dangers in their employment, and when one is injured or killed and the question of assumption of risk is not involved, the courts usually declare that the injury was occasioned by contributory negligence, and in either case, the company is held not liable for damages, so there is not any other source to which the crippled employe may turn except to his union for that pecuniary aid of which he absolutely stands in need, and likewise, if he dies from his injury, his widow, orphans and dependent ones have no other source of support except from the bounty that they receive from the union. This being true, certainly the company or its officers are not justified in discriminating against men and punishing them by depriving them of employment because they belong to an institution organized for such wholesome and praiseworthy purposes.

"Realizing that you will require some time to consider the accompanying scale, the committee will call upon you February 25th, and expect a definite answer."

"This letter was signed by the official committee of the union, but the letter received but little courteous consideration from the managers. When all overtures of the union failed to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences, the strike was declared as a last resort for justice.

"The three leading daily newspapers of Colorado recognized the justice of the strike."

[Here is published an editorial from the Rocky Mountain News of March 7th.]

"Then the Denver Post contains the following in its issue of March 6:

"This is the telegram sent to the Colorado City mill managers by the Denver Post: "Are you willing to submit to arbitration the trouble between your company and the mill workers employed by you, the arbitration board to be appointed by joint arrangement of parties involved? Please answer at our expense.

"THE DENVER POST."

"This is the reply:

"There is no trouble between our company and mill workers employed by us. Our employes are now and have been perfectly satisfied with wages and treatment. Wages paid by us more and hours of labor less than ore reducing plants with whom we compete. Our employes don't ask to arbitrate. Our plants are full handed, and all our employes and plants require is protection from the violence of outsiders not employed by us. We would be pleased to have your representative visit our plants and fully investigate.

"C. M. MacNEILL,

"Vice-President and General Manager

"United States Reduction and Refining Company.'"

[Following this is an editorial from the Denver Post, dated March 6; also one from Cripple Creek Daily Press.]

"The mass meeting that was held in the Cripple Creek district, and the meetings of other organized bodies in various parts of the State, protesting against the military being held in Colorado City as a strike-breaking power, and the urgent demands that the differences be submitted to a board of arbitration, caused the Governor to visit Colorado City on the afternoon of March 11th."

[Here is inserted comments from different papers of the State, urging arbitration, all published after the returns of the Governor from Colorado City.]

"The citizens of Colorado City to the number of more than 600 signed a petition, which was presented to the Governor requesting that the State militia be recalled, but the Governor remained as adamant to the petition. Various petitions from different parts of the State flooded the Legislature, which was then in extra session, demanding that the troops be recalled.

"The Governor could no longer maintain his position that 'there was nothing to arbitrate.' Public sentiment became so strong that he was forced to use his office in bringing together both parties to the controversy. The Governor requested the mill managers and the representatives of the Federation to meet at his office in the afternoon of March 14 for the purpose of obtaining further personal information. The Federation was represented by President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood,

who secured the temporary services of an attorney. The mill owners were represented by their managers and attorneys. The conference lasted from 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, with the following results:

"Terms of the Portland mill:

"First. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work, in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may extend to ten hours per day.

"Second. That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person shall be discharged for reason of membership in any labor organization.

"Third. That all men now on strike shall be reinstated within twenty days from Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1903, who shall have made application for work within five days from said date.

"Fourth. That the management of the Portland Gold Mining Company will receive and confer with any committee of the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 at any time within said twenty days upon the subject of a scale of wages.

"Dated at Denver, Colo., this 14th day of March, A. D. 1903.

"FRANK G. PECK,

"For the Portland Gold Mining Company.

"CHARLES MOYER,

"For Mill and Smeltermen's Union."

"Terms of the Telluride mill:

"First. That eight hours a day shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may be extended to ten hours per day.

"Second. That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person shall be discharged for reason of membership in any labor organization.

"Third. That all men formerly employed by the Telluride Reduction Company shall be reinstated in the same positions which they occupied in the mill at the time it closed down, it being understood that in the new mill now under construction by the Telluride Company that there will be certain positions in the new mill which did not exist in the mill as formerly operated, and that the agreement of the Telluride Company to the reinstatement of men shall apply to the positions in the new mill which were in existence in the old mill.

"Fourth. That the management of the Telluride Reduction Company will receive and confer with any committee of the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 within any time after thirty days from the date upon which the mill is placed in operation to consider a wage scale.

"Fifth. The Telluride Reduction Company further agrees that during the period of construction of this mill that it will employ as many of its old employes as it finds practicable so to do.

"Manager MacNeill, of the Standard mill, who had at all times maintained a stubborn attitude, practically forced himself out of the conference with the Portland and Telluride mill managers. President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, at the request of the Governor, accepted an invitation to meet the manager of the Standard mill on Sunday, March 15, at 11 o'clock. The meeting took place at the Governor's office, but all efforts on the part of the Federation representatives to bridge the gulf were unavailing. Manager MacNeill refused to reinstate the strikers, made no mention of the wages he would concede to his employes, nor would he consent to a recognition of the union.

"The Governor agreed that he would withdraw the State militia providing the Western Federation of Miners would withdraw the suits that were entered against officers of the Colorado National Guard. If the representatives of the Federation had refused to accede to the demands made by the Governor, the people of Colorado would have had the inestimable privilege of continuing to donate \$1,500 per day as an expense account for soldiers on dress parade.

"After it became known that the Telluride and Portland mill managers and the representatives of the Federation had arrived at a satisfactory settlement there was general rejoicing, but amidst the jubilation there could be heard strong words of denunciation for Manager MacNeill of the Standard, who repudiated with haughty arrogance the reasonable demands of the Federation representatives.

"The Governor failed to keep his promise that he would immediately withdraw the troops, and the delay of the Governor in issuing his order recalling the State militia caused the following to be issued from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners on March 17:

"The representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, since the strike was declared at Colorado City, have at all times held themselves in readiness to confer with the mill managers for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of differences. For months previous to the strike the officers of the Federation labored early and late to bring about an honorable settlement which would prevent any open rupture between the mill managers and their employes. The officers of the Federation have given respectful hearing to representatives in all departments of business and at all times have shown a disposition to submit their grievances to a board of arbitration. Had the mill managers manifested as earnest a desire to pour oil upon the troubled waters as the Western Federation of Miners, the people of the State of Colorado would never have been com-

pelled to forward protests against the executive of the State for his loyalty to corporate interests.

"The Governor, toward the close of the interview Sunday morning, admitted without any solicitation that the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners had gone more than three-fourths of the way and had been more than fair in bringing about a settlement, and that he would at once issue an order to withdraw the troops. The Governor admitted, after his personal investigation of affairs at Colorado City, that he was unable to connect the strikers with any violation of law. In the interview that was held Sunday at the Governor's office to arbitrate with Manager MacNeill the Governor receded from his former agreement to withdraw the troops. He asked the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners for a further concession, namely, that he would immediately withdraw the troops providing that the Federation would withdraw all suits against the officers of the State militia. The representatives of the Federation were again magnanimous and accepted the proposition of the Governor.

"The Governor intimated that we promised there would be no strike in the Cripple Creek district. It would have been impossible to have made this promise while MacNeill refused to recognize the Western Federation of Miners. He refused to arbitrate, and is largely responsible for the situation that confronts the people of the Cripple Creek district.

"Charles Moyer, the president of the Federation, took his departure for the Cripple Creek district on the afternoon of March 16 to hold a conference with the members of District Union No. 1 as to future action in reference to the Standard mill, whose manager absolutely refused to recognize the Western Federation of Miners or their representatives in the settlement of the strike.

"President Moyer, after arriving in the Cripple Creek district, immediately went into conference with the district members, and it was agreed at said conference that the mines that were shipping ore to the unfair mills should be requested to refrain from so doing or that the men on such mines would be called out. The conclusion arrived at by the meeting was not put in execution until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of March 17, at the request of a committee of business men, who labored with MacNeill for a settlement of the strike. The committee of business men failed to induce MacNeill to accept the terms proposed by the representatives of the Federation, and the ultimatum of District No. 1 went into effect.

"On March 17th the Governor issued an order recalling the troops, and on March 19th the State militia returned to their homes, and on the latter-mentioned date the Governor appointed an advisory board to secure all the information obtainable from both sides of the controversy and to make a full and detailed

report of their conclusions in the premises. The advisory board that was appointed by the Governor as a committee of investigation resolved itself into an arbitration tribunal, regardless of a protest entered by the Western Federation of Miners. This protest was based upon the grounds that the Federation had no voice in the selection of the advisory board.

"The advisory board, on reaching Colorado Springs, went into a conference with the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association. The conference lasted several hours behind closed doors, and after adjournment nothing was divulged as to the results of the meeting.

"The advisory board met with the strikers on the night of March 26th in Knights of Pythias hall in Colorado City, and after listening to several addresses from the members of Mill and Smeltermen's Union, the meeting adjourned.

"The advisory board, on the 27th of March, received testimony from the strikers. The evidence presented to the board showed a condition in Colorado City that almost beggars description. It was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the employes of the mills were unable to support their families on the miserable wages of the mill trust. The testimony was of a character that made the coal barons of Pennsylvania look like philanthropists.

"A committee of mining and business men of the Cripple Creek district visited Colorado City in the afternoon and presented a proposition to President Moyer to the effect that the strikers would be taken to the Cripple Creek district and given employment, providing the strike was declared off. The proposition was rejected by President Moyer and the Mill and Smeltermen's Union.

"The Rocky Mountain News of March 28th had the following telegraphic report of the visit of the mining and business men's committee from the Cripple Creek district:

"A committee arrived from Victor this afternoon and immediately went into conference with President Moyer and the union officials in Colorado City.

"The committee was composed of Thomas Cornish, Frank Hart, Charles Lee, Nelson Franklin, J. B. Cunningham, and J. H. Gardner. They are business and mining men of the gold camp. Representatives of District Union No. 1 were present. John Harper, president of the Victor union; Dan Griffiths, secretary, and H. Easterly came in the interests of the union at Victor.

"The committee was firm in its efforts to bring about an adjustment. "We will put your men to work," they said to President Moyer, "pending the time Mr. MacNeill will take to reinstate your men. We can find room for 100 or more. Mr. MacNeill has given a verbal promise to reinstate your men and will do so. He dare not do otherwise in the face of public sentiment in this State. We can guarantee the reinstatement of

your men. By next Monday morning every man now on strike will be given work in the Cripple Creek district if you will but say the word."

"Mr. Moyer and the Union officials wished a written statement. If Mr. MacNeill is willing to reinstate the men they consider that he should say so, not only verbally, but that it should be one of the stipulations in the agreement. He should do as the managers of the Telluride and Portland mills have done, and insert a positive clause as to when the men will be reinstated. Mr. Moyer said: "We want to know that our men will be reinstated. Let Mr. MacNeill do as Mr. Peck and Mr. Fullerton have done, and insert the time limit. All we want is the change in the clause which specifies as to when the men shall be put to work. Our men have homes here, and they will not leave."

"The following ultimatum was delivered by President Moyer, of the Federation, on March 31st, to Charles D. Hayt, chairman, and members of the advisory board:

"Gentlemen—The Western Federation of Miners since its birth has never ignored the rights of any element of society. It has been the disposition of the organization to avoid, by all honorable means, a war between the employer and employee.

"We realize that when capital and labor confront each other on the industrial battlefield that various interests suffer through a long and protracted struggle. The aim of our organization is to build and not destroy.

"We appreciate the efforts of the operators and the business men of the Cripple Creek district who have demonstrated their amity in co-operation to avert a struggle that may paralyze the industries of Colorado.

"The Western Federation of Miners entertains for many of the mine managers of the Cripple Creek district the highest regard, and are not ungrateful for the fairness and justice that have prevailed in the far-famed mining district since the days of 1894. It is our desire that the cordial and friendly relations that have existed for years between the miners and their employers of the Cripple Creek district shall not be disrupted if it is possible to maintain such relations by an honorable adjustment of the present differences.

"The propositions submitted to the Western Federation of Miners by Manager MacNeill are vague and misleading. While his propositions may have the veneer of a disposition to act honorably and fairly with the members of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 125, they admit of interpretations that question his intentions of dealing justly with organized labor in the future. It seems that his propositions have been drafted to furnish loopholes through which he might escape if emergencies arose.

"The Western Federation of Miners can not accept, in honor to the organization, the propositions as presented by Manager MacNeill. The acceptance of Manager MacNeill's basis of settlement would be dishonorable to the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills, who have met the Federation on fair ground and honorably adjusted these differences of contention.

"But while we refuse to accept the conditions of settlement as we interpret them from the propositions set forth by Manager MacNeill, we will demonstrate our feeling of appreciation for the public, the business interests of Colorado, and the advisory board who have labored zealously to bring about an amicable settlement.

"The chairman of the board, in an official communication addressed to the public, expresses the belief that the differences seem one of form as to the agreement rather than upon the result which we think will be certain to follow if either of the propositions shall be adopted.

"The chairman and the members of the advisory board have certainly placed a charitable construction on the propositions of Manager MacNeill; the Western Federation of Miners, to be as magnanimous and as generous in the construction of Manager MacNeill's propositions as the advisory board, are willing that you place Manager MacNeill on probation and give him until the 18th day of May, 1903, to carry out the beliefs and impressions of the advisory board.

"You may give him a fair trial and an opportunity to restate the men involved and thereby prove his sincerity as to his conduct toward organized labor in the future.

"We grant this concession in appreciation of those who have assisted dealt fairly with us and whose interests would suffer through a prolonged struggle.

"We make this concession in appreciation of the advisory board and of those parties who have interested themselves to prevent an industrial conflict.

"CHARLES H. MOYER."

"The ultimatum of President Moyer was presented to Manager MacNeill by the advisory board, and the strike, which lasted a period of forty-seven days, passed into history.

"The refusal of the Governor to incorporate in his call convening the Legislature in extra session a recommendation for the enactment of an eight-hour law resulted in the smeltermen of Denver presenting the following petition to the manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company:

"Denver, Colo., June 17, 1903.

"To the American Smelting and Refining Company:

"We, your employes, holding membership in the Denver Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 93, W. F. M., desire to call

your attention to the fact that thousands of the members of our organization are enjoying the privilege of an eight-hour workday, and are receiving for the same a compensation in many instances far above that now being paid by your company for ten and twelve hours for the same class of labor. Not only is this so, but the large majority of workmen engaged in producing the ores which are reduced in the smelters operated by your company are working but eight hours and are receiving for the same a wage exceeding that of the highest paid twelve-hour workmen employed in said smelters.

"After due consideration we have concluded that, owing to the hazardous and unhealthful nature of our employment, we are at least entitled to the same condition and system of working as others employed in the production and reduction of ores, and hereby request that beginning July 1, 1903, a day's work, which now consists of ten and twelve hours in and around the smelting plants known as the Globe and Grant, located in the city of Denver, be reduced to eight hours.

"We believe this request to be a just and righteous one and sincerely trust that your company may see the way clear to granting the same.

"Respectfully,

"[Seal.]

"JOE SCOTT,

"ANTONE STANSKE,

"ROBERT WITHERS,

"PATRICK F. HAMAWAY,

"WILLIAM L. SMITH,

"HANS OLSON,

"CHARLES NARDIS,

"Committee."

"The petition was ignored, and a strike of the Denver smeltermen followed on the 3d of July. The American Smelting and Refining Company immediately applied for police protection and later secured an injunction, notwithstanding the fact that this company had not complied with the laws of Colorado and were not entitled to equity in the courts of the State. In substantiation of the statement we submit the following:

"Section 11. Every corporation, joint stock company, or association incorporated by or under any general or special law of this State, or by any general or special law of any foreign state or kingdom, or of any state or territory of the United States, beyond the limits of this State, shall, within sixty days after the 1st day of January in each year, commencing with the year 1902, make and file an annual report in the office of the Secretary of State.

"Denver, Colo., July 16, 1903.

"This is to certify that the American Smelting and Refining Company, a foreign corporation, capitalized for \$100,000,000, has

not paid their annual State corporation license tax for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

“ [Seal.]

“ ‘JOHN A. HOLMBERG,
“ ‘Auditor of State.’

“ ‘State of Colorado,
“ ‘Office of the Secretary of State,

“ ‘United States of America, State of Colorado, ss: .

“ ‘I, James Cowie, Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that I have caused the indices of this office to be carefully examined, and do not find that the American Smelting and Refining Company has filed an annual report for the year 1902.

“ ‘In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 16th day of July, A. D. 1903.

“ ‘JAMES COWIE,
“ ‘Secretary of State.

“ ‘By TIMOTHY O’CONNOR,
“ ‘Deputy.’ ”

[Here is used a letter pertaining to proposed action in relation to legislation on the eight-hour bill.]

“We make the claim that the American Smelting and Refining Company is in a better position to-day to accede to our demands than it has been for several years. The perfecting of machinery and the displacement of labor which has been brought about through inventive genius has enabled the smelting trust to treat ores cheaper than ever in the history of the country.

“On Monday, August 10, the miners of the Cripple Creek district responded to the call of the District Union and threw down the implements of their hazardous vocation. The walkout in the Cripple Creek district has been the result of the arbitrary action of the United States Reduction and Refining Company in the treatment of members of the Western Federation of Miners.

“The commission, together with the business men of the Cripple Creek district, made eloquent pleas to the committee who had charge of the strike to place the manager of the mill trust on probation, actuated by the belief that Mr. MacNeill would grant ultimately the demands of the Western Federation of Miners. President Moyer declared an armistice until the 18th of May. When the delegates met in the eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners on the 25th of May, the situation was minutely surveyed, and the consensus of opinion was unanimous that the mill trust antagonized every principle of organized labor, and that Manager MacNeill had no

intention of giving the slightest recognition to the demands of the Federation.

"The members of the Cripple Creek District Union No. 1 exhausted every effort to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences that would be fair and honorable between employer and employe, but failed to clear the sky of the storm that was gathering and which has now burst between organized labor and organized capital."

[Inserted here is an editorial from the Denver Post, under date of August 11.]

"The document of the mine owners, introduced by Senator Scott, declares that 'on account of the machinations and methods of the Western Federation of Miners, the metalliferous mining industry of the West has been in a chaotic state for a long period of years. That a person was operating his property one day under satisfactory conditions was no guaranty that he would be able to do so the next.'

"The Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district, on August 12, two days after the strike was called, issued a public statement, which contained the following:

"'At the time this strike was called and, in fact, ever since the settlement of the labor difficulties of 1894, the most entire harmony and good will has prevailed between the mine owners and employes in the district. Wages and hours of labor have been satisfactory and according to union standards, and general labor conditions have been all that could be wished.'

"It is strange that there is such a contrast in the document framed by the mine owners to be considered by the United States Senate and the public proclamation that was issued on August 12. With reference to the strike of 1894 the document of the mine owners contains the following:

"'The settlement was made, and the agreement of settlement has since been known as the "Waite agreement," as it was negotiated by Governor Waite on behalf of the Miners' Union. He was appointed by them for this purpose by power of attorney, and it is probable the only instance in the labor history of this country where the Governor of a State has acted as the agent for the one party in a controversy of this character and has forced a settlement by virtue of his control of the military arm of the government.

"'In addition to the provisions ultimately inserted in the agreement, Governor Waite insisted that only union men be employed in the mines and that all strikers who had been engaged in acts of lawlessness should be immune from arrest. These two points were resisted by the operators and were finally waived. The agreement ultimately entered into and signed by Governor Waite as the representative of the Union provided that eight hours should constitute a day's work, that the minimum wage about the mines should be \$3, and that there should be

no discrimination against Union men in the hiring and discharge of labor. This agreement has controlled the Cripple Creek district with regard to hours and wages ever since.'

"This statement of the mine owners is silent upon the matter of discrimination, and this silence is probably due to the fact that the Strong mine, in which Senator Scott is largely interested, as well as other mines, including the Ajax, the Elkton, and El Paso, made a specialty of discharging Union men. It is a well-known fact that it has required eternal vigilance on the part of the unions of the Western Federation of Miners to maintain the partially fair conditions which existed prior to the present strike.

"Some three years ago the mine operators met in a secret caucus in Colorado Springs and formulate a plan to merge the various mining properties into a foreign syndicate, ask for the appointment of a receiver, then reduce wages, and call upon the Federal government for troops to assist them in the infamous scheme of violating the agreement of 1894.

"The present strike has been one of the most remarkable that has ever been waged in the history of organized labor. During all the present conflict there has been no violence on the part of Union men, and at all times the civil authorities were amply able to maintain law and order until the advent of the State militia. President Moyer, in an address to the members of the Western Federation of Miners, on August 15, at Pinnacle Park, in the Cripple Creek district, counseled the miners in the following significant words: 'I sincerely trust and advise that nothing be done during this trouble that will be in violation of the law. If men should feel it their duty to take a position against you who are striving to procure your rights you will do nothing but harm your position by resorting to violation of the laws.'

"Notwithstanding the fact that the strike had been in progress for nearly a month without any violation of law, yet the Governor, on the 4th of September, dispatched Brigadier General John Chase, Lieutenant T. E. McClelland, and the Attorney General of the State, N. C. Miller, as a commission to visit the Cripple Creek district and make known to him the findings of their investigations."

[A news item from the Rocky Mountain News is quoted here.]

"The following statement was issued by a unanimous vote of the board of county commissioners of Teller county:

"Whereas the board of county commissioners of Teller county have been advised that the Governor of the State of Colorado has sent the militia to this county for the pretended purposes of suppressing a riot that does not now and never did exist, and to protect property and individual residents of the county that are not in danger; and

"Whereas it has been falsely reported throughout the State that property and life were in danger in Teller county, now, therefore, the board of county commissioners of Teller county, do protest—

"First. That the property and individuals are as safe in this county as elsewhere in the State.

"Second. That the sheriff of Teller county is perfectly able to handle the situation here, and has been authorized by the board to employ any and all deputies necessary to protect property and life, which, in the opinion of the board, he is doing.

"Third. That there has been no unusual assembly of men and no more violence than at other times. That the parties guilty of the late assaults will be apprehended by the civil authorities and prosecuted. The State troops can in no way aid in apprehending these parties.

"Fourth. That the citizens of the county are law-abiding and are doing all in their power to avoid trouble.

"Fifth. That the Governor of this State, without cause therefor, has sent the militia to this county, and by so doing engenders ill feeling, prolongs the strike and does a great injury to the Cripple Creek mining district.

"Sixth. It is the judgment of the board of county commissioners that the commission sent by Governor Peabody to this county to investigate the strike situation was not sent for an honest purpose, but as a cloak to cause the people of the State of Colorado to believe that the law officers of Teller county were unable to handle the strike situation.

"This statement is made because the commission sent by the Governor did not make an honest investigation of the situation. The commission reached here at 9:30 p. m. Thursday and left at 4 o'clock Friday morning, remaining in the camp less than eight hours.'

"Sheriff Robertson issued the following statement:

"The commission sent by the governor of the State of Colorado to investigate the strike situation in Teller county called on me at midnight Thursday, the 3d instant. I went to the National hotel at Cripple Creek, reaching there at about 12.30 a. m. Friday. I was with the commission about two hours, and fully explained the situation. I stated to the commission that I had authority to employ all the deputies I needed and that I had the situation in hand; that I had made arrests, and was going to make more; that there was no trouble, and that I had every assurance that there would be none. But in three hours after I left the commission the members thereof departed for Denver, and I believe there is no occasion for the militia here, as I can handle the situation.

"There is no trouble in the district, and has been none, as well as no unusual assembly of men. Saloons are closed at mid-

night. The sending of troops here is a usurpation of authority on the part of the Governor. The action of the Governor will have much to do toward injuring the district to such an extent that it will be a long time before recovery will be had. As sheriff of Teller county I do solemnly protest against the militia being sent here at this time.

“H. M. ROBERTSON, Sheriff.”

“On the afternoon of September 5 a mass meeting was held by the citizens of Victor, and, after listening to addresses, resolutions were adopted and circulated for signatures, to be forwarded to the Governor, protesting against forwarding of troops [too lengthy for insertion].”

[News item from the Denver Post, dated September 5, is here quoted]:

“The citizens of the city of Cripple Creek held a meeting on September 6, and after listening to able addresses in denunciation of the action of the Governor, resolutions were adopted protesting against troops [too lengthy for insertion].”

“In addition to the protests of the sheriff of the county, the board of county commissioners, the city council of Victor, the citizens in mass meetings at Victor and Cripple Creek, a petition was circulated and signed by 3,000 citizens, which was presented to the Governor, calling for the withdrawal of the military, but the petition was denied, as the mine owners were paying for the use of the soldiers, and the Governor seemed to be under obligations to fulfill his contract. On September 10 two arrests were made without charges, warrant, or process of law. From this time dates the reign of military mob rule in the State of Colorado which has called forth the resolutions introduced by Senator Patterson.

“Even the chairman of the board of county commissioners, P. J. Lynch, who is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, was forced to suffer the humiliation of being taken from his home and brought to the military camp of Generals Chase and Bell to explain his conduct for daring to express his opinion as an American citizen. The liberty of every citizen who has not been in accord with the brutal programme of the Mine Owners' Association has been threatened. The judiciary, which law and all established precedent have declared shall be free and untrammelled, has been invaded by the military power of the State, and the judge upon the bench has been forced under protest to submit to the arrogant decrees formulated by the mine operators and enforced by the militia under the command of an Executive who has subverted the highest office in the gift of the people of the State to serve the corporations in their brutal persecution of men for no crime save that they were members of the Western Federation of Miners and loyal to the principles proclaimed by that organization.

"During the session of the District Court the city of Cripple Creek bristled with bayonets and even a Gatling gun was taken from Camp Goldfield and placed in close proximity to the court house, commanding all approaches. The roofs of buildings became the camping ground of sharpshooters, and the court room was filled with detachments of militia for the purpose of having an influence upon the decision of the court in the trial of the four men on writs of habeas corpus. John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, and ex-Attorney General Eugene Engley protested in vain against the presence of an armed soldiery in the court room, but their protests were fruitless and they finally withdrew from the court, refusing to remain while the court was stacked with the implements of war. Judge Seeds, after listening to the lengthy argument of Attorney Crump in support of the position of the military authorities, took the same under advisement, and the next day rendered his decision, which denied the right of the militia to subordinate civil law or arrest citizens without warrant or process of law.

"When the judge had finished the reading of his decision and ordered the military authorities to release the four men who were held as prisoners, General Chase arose in the court room and refused to comply with the order of the court. The prisoners were taken back to the military 'bull pen,' and in the meantime Governor Peabody called into consultation with him Judges Hayt and Helm, both of whom have occupied seats on the supreme bench of the State. After several hours of consultation an order was issued by the Governor to the military authorities in the Cripple Creek district to comply with the order of the court, and the prisoners were released and permitted to return to their homes.

"The State militia on the night of September 29 committed an outrage that is without precedent in the history of this country. The Victor Record, a daily paper published in the heart of the Cripple Creek district, championed the cause of the miners, and gave space in its columns for the publication of the official statements issued by the members of the executive board.

"The printing establishment was raided by a band of arrogant militarists, and the editor and manager, George E. Kyner; Walter Sweet, circulator; H. J. Richmond, foreman; Frank M. Langdon, linotyper, and George Basham were 'bull penned' by the Cossacks, whose dignity had been wounded by the publication of the truth. They were kept in the bull pen for a period of twenty-four hours before being delivered to the civil authorities on writs of habeas corpus.

"During the latter part of the month of November military authorities in the Cripple Creek district practically placed the towns of Independence and Altman under martial law. Following the Vindicator explosion the following named parties were arrested and placed in the military 'bull pen': Charles G. Ken-

nison, W. F. Davis, John Schoolcraft, Gus Johnson, J. B. Isbell, Bob Rowland, Victor Poole, Harry Williams, Ed Fleming, H. P. Jones, Sherman Parker, Frank Chase, and Bob Adams. No one was allowed to enter or leave the towns of Altman and Independence and civil process was suspended.

"The imprisonment of these men took place previous to the proclamation issued by the Governor declaring qualified martial law in Teller county. On December 4 the following came from the executive chamber of the State:

"SPECIAL ORDER NO. 543.

"December 4, 1903.

"Major H. A. Naylor,

"Commanding Officer Troops, Cripple Creek District,

"Teller County, Colo., Camp Goldfield, Victor, Colo.;

"You will proceed with a cavalry escort of 50 men and have Major Tom E. McClelland accompany you and read aloud the following proclamation in the city of Victor first, Goldfield second, Independence third, Altman fourth, Cripple Creek fifth, and Anaconda sixth, namely:

"State of Colorado, Executive Chamber, Denver:

"PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas it appearing to my satisfaction that there exists in Teller county, Colo., one or more organizations controlled by desperate men, who are intimidating the civil authorities, and who are setting at defiance the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado, and that the citizens of said county of Teller by reason of the threats, intimidations, and crimes committed by certain lawless persons in said county are unable to enjoy their civil rights; and

"Whereas the civil authorities of said county of Teller do not appear to be either able or willing to control such bodies of men, or prevent the destruction of property and other acts of violence; and

"Whereas on Saturday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1903, in said Teller county, State of Colorado, certain persons, at present unknown, did then and there blow up the shaft of the Vindicator mine, and thereby wantonly destroyed property of great value; and

"Whereas at said time and place two employes of said mine were instantly killed by said explosion; and

"Whereas but a few days previous thereto an attempt was made by certain lawless persons to derail and wreck a passenger train of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad by the removal of spikes and the loosening of rails, thereby endangering life and property; and

"Whereas said destruction of property, with attendant loss of life by mob violence as above set forth, is but a repetition of outrages covering a long period of time just passed in said county, during which time citizens have lost their lives without the offenders being apprehended or punished therefor; and

"Whereas the civil authorities have shown themselves either unable to deal with these criminals and to bring them to punishment or else are unwilling to perform their duty by reason of threats and intimidations or through fear or subserviency to such body of lawless and armed men, so that a state of lawlessness exists in said county of Teller, the laws are set at defiance, and the citizens are unable to enjoy the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of this State, and by reason of these conditions it appears that life and property are unsafe in said county; and

"Whereas I have reason to believe that similar outrages may occur at any time, and believing the civil authorities of said county of Teller are unable, unwilling, and making no practical attempt to preserve order and to protect life and property:

"Now, therefore, I, James H. Peabody, Governor of the State of Colorado, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim and declare the said county of Teller, in the State of Colorado, to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State in the city of Denver, the State capital, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1903.

"[Seal.]

"JAMES H. PEABODY.

"By the Governor—

"Attest:

"JAMES COWIE, Secretary of State.

"SHERMAN M. BELL,

"Brigadier-General, Adjutant General, State of Colorado.

"By command of James H. Peabody, Governor and commander in chief."

"Previous to the issuance of the above proclamation the following telegram was sent to the President of the United States:

"Denver, December 1, 1903.

"His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt,

"President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"At the present time officers of the State of Colorado, under the guise and pretext of enforcing law, have ordered a large number of reputable and self-sustaining citizens and residents to leave Telluride, Colo., under penalty of being imprisoned or

otherwise severely dealt with. These citizens and residents are not guilty of any crime against the laws of the State or United States. The Constitution and laws of the United States pertaining to civil rights are being flagrantly violated, and we call upon you under the civil rights statutes and under section 1988 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to investigate conditions prevailing there and give to these persons who have been so outraged the protection guaranteed to them by the law of the land.

“EXECUTIVE BOARD, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

“By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Secretary.’

“The section of the revised Federal statutes referred to in the telegram reads:

“Sec. 1988. Whenever the President has reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of chapter 7 of the title “Crimes,” within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons so charged, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer when any such requisition is received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.’

“Secretary-Treasurer Haywood was likewise instructed to send the following telegram to the president of the Telluride Miners’ Union:

“‘Denver, December 1, 1903.

“‘Guy E. Miller,

“‘President Telluride Miners’ Union, Telluride, Colo.:

“‘Advise all men who were ordered to leave town as a result of alleged vagrancy trials to remain in Telluride. The justice of the peace, nor any other official of the county or State, can not compel persons to leave any place where they choose to live. The Constitution and statutes of the United States concerning civil rights make it unlawful for officers to deny these rights. Howe, Rutan and others are subject to punishment in the United States courts, and the law will be duly invoked. You are assured of the hearty support of the Western Federation of Miners.

“‘EXECUTIVE BOARD.

“‘By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Secretary.’

“The Western Federation of Miners has at all times courted the fullest investigation of conditions, as the following telegrams will show:

“ ‘Denver, Colo., December 5, 1903.

“ ‘Hon. Henry M. Teller,

“ ‘United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

“ ‘In behalf of the metalliferous miners of the State of Colorado, will you personally request President Roosevelt to immediately investigate conditions in the San Juan and Cripple Creek districts, Colorado?

“ ‘EXECUTIVE BOARD, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

“ ‘By CHARLES H. MOYER, President.’

“ ‘Hon. T. M. Patterson,

“ ‘United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

“ ‘In behalf of the metalliferous miners of the State of Colorado, will you personally request President Roosevelt to immediately investigate conditions in the San Juan and Cripple Creek districts, Colorado?

“ ‘EXECUTIVE BOARD, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

“ ‘By CHARLES H. MOYER, President.’

“ ‘Washington, D. C., December 6, 1903.

“ ‘Mr. Charles H. Moyer,

“ ‘President Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.:

“ ‘Yes; will see President early to-morrow and urge him to immediately personally investigate as you request. Will wire his response.

“ ‘T. M. PATTERSON.’

“ ‘Washington, D. C., December 7, 1903.

“ ‘Charles H. Moyer,

“ ‘President Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.:

“ ‘Senator Teller and I called upon the President this morning, presented your dispatches, and approved the request. The President stated that under present conditions he had neither the power nor the right to take such action as you request.

“ ‘T. M. PATTERSON.’

“ ‘While the President declined to investigate conditions at the request of the miners, yet Major General John C. Bates, at the

instance of the President, came to Colorado and examined into the conditions surrounding the Cripple Creek and Telluride mining districts. He reported to Lieutenant General Young, Chief of Staff of the army, in part as follows: 'I find that the disturbances at Cripple Creek and Telluride amounted to insurrection against the State of Colorado, in that mining, milling, and other business was suspended there by reason of intimidation, threats of violence, and that the civil officers were not able to, or did not, maintain order.' It is strange that another officer of the United States, Captain H. M. Burge, of the navy, discovered no insurrection in the district, and donated \$500 to the striking miners. It is a well-known fact that while Major General Bates was on his tour of investigation in Colorado he was the guest of the Mine Owners' Association. General Bates states that the civil officers were not able to, or did not, maintain order."

[In refuting the assertion of General J. C. Bates a long statement was made by Hon. William P. Seeds, district judge of Teller county, asserting that the civil authorities had been able to control the situation, and Sheriff Robertson also made statements to the same effect, but they have been heretofore published, and are too lengthy for insertion here].

"After the Governor had ordered the State military to Telluride he declared that they were sent there on the conditions that agitators, idlers, and trouble breeders would be driven from the camp and that he would use the blanket warrants to that end. The wholesale arrests of members of the Telluride unions followed. Members of the union were arrested and convicted of vagrancy, and worked upon the streets because they refused to return to work in the mines on the terms dictated by the Mine Owners' Association. These men were property owners and had visible means of support. The union at Telluride maintains a splendidly equipped hospital, which was erected by the union at a cost of \$32,000. The soldiers battered down the doors of this building and forcibly compelled the members of the union to leave the meeting that was in session. The men were thrown in jail and next day were deported to the adjoining county and warned never to return.

"Approximately 75 members of the union were exiled from their homes and are still refused admission to the county. Vice President J. C. Williams, of the Western Federation of Miners, a citizen of California, was among the deported, and Hon. Eugene Engley, former Attorney General of the State and attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, came under the ban of the Mine Owners' Association and was forced to leave the county. A Mrs. Mahoney, who had been employed as cook at the union hospital at Telluride, was taken from the train at Montrose and refused the right to return to her home at Telluride. The actions of public officials under the administration of Governor Peabody prove that the men who were supposed

to be the 'servants of the people' have been in league with the corporations of the State to shatter and destroy organized labor."

[Here are used copies of letters concerning transportation issued by the different railways to state officials and comment from the Army and Navy Journal, relating to the Colorado situation.]

"The people of this nation for a century and a quarter have celebrated the anniversary of that great epoch in American history, and dedicated with parade and speech the memorable 4th day of July in commemoration of the notes of liberty that rang from the old casting suspended in the tower of Faneuil Hall, signaling the birth of a Republic whose people had groaned beneath the yoke of king rule. Each succeeding year the people have gathered in city, town, and hamlet and boasted of the justice and freedom contained in the Declaration of Independence. The eloquent tongue and the poetic pen have paid tributes to our liberty and made us feel that here in this land where Columbus planted the Cross—the emblem of Christianity—men were kings and women were queens, armored and shielded with a panoply of sovereignty that proclaimed defiance to every species of despotism."

"Hearts that beat for a broader liberty in the kingdoms and monarchies of the Old World longed to leave the crumbling dynasties of regal oppression and tyranny and cross the trackless deep and build homes upon the bosom of a nation whose Constitution was built upon the shattered ruins of deposed imperialism. The scourged and down-trodden of bayonet-bristling Europe, as they trod the decks of ocean steamers mounting wave after wave, bearing them nearer and nearer to the land of promise, felt and believed that here in a New World, where royal domination was strangled to death, manhood would develop, and citizenship would be forever fortified by the inalienable right of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they sleep, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Sampson can not break. On the soil of boasted freedom has risen an oligarchy of wealth that knows no law, that recognizes no liberty save the unbridled licenses of the mercenary brigand. The charter of '76 is as lifeless as the dust of the patriots that sleep in the voiceless tomb, and that document, which called to arms the pioneers who consecrated its every word in a baptism of blood, has been torn from the hand of the subjugated slaves in the isles of the Pacific and stamped with the brand of sedition and treason.

"The sacred souvenirs of American liberty have been desecrated by the polluted and sacrilegious hand of lawless monopoly, and individual liberty, clothed in the shoddy fabric of

wage slavery, has been sentenced to death. For more than half a century the domain of human rights has been contracting under the arrogant and untrammelled sway of corporate might, and pirates on the sea of commercialism, drunk upon the wine of opulence, have no vision for the flecks of foam that can be seen upon the rising billows of hungry desperation, threatening to engulf a world in an ocean of blood. We have thrown wide the gates of this republic and beckoned to the millions of European brawn and brain, who were chanting requiems over the grave of buried liberty, to come to our shores and dwell in this paradise where humanity has been taught that 'all men are created equal' but now in the morning light of an infant century, liberty is a corpse, assassinated by the dagger of military anarchy.

"Upon the industrial battlefield for a quarter of a century in this nation has been heard the dying wails and groans of labor's victim. The pistol of the hired corporate murderer and the rifle of the uniformed soldier have poured their missiles of death into the ranks of labor, and moneyed nobility has applauded with cheers the wanton slaughter. The soil of every State of our Union has been wet with the blood of labor's martyrs to appease the thirst of soulless greed. The commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' has found no place in the lexicon of commercial avarice. The 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people' has become the government of trusts and corporations, and citizenship without property has no protection under the Constitution of State or nation.

"The labor history of Pittsburg, Homestead, Lattimer, Chicago, and Coeur d'Alene, and the usurpation of civil liberty in the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts of Colorado proclaim beyond the question of a doubt that the reign of justice has passed away and that corporate wealth, backed and supported by all the awe and intimidation concentrated in the machinery of military power, are to be used in crushing the rebellion of organized labor against the invasion of solidified commercialism. The Dick military bill, which was written upon the Federal statutes appropriating to the President of the United States far more power than was ever enjoyed by a Russian Czar, might well cause the people to ponder and ask themselves, 'Whither is the Republic drifting?'

"A civilization that demands the implements of war to protect it is doomed, and the great mass whom plutocracy has destined to bear the brunt of conflict will not be carried off its feet by a patriotism that establishes commercial supremacy at the expense of human life. That nation is only strong whose yeomanry bask in the sunlight of a liberty that is free from the noxious effluvia of an atmosphere that breeds in the human heart the germs of murder. Wrong was never righted by the bullet or the sword. The savage and the barbarian who use the club and spear have as high a conception of justice as so-

called civilized society that slakes its thirst in blood through the polished steel of Gattling gun and canon.

"Wrong maintained and perpetuated by all the modern machinery of war may have a temporary triumph, and right may be put in prison, but the spirit of justice that will be as eternal as humanity itself shall repeat its demands until the thundering voice of the mighty millions shall shake the pillars of a system that has molded and invented the machines of blood and carnage. The poverty of the world born in greed shall weld together the links of a chain that shall circle the globe, and the plebeian disinherited mass shall come together in a fraternity whose brotherhood will sweep from the face of our planet the last vestige of that tinselled pageantry that marked the era of war.

"WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

"CHARLES MOYER, President.

"WM. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer."

THE DENVER STRIKE.

What is known as "the Denver strike" originated from a lockout rather than from a strike, the candy makers and teamsters being locked out on account of their affiliating with a union, the other unions implicated walking out in sympathy with those who were locked out, as they considered a blow at one labor organization a blow at all; or, perhaps, more properly speaking, the overthrow of one labor organization would be initiatory to the overthrow of all others.

The lockout and strike that followed occurred the latter part of April, 1903. At a regular meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, April 26, 1903, the following report from a committee appointed by said Assembly was presented and read:

"Denver, Colo., April 26, 1903.

"To the Officers and Members of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly:

"As directed by you at your last meeting, your committee on arbitration took up the case of the Candy Makers' Union, in which they asked our intercession, and endeavored to have those who were discharged for being members of the union reinstated. The committee visited the head of the Employers' Association, Mr. Nevin, and tried to get him to look at matters from a fair standpoint, but he refused to treat with your committee and very frankly stated that he had discharged the girls in his employ because they were members of the union, and that he was ready for a fight to a finish, as he would never

allow organized labor to obtain a foothold in his establishment. Accordingly, your committee exercised the power given it and indorsed the action of Candy Makers' Union, No. 375 declaring the W. C. Nevins Candy Company, 1641 Blake street, unfair, and we ask that all the unions affiliated with this body push the boycott relentlessly against this company until such time as the association with which it is connected recognizes the right of its employes to do what it claims the privilege of doing and has done—the right to organize for mutual protection and benefit.

“Respectfully submitted,

“EDW. M'CRYSTLE,

“Chairman.

“W. E. SHIELDS,

“Secretary.

“ALBERT N. PALMER.”

The following is an appeal to organized labor, and all those who are friendly to the cause:

“To the Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

“As soon as it became known that the women and girls engaged in the manufacture of candies and confections had been organized into a union and before any request had been made by the union for recognition in any way whatever, the foreman in the Nevins candy factory called the employes together and asked them if they belonged to the union, and all who answered in the affirmative were discharged. On the following day the Nevins Candy Company was asked to reinstate the girls by the officers of the State Federation of Labor, the American Labor Union and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and their answer was they would not reinstate the girls while they were members of the union.

“So as a last resort, our union, in regular session April 15th, has declared the product of the Nevins Candy Company unfair and ask your organization to appoint committees to wait on the dealers in confectionery in your locality and ask that they cease patronizing the Nevins Candy Company, also known as W. C. Nevins & Co., until the said employes are reinstated.

“Fraternally yours,

“LYDIA JONES,

“Secretary Local No. 375, A. L. U.

“Endorsed by the American Labor Union, the State Federation of Labor and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.”

FORMATION OF CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

On Monday evening, April 27, 1903, some 600 or 700 business men of Denver met at the Denver Chamber of Commerce

and organized an association known as "The Citizens' Protective Association."

The objects of the association, as claimed, was to combat encroachments of organized labor, but not for the purpose of fighting unionism among wage earners. It was composed of the principal business men of the city, and embraced almost all the interests that employed labor. Similar organizations, for similar purposes had already been formed in many of the eastern cities of the country.

On May 5th the organization was perfected, J. C. Craig being elected president and C. A. Stokes, secretary. There is no doubt but the Alliance, the name by which it is now known, did all it could consistently to bring about a just and peaceful settlement of the strike and restore harmony in Denver between employer and employe.

A call for a general strike was issued by the executive committee of organized labor of Denver, to take place on Saturday at 12 o'clock, midnight, May 16, 1903, and the following unions responded:

Candymakers' union	65
Four Teamsters' unions.....	820
Expressmen's union	160
Butchers' union	850
Waiters' union	470
Cooks' union	216
Restaurant helpers	90
Bakers' union	185
Egg Candler's union	71
Grocery Clerks and Drivers.....	446
Cigarmakers' union	426
Tobacco Strippers' union	85
International Papermakers	53
Pulp and Paper Mill workers	31
International Firemen	35
International Engineers' union	11
Brewers' union	117
Beer Drivers' union	110
Beer Bottlers' union	76
Coopers' union	28
Retail Clerks' union No. 7.....	139
Lady Clerks' union No. 753.....	82
Garment Workers' union	138
Mattress Makers' union	135
Horseshoers' union	46
Electrical Workers No. 121	136

Journeyman Barbers' union	385
Tailors' union	182
Bartenders' union	143
Stone Cutters' union	135
Bill Posters' union	63
Stage Employees' union	57
Lumbermen's union	180
Flag Setters' union	83
Brotherhood Engineers	280
Broom Makers	25
Building Trades lines	850
Non-unionists and sympathizers	679
Total	7,940

The following is an approximate estimate of union strength in Denver at the time the lockout occurred. It was prepared by Assistant Secretary Henry M. Walker, of the general executive committee:

Sheet Metal Workers.....	165
Amalgamated Carpenters	800
Amalgamated Woodworkers	375
Ash Haulers	90
Bakers and Confectioners.....	170
Bartenders' Union	140
Beer Bottlers	76
Beer Drivers	110
Bill Posters	63
Bindery Women	5
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....	111
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	150
Bookbinders	65
Brewers	115
Broom Makers	25
Boller Makers	50
Bricklayers	565
Brotherhood of Carpenters.....	1,235
Leather Workers	125
Painters and Decorators.....	675
Building Laborers	526
Butchers and Meat Cutters.....	850
Carriage and Hack Drivers.....	76
Cigarmakers	376
Coal Teamsters	125

Composition Roofers	30
Candy Makers	65
Core Makers	40
Custom Clothing Makers.....	62
Wood Carvers	120
Mattress Makers	135
Egg Candles	71
Electricians No. 68.....	136
Engineers No. 280.....	110
Expressmen	100
Federal Labor	55
Firemen and Engineers' Helpers.....	120
Flaggers	70
Granite Cutters	68
Grocery Clerks	437
General Teamsters	137
Restaurant Helpers	90
International Car Workers.....	143
Brotherhood of Car Workers.....	84
Electrical Workers No. 121.....	125
Machinists	386
International Stationary Firemen	78
International Metal Workers	153
Steam Engineers No. 1.....	124
Electrical Workers No. 378.....	118
Gardeners and Florists.....	45
Milk Handlers' Protective Union.....	90
Ironmolders	60
Job Pressmen No. 1.....	45
Journeyman Barbers	385
Cooks' Union	190
Horseshoers	46
Plasterers' Union	350
Laundry Workers	148
Lumbermen's Union	95
Metal Polishers	43
Mosaic and Caustic Tile Layers.....	68
Musicians' Union	480
Newspaper Makers	45
Paper Mill Workers.....	40
Sulphite and Paper Workers.....	33
Pattern Makers	64
Photo Engravers	19

Plumbers' Laborers and Drain Laborers.....	145
Press Assistants' Union.....	77
Pressmen's Union	60
Railway Express Employees.....	143
Retail Clerks No. 7.....	139
Lady Clerks 753.....	82
Stenographers' Association	120
Stereotypers' Union	26
Electrotypers' Union	10
Stone Cutters	135
Stone Masons (International)	50
Structural Iron Workers.....	59
Tailors' Union	180
Stage Employees	57
Typographical Union	429
Steam Fitters	138
Coopers	23
Stone Handlers and Derrick Men.....	75
Newspaper Writers	33
Smeltermen	700
Brick Makers	180
Plumbers' Union	128
Garment Workers	133
Upholsterers' Union	46
Van Drivers and Helpers.....	243
Walters No. 14.....	420
Metal Lathers	68
Total	17,123

On Monday, May 11th, the Fire and Police Board handed the labor committee the following communication:

"Headquarters of the Citizens' Alliance,
 "Chamber of Commerce, Denver,
 "Colorado, May 11th.

"To the Honorable Fire and Police Board of the City of Denver:

"Gentlemen: In reply to the proposition submitted to you this afternoon to arbitrate all labor troubles in the city, the Citizens' Alliance begs to state that it is in favor of the principle of arbitration, and names as its arbitrators the following persons, to-wit: Hon. J. B. Grant, J. S. Brown, C. S. Morey, Dennis Sullivan, Robert Roe, to meet a committee of equal number to be selected by the labor organizations, the full committee to select an eleventh member, and thereafter the full committee

to decide upon a method and form of procedure. Yours very respectfully,

"J. C. CRAIG,

"President.

"CHARLES A. STOKES,

"Secretary.

The labor committee answered it as follows:

"Denver, Colo., May 11, 1903.

"To the Fire and Police Board of the City of Denver:

"Gentlemen: In reply to communication from the Citizens' Alliance selecting an arbitration committee to arbitrate the labor difficulties in Denver, we desire to say that after listening to the speech of Mr. Herbert George at to-night's meeting of the Alliance, in which he urged that body to go through the form of arbitration at this time simply for the purpose of giving the Alliance further time to organize and to renew the contest against labor unions, and the chairman of the meeting putting a motion 'to indorse the radicalism of this speech,' and the motion being unanimously carried by a vote of the Alliance members, we refuse to recognize any such subterfuge for further delay in settlement of these troubles, and refer you to our proposition—that all these difficulties be arbitrated by an equal number of employes and employers concerned. Respectfully submitted,

"JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZED LABOR OF DENVER.

"By D. C. COATES, Chairman.

"By J. W. WHITE, Secretary."

On May 14th, 1903, Judge Mullins issued the following injunction:

"Now on this fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1903, the above cause coming on to be heard upon the application of the plaintiffs, in the above entitled cause, for a writ of temporary injunction, to be issued herein restraining the defendants and each of them from the performance of the threatened acts as set forth in the complaint on file herein, and it appearing from the said complaint duly verified that the said acts or some of them will be committed pending the determination of the matters in the said complaint set forth unless an injunction is granted and that the case is too urgent to admit of the delay incident to the giving of notice.

"Now, therefore, upon the motion of the plaintiff's attorney, Henry Cohen, Esq., it is considered and ordered that upon the filing of said complaint with the clerk of this court and of a good and sufficient bond by the plaintiff in the usual form in the sum of \$—— that the court shall issue out and under the

seal of the court a writ of injunction restraining the said defendants in the manner and form as in the prayer of said complaint set forth as follows:

"That it be restrained:

"First: From in any manner threatening to injure the business or person of any employer or members of plaintiffs' organization, or members of labor unions, or any person who may employ or desire to employ such union men, or from refusing to sell commodities and supplies of merchandise to employers of such union labor; and from discriminating against such persons in the price charged for any such commodity.

"Second: From threatening or intimidating in any manner any persons into joining the said Citizens' Alliance.

"Third: From threatening or intimidating any person who may have become a member of said Citizens' Alliance if he employs organization labor or recognizes labor unions, into discontinuing such employment or from signing contracts in the future.

"Fourth: From imposing any fines upon its members or any person for violating any agreement not to employ organized labor or not to recognize labor unions.

"Fifth: From receiving or paying out any money whatever in pursuance of any agreement to break up labor unions, except attorneys in this action.

"Sixth: From paying or offering any money to officers or members or unions directly or indirectly as a bribe to do or not to do any act in pursuance of any agreement of any of said defendants against such unions.

"Seventh: From importing or engaging agents and servants to import any laborers into the city and county of Denver, State of Colorado, in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations or under any similar, or new arrangement or plan.

"Eighth: From bringing any injunction suits or actions in pursuance of any general plan of prosecutions to break up labor unions, or of any new or similar plans connected directly or indirectly with an existing plan.

"Ninth: From refusing or influencing landlords to refuse to receive rents from members of any unions, or from evicting any labor unions from its meeting place. Plaintiffs further pray that, upon final hearing, such injunction may be made perpetual; and for costs, and for such other relief as to the court may seem meet in the premises.

"HENRY COHEN,
"Attorney for Plaintiffs."

On Thursday, May 14, 1903, the following notice for injunction was served in the Federal Court, Judge Hallett presiding,

to restrain strikers from interfering with transportation industries, as it was claimed they came under the head of inter-state commerce:

"You will please take notice that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1903, at the hour of 10 a. m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, in the postoffice building at Denver, Colorado, in the court room, we shall apply to the said court for an injunction in accordance with the terms of the bill of complaint herein which is on file in said court, enjoining and restricting said defendants, individually and in their official and representative capacities, their associates, confederates, co-conspirators, agents, servants, and employes, and all persons aiding, abetting or assisting them in the unlawful conspiracy set forth in said bill, and all persons whosoever conspiring with them temporarily pending this suit and the final hearing thereof from in any way or manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing, or stopping any of the business of any and all of your complainants as common carriers of freight between or among any states of the United States or from in any way or manner interfering with, hindering or obstructing or stopping their teams, wagons or vehicles, engaged in carrying freight and articles of interstate commerce; and from in any manner posting, or keeping posted at or about the places of business of your complaints, or any of them, pickets instructed or directed to challenge, stop, threaten or intimidate any of the employes of your complainants, or any of them, from proceeding with their work and service as such employes, and from in any manner interfering with any of the employes by violence, threats or personal injury, calling of vile names or offensive epithets, or any other conduct calculated or intended by intimidation or humiliation to prevent any of the employes of your complainants or any of them, from continuing in said employment or performing the service for which they are employed.

"From congregating about the teams, wagons or employes of your complainants and demanding and commanding that the employes shall desist from their employment.

"From ordering, directing or inciting any other persons to threaten, assault, or by the use of profanity or vile epithets to intimidate any employes, or to seek in any way by violence or threats of violence or injury to property or persons, to prevent the employes from continuing in the service of their employers.

"From following the employes of your complainants or any of them to their homes or other places in the city and county of Denver for the purpose of intimidation and from attacking, assaulting or injuring any of said employes, or from publishing any orders, statements, rules or directions by the officers of the Van Drivers' and Helpers' Local Union, No. 62, or of the Teamsters' National Union of America, Transfer Drivers', No. 83, or any other similar organization, commanding and enjoying, under pain of personal violence or other persecution, any of the

employees of your complainants, or any of them, from continuing in the service of your said complainants, or any of them, and further restraining and enjoining the said the Van Drivers and Helpers' Local Union, No. 62, and the Teamsters' National Union of America, Transfer Drivers, No. 83, its officers and members by combination, or agreement or concert of action, to perform any act by assault, intimidation or destruction of property, or in any unlawful manner to prevent your complainants, or either or them, from moving any articles of merchandise or any articles of personal property while in transit in course of shipment between any point within the city and county of Denver, in the State of Colorado, or in any way or manner interfering, either directly or indirectly, with the business of your complainants while engaged in interstate commerce."

On May 17th a member of the Typographical Union offered a resolution in that body that a committee of five be appointed to call upon the business men of Denver and ask them to appoint a committee of the same number to act in conjunction with the five from the union to act as mediators between the Citizens' Alliance and the strikers. The resolution carried and the committee was appointed. There had been several offers of arbitration before, but without success.

The last to make an effort to bring the employers and strikers together was the State Board of Arbitration. The propositions submitted by this body did not meet with approval from the Citizens' Alliance. Then the Typographical Union undertook the task. The committee went to work that night. Plans were devised whereby both sides to the struggle might be satisfied. Early Monday a meeting of business men was called. They agreed with the ideas of the committee from the Typographical Union, and a committee of five was appointed to act with the first committee. These two committees, acting jointly, consisted of the following: Typographical Union—M. Grant Hamilton, chairman; F. C. Birdsall, G. T. Williams, W. F. Boardman and W. H. Montgomery; business men—E. Monash, G. B. Fishel, J. S. Temple, A. J. Spengel and Arthur Williams. Before beginning work, E. A. Clifford, chairman of the board of arbitrators of the chamber of commerce, was asked to act with the committee.

Then followed a series of communications from this committee to the Citizens' Alliance and to the executive committee for the strikers. These propositions were answered by counter propositions and statements of conditions on which the two sides would submit to arbitration. The committee found it had done all that was possible through the medium of communications, and as a body it called upon the Citizens' Alliance executive committee. A visit was also made to the committee in charge of the strike. The result was that the two committees met and the method of arbitration was adopted and peace in Denver was assured.

The first communication sent out by the committee appointed to mediate was to both factions, and was as follows:

"May 19, 1903, 10 a. m.

"That all matter of differences or dispute in connection with the present labor difficulties in the city of Denver shall be submitted to an arbitration committee to be composed of eleven members, five of whom shall be employers appointed by the Citizens' Alliance, but not members of that alliance; five to be appointed by the executive committee of the striking labor organizations from the ranks of union organizations not on strike or on a strike committee or on an executive committee of strikers, and the eleventh member to be selected by these ten, to be neither a union member nor a member of the Citizens' Alliance. Pending arbitration, the strike to be called off."

This proposition was signed by all of the members of the committee and by the advisory member. At 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day the following answer and counter proposition was received from the executive committee of the alliance:

"That all matters of difference or dispute in connection with the present labor difficulties in the city and county of Denver shall be submitted to an arbitration committee to be composed of eleven members, five of whom shall be employers appointed by the Citizens' Alliance from the members thereof, but who shall not be such employers as have existing differences with their employes or officers of the alliance, five to be appointed by the executive committee of the striking labor organizations from the ranks of union organizations not on strike, or on a strike committee or on an executive committee of strikers, and the eleventh member to be selected by these ten, he to be neither a union member nor a member of the Citizens' Alliance. Pending arbitration the strike to be called off.

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"By J. C. CRAIG, President.

LABOR MAKES REPLY.

The labor committee made its reply late in the evening, setting forth the terms on which it would submit to arbitration, as follows:

"May 19, 8 p. m.

"True to organized labor's willingness to at all times submit differences between employer and employe to arbitration, we offer the following as a basis for such settlement of the existing differences:

"First. That the Candy Manufacturers' Association, the Transfer Men's Association and all associations of employers, including the Citizens' Alliance, shall concede to their employes the right to organize.

"Second. That an arbitration board of ten be selected, five from the employers concerned and five from the employes concerned; these failing to agree on a decision, shall select an eleventh person, who shall be neither an employer or a wage-earner concerned in the difficulties.

"Third. That the differences between employers and grocery clerks, van drivers, bakers and any other crafts having differences, shall be arbitrated by the above named board, and the findings of said board shall be accepted and binding upon both employer and employe.

"Fourth. That pending arbitration employes now locked out by the Candy Manufacturers' Association and the Transfer Men's Association shall be allowed to return to work in their former positions, and that all other wage-workers now on strike return to work under their former conditions.

"GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"D. C. COATES,

"Chairman.

"HENRY M. WALKER,

"Secretary."

ANSWER FROM ALLIANCE.

Wednesday afternoon, after the committee had spent all day in trying to bring about a meeting between the two factions, the alliance submitted another proposition, which was as follows:

"The Citizens' Alliance offers to submit to arbitration the differences now existing between the employers and employes of the city and county of Denver touching hours, wages, working and sanitary conditions, on the following basis:

"First. All manufacturers and merchants who are members of the Citizens' Alliance recognize the rights of employes to combine and work together in whatsoever way they think will increase their earnings, shorten their hours, lessen their labor or better their condition, and recognize their right to organize or join labor unions; the fact that an employe is a member of a labor union is not of itself a sufficient reason for discharging an employe. On the other hand, employers have the right to have their work done by whom and as they desire, and can not be coerced into employing only union labor. In short, employers in hiring employes should make no distinction between employes who are members of unions and employes who are not members of unions.

"Second. That for the purpose of settling the differences hereinbefore stated an arbitration committee, to be composed of eleven members, shall be selected as follows: The Citizens' Alliance shall name five persons as arbitrators from the employers now having differences with their employes, but shall not name any officer of the Citizens' Alliance or member of its executive committee. The labor organizations shall name five persons as arbitrators from the employes now having differences with their employers, but shall not name any member of its executive committee, or any member of the strike committee, or any member of the executive committee of strikers. The ten persons so selected, or a majority thereof, shall select the eleventh member, who shall be neither an employer nor an employe concerned in the existing differences.

"Third. That all differences as hereinbefore stated shall be arbitrated by said board, or a majority thereof, shall be accepted as binding upon all employers, employes, the Citizens' Alliance and all the labor organizations of the city and county of Denver.

"Fourth. That pending arbitration all strikes and lockouts now in existence shall be called off, and that all employes shall at once report to former employers, and all such employers shall, so far as their business will permit, reinstate former employes.

"CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

"By J. C. CRAIG, President."

Then came the visit of the committee to the executive board of the alliance, and another to the strike committee. A meeting of the two bodies was agreed upon, and the final agreement which forms the basis of the settlement of the strike was reached.

Many propositions passed between this committee, the Citizens' Alliance and the strikers, and on Thursday evening, May 21, 1903, the following agreement was entered into, which ended the most memorable strike in the history of Denver:

"This agreement, made and entered into this 21st day of May, 1903, by and between the Citizens' Alliance, representing all manufacturers and business men who belong thereto now involved in strikes and lockouts, and hereinafter called the Alliance, and the general executive committee of the labor organizations, now involved in strikes and lockouts in the city and county of Denver, and representing them, and hereinafter called the general executive committee, witnesseth:

"That the parties hereto agree as follows, to-wit:

"1. All employers of labor who are members of the alliance concede the right of employes to combine and work together in whatsoever way they think will increase their earnings, shorten their hours of labor, lessen their labor or better their condition, and concede their right to organize or join labor unions, and also concede the right of members of labor unions at all times outside

of business hours to use peaceful and lawful methods to induce employes to become members of labor unions, providing employers shall not be denied the right to give permission to representatives of labor unions to visit employes during working hours. The fact that an employe is a member of a labor union is not of itself a sufficient reason for discharging such employe.

"2. The general executive committee concedes the right of employers to organize into associations of employers or federations of employers, and also their right to have their work done by whom they desire. Employers in hiring employes should make no distinction between employes who are members of labor unions and employes who are not members of labor unions.

"3. That the differences now existing between the employers and employes in the city and county of Denver, touching hours of work, wages, working and sanitary conditions, shall be submitted to arbitration on the following basis:

"(a)—That an arbitration board to be composed of ten members shall be selected as follows: The alliance shall name five persons as arbitrators from the employers now having differences with their employes, and the general executive committee shall name five persons as arbitrators from the employes now having differences with their employers. Should these ten fail to agree on a decision, they shall select an eleventh person, who shall neither be an employer nor an employe concerned in existing differences.

"(b)—No officer of the alliance or member of its executive committee, nor any member of said general executive committee of labor unions, shall be named as a member of said board of arbitration.

"(c)—That all differences as hereinbefore stated shall be arbitrated by said board, and the findings of said board on the differences arbitrated shall be accepted and be binding upon all employers and employes involved, the alliance, and all the labor organizations of the city and county of Denver represented by the general executive committee.

"4. That pending arbitration all strikes and lockouts now in existence shall be called off, and all employes shall at once report for work to former employers, and all such former employers shall, so far as their business will permit, reinstate former employes.

"5. That any and all boycotts that may have been declared because of present difficulties against products of members of the alliance shall at once be declared off, and no boycott shall hereafter be declared anywhere on any goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or handled by any member of the alliance growing out of the existing state of affairs. Neither shall re-employed employes be discharged for any cause arising out of the existing state of affairs.

"6. That the following suits shall at once be dismissed, the plaintiff in each case to pay all costs, namely: D. C. Coates et al. vs. The Citizens' Alliance of Denver et al., now pending in the district court in the city and county of Denver; the United States Color Type Company vs. Charles Young et al., now pending in the District Court in the city and county of Denver; and the City Transfer Company et al. vs. The Teamsters' National Union of America, Transfer Drivers' Local No. 83 et al., now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

"In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their names the day and year first above written.

"THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE,

"By J. C. CRAIG, President.

"THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF LABOR UNIONS.

"By D. C. COATES, Chairman."

Immediately after the signing of the agreement the following, calling off the strike, was issued by the general executive board of the strikers:

"Having signed an agreement with representatives of employers, all differences are submitted to arbitration, and in the meantime all locked-out and striking employes are to, at once, apply to former employers for former positions.

"All strikes, boycotts and lockouts are declared off.

"In this connection we wish to congratulate the members of labor unions in Denver, who have made such a magnificent stand for the right to organize and for the preservation of labor unions. This act will be a magnificent example for all wage-workers to follow, and will go down in history as a brave, noble and unselfish act in behalf of life, liberty and human happiness.

"GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR."

That the agreement and settlement was not a mere legal paper, and that the proceedings had by those who settled the strike, notwithstanding many warm debates on points involved, were strictly business, and good feeling prevailed at the finale, the following expressions are given:

"Ralph Talbot, Member Citizens' Alliance Executive Committee—The settlement finally effected was accomplished by the parties interested coming into personal contact. The last three hours of the conference leading up to the settlement was had without the aid of any intermediary. The recognition by the Citizens' Alliance of the right of men to join unions and to organize for the purpose of gaining better hours and better wages was just and proper, and is one of the things embodied in the

constitution of the Citizens' Alliance. The recognition by the labor bodies of the right of employers to organize and employ such men as they desire, without discrimination as to unions, was also just and proper. My opinion is that if the principles laid down in the terms of settlement are lived up to it will result necessarily to the greatest benefit to both labor and capital. Under the real meaning of the agreement, absolute freedom in employing and discharging men without discrimination as to unions is guaranteed, and this will in the future prevent all such things as the denouncing of a house as unfair or the establishment of pickets, or lockouts or strikes. It seems to me that a great step has been taken in the recognition of the dependence of each side upon the other, and at the same time the absolute independence of both.

W. H. Montgomery, State Labor Commissioner and Member of Typographical Committee: "The Typographical Union committee is well pleased with the settlement of the strike. I believe that the terms are satisfactory to all. I think that the settlement will result in the bringing of the employer and employe closer together and to a realization that the best way to settle any difficulties is by arbitration. I do not doubt that the outcome of this fight will be felt for some time, and will result in much good to both sides."

M. Grant Hamilton, Chairman of the Peace Committee: "Our committee did everything in its power to bring about this result. The findings of the final arbitration committee will, I believe, be acceptable to every one, and the men should soon all be at work again. The conservative position which the Typographical Union took, I believe, averted a very serious situation in the city of Denver. As conditions stand now, I think no losses have been sustained so great that they may not be recouped as soon as business assumes its normal condition. So far as the unions are concerned, I believe they still have the sympathy of the public. I think the strike has shown more plainly than ever the great necessity for a permanent plan of arbitration. If there had been such a permanent plan it would have been difficult for either side to have rejected it. Both sides to this controversy gain respect through this agreement of arbitration. The finding will show that both employes and employers have ideas and rights which must be respected."

G. B. Fishel: "I believe that if the spirit, as well as the wording of the agreement signed is carried out it should result in permanent peace in the business world. The agreement is well received by both sides and harmony seems to prevail among all, and I am confident that labor troubles will be fewer hereafter."

J. M. Blythe: "The settlement of the strike has, I believe, brought about a better understanding between the laboring men and the employers. This in itself will result in great good, and I think that the results of this struggle will be marked as to go-

a long way toward eliminating all labor troubles, such as sympathetic strikes, etc., from the future history of Denver."

J. H. Blood, attorney for Citizens' Alliance: "I think the settlement of the strike is one of the greatest victories for the people of Denver that has ever been achieved. My opinion is that this settlement will be of the greatest benefit, not only to the laboring organizations, but also to the employers of labor. By the settlement of the strike the limits and rights of both are more clearly defined, and I believe that strikes and lockouts will now be a thing of the past for Denver."

A. J. Spengel: "I believe that the outcome of this strike will be that in the future there will be a tendency to discourage sympathetic strikes. Labor, I think, as a result of this struggle, feels that it has not the favor of the public in a sympathetic strike. One great result of the settlement will be a better understanding between the employer and the employe. I also think that Denver is to be heartily congratulated on the speedy settlement of the strike. At the close of the strike there are no hard feelings manifested on the part of any, either members of the labor unions or of the Citizens' Alliance. On the other hand, the greatest harmony prevails and everyone seems satisfied."

J. S. Temple: "I think the strike settlement is fair and amicable for all concerned. Both sides made concessions, and both are to be congratulated on the adjustment of the differences. I believe that this strike and the manner in which it was settled will prevent all such disputes for some time. The strike was very free from all bitterness, and by the settlement entire harmony has been restored. A conciliatory spirit was shown by both sides, and neither appeared unreasonable. When brought together, a settlement was soon effected, and I believe that permanent good will result to all."

Arthur Williams: "In this instance, particularly, the bringing together of the separated forces by disinterested business men has been productive of mutual respect for both sides. No amicable relations could exist without such respect. The moderation of the two contending forces, whose interests in the beginning seemed so far apart, is to be commended. The settlement has taught the labor leaders that the men who differ from them are worthy of consideration, and it has also taught the employers that the labor leaders are law-abiding citizens and men worthy of respect. I believe the effect of the strike settlement on the community is good. The efforts of the Typographical Union to bring about a settlement are most commendable. The moderation of the newspapers in the recent trouble is worthy of notice, as is also the moderation on the part of the strikers, who, having ceased work, kept away from their former places of business and thus prevented trouble."

As soon as their labors in committee were finished, the members of the Typographical Union lost no time in seeking

their homes and a much needed rest. W. F. Boardman made the following written statement:

"The committee of Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, met with most courteous treatment from the parties they sought to bring together upon some common ground that would afford a basis for settlement. I believe both parties were anxious to bring about this settlement after our mission was understood. The gentlemen who constituted the business men's half of the joint committee engaged in the undertaking in the most earnest manner, being ready at all hours of the day or night to do anything in their power which might produce the results sought; to their hearty co-operation is due much of the success in bringing about the settlement. Personally, I am heartily pleased at the result; I believe it is for the best interests of the entire community."

"The Typographical Union, through the peace committee, desires to thank the business men who were a part of this committee, and also Mr. Clifford, of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the board of arbitration, who was an advisory member, for their earnest efforts in assisting this committee to arrive at the solution reached.

"Now that the strike is settled, I am the happiest man in the world," said Chairman E. Monash of the conciliation committee last night. "The agreement is decidedly fair to both sides and should be acceptable to each. Furthermore, it should be lasting, for it seems satisfactory to the alliance and the unions. The average individual has no idea how our committee has labored the last few days. We were at it day and night, and never gave up—not even when it seemed as though an agreement was an impossibility. There can't be too much thanks given the Typographical Union, for it was that body that is mainly responsible for the settlement. It was the printers that started the movement, and it was their committee that so nobly worked with the business men in bringing about peace."

"We fought for a principle, and we won out," said R. G. Moser, a member of the executive labor committee. "The situation was in our hands, and we were bound to win. Always ready to arbitrate, we have reached an agreement, and everybody ought to feel grateful. We have met the other side half-way, and while we have made some concessions, we have won everything we fought for. It's a great victory."

"The victory is ours," said A. E. Anderson, the business agent of the grocery clerks, last night. "The Citizens' Alliance has established a precedent in the way of signing contracts by signing our agreement. We received all we asked for. Not only has the alliance conceded us the right to organize, but also the right to arbitrate with employers. It is a clean-cut victory for our side."

THE COAL STRIKE.

The strike of the coal miners of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, comprising the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and the territory of New Mexico, declared November 9, 1903, and which has not yet been declared off, has been very disastrous to the miners, as well as the operators and the general public.

For months prior to the inauguration of the strike the officers and members of the organization used every conceivable means to avert the anticipated trouble, but were unable to obtain a hearing from any of the operators except those of the northern district of Colorado, notably the Northern Coal and Coke Company.

Efforts were made as early as August of that year by committees of the organization to have the differences adjusted and the grievances complained of considered, they going so far as to invoke the aid of the Governor of the State and the Labor Commissioner, both of whom readily responded, and the first official communications, asking for a conference, were sent out to the different operators and superintendents of mines, were those under date of September 8, 1903, requesting a conference by the Governor and the Labor Commissioner, a copy of which is here given:

Denver, Colo., September 8, 1903.

J. A. Kebler, Esq., Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., Boston Building, City.

Dear Sir—You are requested by His Excellency, Governor James H. Peabody, and the undersigned, to attend a conference of representatives of the various coal mine operators or managers and representatives of the coal miners of Colorado, at the office of the Governor, Capitol Building, on Friday, September 11, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of devising means to more fully comply with the present laws relating to the operation of mines, and consider measures to avoid possible friction between employes and operators.

If unable to attend, will you kindly designate some person to represent you at the meeting.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. MONTGOMERY,
Labor Commissioner.

In response to this invitation, a majority of the operators of the northern district were in attendance at the time designated, and waited patiently for a representation from the other districts of Colorado, and finally adjourned to meet one week from that day in the hope that sufficient influence could be brought to bear to induce the managers of the larger southern companies to send a representative to the conference. At the second meeting there were present a very conservative committee from the miners' unions of the north and the representatives

from the principal mines of that district, in addition to the Governor and Labor Commissioner. After considerable discussion of the questions sought to be adjusted, the meeting adjourned without result, the Governor and Commissioner promising to do all in their power to bring about a meeting of the southern operators and the committee. This they were unable to do, although later on the Governor succeeded in having a meeting with a representative of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company, with their legal representatives and the Labor Commissioner, in the office of the Governor, at which it was asserted that the companies had nothing to arbitrate, that they would not treat with a committee from the United Mine Workers, nor recognize the organization in any manner, but would treat with their own employes and consider any complaints they might have in relation to wages, hours of labor or condition of the workings of any of the mines under their control.

This was the condition of affairs at the time of holding the meeting of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Ind., and the Deputy Labor Commissioner appeared before this meeting with a written report of existing conditions, and endeavored to convince the members that a strike at that time would be a failure, and was ably seconded in his efforts by Mr. John L. Gehr, the national board member from District 15. The result of this was that the matter was referred to the executive officers of the organization, the president, first vice-president and the secretary, Messrs. Mitchell, Lewis and Wilson. Prior to this meeting there had been a convention of the delegates elected by the locals of District 15, in Pueblo, September 23-26, 1903, at which many of the representatives gave as their opinion that a strike would be the only way in which the miners could be reached for organization, and the belief was strong that fully four-fifths of the miners in the southern field would respond to a call for a strike that was endorsed by the national board.

The demands of the miners, briefly stated, as taken from the manifesto issued to the operators, embodied the following:

An increased scale of wages, as is paid by other districts.

An eight-hour day.

No discrimination against members of the United Mine Workers of America.

A bi-weekly pay day.

A fair system of weights.

Demand for an eight-hour day was made by the miners of the northern fields on the 27th day of April by the unions of Superior, Erie, Marshall, Louisville and Lafayette. At that time the demand was refused, but the operators, not having a full representation, did not give the answer as final.

In the convention held at Pueblo in September, Mr. John L. Gehr, national board member, in submitting his report, among other things, said:

I have found it very difficult to maintain our forces; as an illustration, during the past month we have had strikes and lockouts in the following places: Majestic, Rugby, Black Diamond, Egerton, Mount View, Danville, and the men of Sun Light feared that there might be a strike at the Midland mine. I have endeavored, as far as my intelligence and powers would permit, to reserve the interests of the United Mine Workers of America in the Western field, but at this time it seems that many of our members, because of the refusal of the Legislature to pass an eight-hour law, are desirous to enter upon a strike. I do not think it wise, in fact, I believe that it will mean the death of our organization in this Western field, should a strike be declared. I have worked and fought for our organization, and I believe that nearly all of you who are present know that I have risked my life, that I have suffered imprisonment for our organization; all of you who know me know that I am not a coward, but all this time I have but one fear, and that is in case radical action is taken in this convention, in case a strike is declared, that not only will we be defeated at this time, but the coal miners of District 15 will be injured and the cause will be set back for years. You all know me. My work has been in the unorganized fields. Those who have been with me have helped me well. I have only good words to say for either district or national organizers who have helped me; it has been my desire for some time past to go out of field work, and the brother who will take my place is my friend, and I shall always do everything in my power to aid him in the work.

In concluding, I wish to say this: I have given several years of my life to this work; I have met with many rebuffs from the corporate interests of the country, but if, in future, you might need my services, I shall be as ready to respond as in the past.

I hope that calm deliberation will be used in this convention, and that nothing of a radical nature shall be ordered at this time. We have only to look upon the situation of Idaho Springs and Cripple Creek to know that troops will be ordered out on a moment's notice, should we go out on a strike. I look upon all of you who are here to-day as my friends, and he who sacrifices his friends needlessly is not a man. I thank you all for the loyal friendship you have displayed towards me, and I wish you all success. My only desire at the present time is to go to work again and remain with my family for a time at least. I have been away from home almost continually for the past three years. The man who takes my place has no family ties to bind him; he has my friendship and he will have my help if he calls upon me.

Trusting that the action taken by this convention will be for the best for the miners of District 15, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. GEHR.

The points covered by Mr. Gehr's report, and the report by the Deputy Labor Commissioner to the executive board at Indianapolis, were practically the same, so far as prospects and ultimate results were concerned, and met with considerable opposition by the more radical members of the convention and those present at the national board meeting, but events that followed have shown the truth thereof.

The Deputy Labor Commissioner, after returning from Indianapolis, felt confident that difficulty could be avoided, but the executive officers of the Mine Workers, after due delibera-

tion, referred the entire matter of whether to strike or not to the membership of the unions comprising District 15, the result being that they decided to strike.

President Mitchell was appealed to to come to Colorado and use his influence to prevent the contemplated strike, but other business of greater importance kept him back East after the adjournment of the convention of the National Civic Federation, and it was some time before he was able to visit this State. In the meantime "Mother" Jones and other representatives of the national organization had been dispatched to the State with instructions to bring about a settlement, and if a strike must be, then to admonish the members of the organization to obey the law and refrain from any act that might be construed a reason for the calling out of the State troops.

With all the efforts made, it seemed utterly impossible to gain recognition or have a conference with any of the officials of the two leading companies of the south, and the matter was finally referred to the membership, as above mentioned, and the strike was declared for November 15, 1903.

President William Howells, of District 15, on October 22, said:

We have given up trying to induce the mine owners to confer with us, and have notified President John Mitchell, of the national organization, to this effect by telegraph. I expect Mr. Mitchell to declare a strike in this district through me. When I receive such an order I will transmit it to all of the subordinate unions, and a walkout will follow. The strike will be directed from Trinidad. I believe the operators have made a serious mistake, and that they will realize it before long.

On October 29, 1903, President Howells received the following, which was made public the following morning, copies having been sent to the thirty-five subordinate unions of the district:

TO THE MINERS AND PUBLIC—NOTICE!

Indianapolis, Ind., October 26, 1903.

Mr. Wm. Howells, President District 15, U. M. W. of A., Trinidad, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last meeting of the national executive board the question of inaugurating a strike at the coal mines of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and southern Wyoming, District 15, received careful consideration, and it was unanimously agreed to empower the undersigned to open negotiations with the presidents of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company for the purpose of arranging a conference with them, in the hope that an adjustment of grievances might be reached and a strike averted. In the even of failure to effect an amicable adjustment, we were given full power to endorse the application of the miners of District 15, and to authorize the inauguration of a strike at whatever date in our judgment held out the greatest promise of success.

Pursuant to these instructions, we communicated by wire with the presidents of the companies above mentioned, asking them to meet our representatives in conference. We received replies from them declining

to meet us or to accept our overtures for a peaceful settlement of the differences pending in District 15.

Since the receipt of these declinations, we have continued our efforts to reach the interests which control the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company, but regret to say that up to this time we have been unsuccessful, although we have not yet abandoned our efforts to reach an adjustment without recourse to a suspension of work.

Information reaching us from the various mining camps indicates a growing restlessness and impatience upon the part of the miners and mine workers, whose conditions of employment, especially under the two companies referred to have grown to be intolerable. These reports are fully confirmed by the official statements sent to us by our representatives, and are repeated by special officials sent to Colorado to investigate.

In view of these circumstances, we have decided to authorize the inauguration of a strike in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and southern Wyoming, to take effect Monday morning, November 9, provided an adjustment has not been reached in the interval or negotiations are not then pending which would justify us in believing that a settlement would be secured.

You are, therefore, advised to issue an official order to the mine workers of District 15 to discontinue work and remain in idleness on and after November 9, unless they receive instructions to the contrary from this office.

You are authorized to inform all mine workers, union and non-union, that the national organization of the United Mine Workers of America will render all possible assistance in conducting the strike and prosecuting it to a successful issue.

It is needless to say that we sorely regret the conditions which compel us to take this step, as it is the earnest desire of the officers and the policy of the organization to maintain peace and harmony between the organization and employers, adjusting our relations through conference, conciliation, or arbitration; but when we are denied the opportunity to apply these methods, when the mine owners decline to advance wages, reduce hours or adjust grievances—notwithstanding the fact that their competitors, both east, west and north of them have advanced wages, reduced hours, and established equitable conditions of employment, we have no choice but to strike until our grievances are corrected.

It is, of course, unnecessary to remind you how important, how essential it is that the miners and their friends conduct themselves in a manner which will command respect, sympathy and support from the public. The men should be admonished to observe the law, and under no circumstances should they permit themselves to be provoked into the commission of unlawful acts.

With the earnest hope that the miners of District 15 may be successful in their effort to secure reasonable wages and fair conditions of employment, we remain, yours truly,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.

T. L. LEWIS,
Vice-President U. M. W. of A.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer U. M. W. of A.

The issuance of this order put the strike in operation, and it is estimated that it affected some 22,000 persons in the district, although some of them failed to obey the order, they being outside of the State of Colorado principally.

Immediately after the issuance of the strike order the miners of the northern fields, on October 31, 1903, requested a confer-

ence with their employers, to take place on November 3d, at Lafayette. At the conference there were present eighteen delegates from the unions at Lafayette, Louisville, Marshall and Superior, while the operators were represented by the presence of Messrs. Mitchell, Brown, Padfield, Fox, Evans, Sparling, Struby, Blood, all representing from a single operating mine to a corporation running from ten to twelve different properties. Many operators of the district had not been notified of the meeting, consequently their interests were not represented.

Mr. F. F. Struby, of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, was elected as chairman, and Hon. Richard W. Morgan, of the miners, acted as secretary. At this meeting was presented a scale of prices for all work performed about the mines in the district, which was thoroughly discussed, and, while not definitely agreed to it, was tacitly understood that the question of an eight-hour day should be waived for the present. Nothing definite being agreed to, it was with the understanding that when the conference adjourned it should do so to meet on the 5th day of November, in Denver, at the office of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, the operators to pay the expenses of the delegates to that city, where a large attendance of operators could be guaranteed.

In accordance with the adjournment, the committees from the miners' unions and the operators, with a larger representation, met on Thursday, November 5, at which time Mr. Blood, for the operators, made an explanation of the position of the operators in reference to the request which had been made at the Lafayette meeting, and Mr. Struby read the reply of the operators to the request, explaining the same, and showing why it was impossible for the operators to grant the demand, which space forbids the publication of, after which a recess was taken to allow the miners' committee to confer, and the conference began again at 1.30. At the time set for the re-convening, a general discussion was indulged in, and on the part of the operators an effort was made to adjust the scales of wages affecting the different mines so as to equalize them, propositions being made backward and forward, especially in reference to some mines that were being operated under different conditions from the others. Nothing definite was arrived at at this meeting, and an adjournment was taken until the next morning at 8 o'clock.

At the meeting held on the 6th the committee representing the miners' unions had decided to decline to accept the counter-proposition in reference to the individual mines, and the miners had decided to re-submit their proposition in reference to the height of coal, etc., waiving the twenty per cent. advance asked for on yardage and machine work, or a general advance on machine work. Mr. Thompson re-stated his proposition, as follows: The scale of price to be based upon the height of coal; dirt to be paid for according to the proposition submitted at Lafayette; an eight-hour day and a check-off system. The operators replied

to this proposition to the effect that they could not grant an eight-hour day at this time, and when the State went to an eight-hour basis they would willingly grant the same. After some discussion on the subject, the miners' committee withdrew for the purpose of holding a caucus, and, after reconvening, they reported that if the operators would consent to an eight-hour day negotiations as to a scale could be continued, and it was asked by the miners if the reply of the operators should be considered as an ultimatum. Replying thereto, the operators said that under present conditions it was impossible for them to grant an eight-hour day, as it would mean financial ruin to them and the shutting down of their properties.

After considerable discussion on the matters before the conference, which included the question of the payment for dirt and the submission of a scale of prices by the operators, adjournment was taken till November 13, at the town hall, Louisville, at 1 o'clock p. m. At the meeting on the 13th, Mr. Blood, representing the operators, stated that since the last meeting he had been informed that the employes had not considered the proposition submitted to the committee of the employes by the operators, as stated in the minutes of the meeting of November 6th, but on November 8th had decided to insist upon an eight-hour day without taking further action. At the close of the remarks of Mr. Blood, Mr. Struby submitted to the committee of employes the following written proposition, explaining the same at the time of submission:

1. To settle the existing strike in the Northern lignite field, the operators in that field offer to resume work on an eight-hour basis, with the understanding that if the miners lose the present strike against the principal operators in the Southern Colorado coal fields, or if said operators shall not adopt an eight-hour day, the miners will go back to the hours prevailing before the strike.

2. That the eight-hour day provided for shall constitute eight hours of actual work, the men going in and out on their own time, and not on that of the operators.

3. That the present scale at the following mines shall be increased, so that in the following particulars the same shall be as follows, to wit:
Lehigh: Room work—Loading after machine, 42 cents; pick, 68 cents. All yardage, narrow and entry work to be paid as heretofore.

Mitchell Mine: Room work—Loading after machine, six feet or over, 35 cents; loading after machine, anything below six feet, 36 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents; pillar, 45 cents; pick, six feet or over, 60 cents; pick, under six feet, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents. All yardage, narrow and entry work to be paid as heretofore.

Simpson and Gladstone Mines: Room work—Loading after machine, six feet or over, 33 cents; loading after machine, under six feet, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; pillar, 45 cents. All yardage, narrow and entry work to be paid as heretofore.

Hecla, Rex 1, Rex 2, and Industrial Mines: Room work—Loading after machine, six feet or over, 38 cents; loading after machine, under six feet, 42 cents; pick, six feet or over, 60 cents; pick, under six feet, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents. All yardage, narrow and entry work to be paid as heretofore.

Gorham and Fox Mines: Loading after machine, six feet or over, 33 cents; loading after machine, under six feet, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; pick, six feet or over, 60 cents; pick, under six feet, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

4. That except as hereinbefore qualified the present scale at all of the mines in the entire Northern lignite field, including the Erie district, shall remain and continue as it now is.

5. That while the eight-hour day is in effect, as hereinbefore stated, there shall be no reduction in the pay of the day men by reason of the reduction in hours, and that they shall receive the same pay for eight hours' work that they have heretofore received for ten hours' work.

6. The eight-hour day above referred to, so far as the Northern Coal and Coke Company is concerned, shall, for the present, consist of the following hours: From 7:00 o'clock a. m. to 11:00 o'clock a. m., when work shall cease thirty minutes for lunch; and from 11:30 o'clock a. m., to 3:30 o'clock p. m.

If, however, said company shall find that the hour of commencement of work is too early for the successful operation of its mines, then the said eight-hour day shall, if mutually agreed upon after conference, commence at 7:30 o'clock a. m. and continue until 11:30 o'clock a. m., at which time work shall cease half an hour for lunch, and then from 12:00 m., until 4:00 o'clock p. m.

So far as the other operators are concerned, the time of commencement of work under the eight-hour system, and the length of time before and after lunch and for lunch, shall be as mutually agreed upon.

The meeting having no further business to transact, but prior to adjournment Mr. Struby, for the operators, extended the thanks of the people he represented to the committee of the miners and employes for the friendly manner in which all conferences had been conducted, to which Mr. Hurd, for the committee of employes, responded very befittingly.

Meetings between the operators and miners were held during the month of November, but nothing definite was done until November 21, when the miners decided not to return to work by a vote of 228 to 165. All parties interested had looked forward to a favorable report up to the time of the meeting, when Mother Jones and William Howells, who had hurried from Trinidad, put in an appearance. Howells made a speech opposing the settlement of the strike, but, it is said, he did not have much effect; but when Mother Jones took the platform and made one of her eloquent, impassioned appeals she carried the miners with her, and they voted against going to work. Mother Jones' appeal was along the line the proposed action would have on the strike in the southern part of the State. The action was in defiance of John Mitchell's written request that the terms of the operators be accepted. The mine operators had offered the miners everything they had asked—an eight-hour day and increased wages—and the result of the vote was a surprise to the more conservative element, and efforts were immediately made to have another meeting of the miners and vote again on the proposition, which was finally accomplished, and on Saturday, November 28th, the miners voted on the proposition again, and by a vote of 483 to 130 decided to go to work on the following Monday. This action of the miners put to work 1,270 men and insured a product of 7,000 tons per day, which went a long ways in relieving the anticipated famine, particularly in Denver.

The mines that resumed work, and the number of men employed, were as follows:

The principal mines which resumed work were the Gorham, at Marshall, 75 men.

Industrial, Superior, 50 men.

Rex No. 1 and Hecla, Louisville, 100 men each. Rex No. 2, 150; Acme, 25; all at Louisville.

Simpson, 200 men; Gladstone, 30; Mitchell, 30; Lafayette.

Lehigh, 75 men, at Erie.

The above named mines belong to the Northern Coal and Coke Company.

At Mitchell, the Monarch Coal Company has opened its Monarch mine, 75 men.

Fox mine, Marshall, 75 men.

Matchless, 40 men; Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, 25 men; Louisville.

Haywood, operated by the Great Western Coal Company, 75 to 100 men; Strathmore, operated by the Citizens' Coal Company, 25 to 30 men, and a few country banks, employing about 20 to 25 men. These properties are at Lafayette.

The Garfield mine, owned by William Padfield and C. T. Brown, 40 men; Lister, Erie Coal Company, 75 men, and country banks, 30 men, at Erie.

Since the final settlement and the agreement to return to work, the eight-hour day has been observed, the scale as then adopted has been paid, and in some instances additional concessions have been granted, and the miners seem to be thoroughly satisfied. In this connection it can be truthfully said that if the officers of the corporations in the southern fields had shown a disposition to even confer with the workmen the strike could have been avoided and the State of Colorado saved millions of dollars, and that without any material advance in wages that would not have been made good in a slight advance in the product to the public, which the public is paying to-day.

At the time of the resumption the following estimate was given as to the product of the mines and the operations thereof:

The Northern Coal and Coke Company is the principal operator in the northern field. It controls the Gorham mine at Marshall, the Industrial at Superior, the Hecla, Rex I., Rex II. and the Acme at Louisville, the Simpson, Mitchell, Gladstone and Strathmore at Lafayette, and the Lehigh at Erie. Their output of coal has been about 6,000 tons per day. The next largest operator is the Monarch Coal Company, which operates the Monarch mine at Mitchell. Fox & Patterson operate the Fox mine at Marshall, which produces about 250 tons of coal daily, and Fox, Patterson & Evans operate the Matchless mine at Louisville, which has not up to this time been much of a producer, as development work has been about all that could be done. It is now in condition to produce about 150 tons daily. The Great Western Coal Company operates the Haywood mine at Lafayette, which has been producing about 300 tons daily. The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company has been sinking two shafts, one east

of Louisville called the Hood mine, and one near Lafayette. Neither mine has produced much coal up to the present, as both were sunk this summer. The Erie Coal Company, operating the Lister mine at Erie, has been working a portion of the time all during the strike. All these mines are considered among the good shippers.

IN THE SOUTHERN FIELDS.

In the efforts in settling the northern difficulty some of the leaders thought it would militate against prospects of settlement by those interested in the southern mines, but all efforts to bring about a conference with the large corporations proved futile. A larger per cent. of the workmen went out on the issuance of the strike order than the most sanguine anticipated, and as a result work was practically suspended, and the companies began the importation of men to man their mines. This they found to be slow work, and it was months before anything like former production was reached, resulting in shutting down the big plants of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, and throwing thousands of men out of employment.

During all the time, from the declaration of the strike on November 9, 1903, up to the following March, the members of the Mine Workers' organization stood true, conducted themselves in a peaceful, law-abiding manner, but on the very date set for the holding of a special convention at Trinidad, March 24, 1904, martial law was declared, and the 62 delegates attending the convention were treated to a novel experience in being under military law while holding a convention for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about a settlement of the difficulty if possible.

The sentiment of the delegates to this convention was for the continuation of the strike, and the representatives of the national organization gave all the information at their command relating thereto.

After hearing from over fifty delegates and getting the true situation of all the camps, it was learned from all the delegates, mostly, that they had been instructed by the voters at their own local to vote for the continuation of the strike should such a question arise at this convention as the calling off of the strike.

During the two days of this convention many resolutions were passed and telegrams exchanged, but space can not be given for them at this time.

On June 2, 1904, the national officers of the United Mine Workers instructed the officers of District 15 to call a special convention not later than June 20, for the purpose of going over the Colorado situation, and the national officers at the same time

notified the officers of District 15 that the national organization, having spent one-half million dollars for the support of the strike, could not give any further aid. At this convention the matter of continuing the strike or calling it off was the principal theme, and the sentiment seemed to be that the national officers, being the parties authorizing the strike, should be the ones to call it off.

Much discussion and many resolutions took up the time of the convention, many of which should be here published, but space forbids.

Officially, the strike is still on, but the force of the fight has been spent, and the people of the State of Colorado and the miners will never know the cost.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES OF THE COAL MINERS OF COLORADO, NEW MEXICO AND UTAH, THE THREE STATES COMPRISING DISTRICT 15, U. M. W. OF A. BY THE SECRETARY.

Trinidad, Colorado, June 18, 1904.

"The trouble with the coal miners of District 15 dates back for many years. Many attempts were made to organize, but on every attempt the coal companies, through their spy systems, etc., succeeded in destroying organization. It was the oppression of the coal operators which gave rise to the necessity for organization for self-protection.

"Throughout the southern part of Colorado, the main coal-producing part of the district, the miners have never been able to have check-weighmen on the tipples; the scrip system and company store has always been a bone of contention; miners have been charged outrageous prices for everything they bought, being charged for many things which were money-making schemes to the companies, such as school fees, hospital fees, ground rents, etc., all of which have accumulated thousands of dollars to the companies. These same companies show up to the world how they have given the miners' children schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc., when actually it is a graft to themselves. The companies have had their guards to intimidate the miners; they have abused the ballot box, thus coming in possession of the laws of the state, so that they could commit crimes without being punished. After standing this for many years, the miners started to organize into the United Mine Workers of America, the first local of southern Colorado being at Pictou, organized August 1, 1900. The Pictou local at once put out two of its members to organize southern Colorado. A conven-

tion was then held at Pueblo and J. L. Gehr was elected president of the district. Active work was then carried on, and over fifteen locals were organized in the southern part of Colorado, which were soon disrupted by the coal companies shutting down their mines and discriminating against the union men. In the spring of 1901 James Kennedy, national organizer, and forty men, were holding a meeting at Pryor, Colorado, when they were attacked by Sheriff Farr and his deputies, the men made to line up, and three or four of them were arrested. Kennedy was struck by the sheriff and thrown in jail, but after several days they were released. Nothing was ever done by the State to prosecute these parties, who had wilfully wronged the miners. In the spring of 1902 trouble still existed. President Prukop and others were run out of Hastings, Colorado, the camps quarantined for small pox to keep out the union officers, and where men did attend our open meetings they were promptly discharged for so doing. Throughout the summer of 1903 meetings were held secretly throughout all the southern camps, and it was decided that the coal miners should at least be considered as a party in the deal of coal production, and that this discrimination should stop, even if the men had to strike. Hundreds of men were fired from Primero, Hastings and all the large camps; seventy were fired at one time at Rouse and twenty-seven at Hezron, all because they were suspected of being union men. Many men were beat up and ordered to leave the camps, and victimized by these corporations.

"From August 1, 1900, to November 9, 1903, over 8,000 men had been enrolled into the U. M. W. of A. in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, but on November 9th only 2,000 remained in the union, over 6,000 having been discharged and put on the black list.

"In August and September and to November 9th every possible means was used to get a conference with the coal companies in order that we could avert a strike. On August 14, 1903, a manifesto was sent broadcast by William Howells, president of the district, asking the coal companies to meet us, asking the Governor to help us in securing a conference, and at the same time showing the public the unjustness of the coal companies in trying to crush out the organized coal miners of the district.

"On September 25, 1903, in convention assembled in Pueblo, Colorado, a scale of wages was drawn up and a copy of the same sent to the public and the coal companies, again asking them to meet us in conference and avoid a strike. We asked for an eight-hour work day, wages to be paid semi-monthly and in money of the United States, an increase of 20 per cent., honest weights, 2,000-pound tons, same wages for eight hours as we had been getting for ten, better ventilation. The Southern companies failed to give us a conference, ignoring us on every hand. It was then decided by the national organization that a call for the miners to lay down their tools on November 9, 1903. Over 10,000

miners responded to the call, which was over 95 per cent. of the men in the camps in the strike jurisdiction.

"The coal companies at once swarmed the district with deputies and thugs for the purpose of beating up the union leaders and intimidating the striking coal miners. Men were offered as high as \$100 of a bonus to go to work, but refused; strikers were offered bigger wages to break the ranks of the union, but refused, refusing everything except some terms that would be honorable, looking to the adjustment of the strike where all men could go to work.

"Then the thugs resorted to the beating system, law was laid aside and main force was established by the companies. Even where the courts would rule on evictions the companies would throw the men out of the houses, contrary to the decisions of the courts. November 24th seven men were arrested at South Canon for conspiracy and intimidation and held three weeks. On November 15, 1903, Organizers Kelliher, Coombs and Price were forbidden to drive over the public roads in Utah. November 18th Organizers Wardjon, Kennedy, Poggiani and William Campbell were arrested on the public highway at Hastings, Colo. Some hours after they were escorted out of camp. The union at once asked for an injunction, which was denied by the courts. November 19th C. Demolli and William Price, organizers, were going to Scofield, Utah, when, one mile from town, members of the Citizens' Alliance boarded the train armed, and forced the train crew to take them back. November 25th C. Demolli, organizer, was arrested for breaking the peace and given thirty days in jail. On the same day forty-five strikers were arrested at the same place for vagrancy and thrown in jail. December 6th seven miners at South Canon acquitted. On December 7th Luciano De Santos and Joseph Vilano were killed by deputy sheriffs at Segundo, and two other brothers were wounded. They were accused of interfering with scabs between Segundo and Primero. December 30th thirty-two strikers were thrown into jail, for vagrancy, in Utah. January 24th William Maher and Henry Mitchell were beat up at Engleville, Colo., by the deputies, for having gone into the camp to attend to union business. December 17th the houses of five union committeemen were blown up at New Castle, Colo., presumably by the coal corporations' hirelings. The names of the union men were John Lawson, Evan Davis, William Isaac, William and Thomas Doyle; and the Hahn building was destroyed. James Doneky of Sopris, striker, was beat up by Deputy McPherson on the corner of Commercial and Main streets.

"The first week in February William Wardjon was attacked by three deputies at the same place, but was at once released by the sheriff's wife. February 14, 1904, National Organizers William Fairley and James Mooney were caught by seven of the Reno gang, one mile east of Trinidad, and beat up; both men were laid up for some time, unable to attend to their duties.

William Mooney is disfigured for life through a blow on the cheek. February 24th one union miner was killed at Dawson, New Mexico, by Deputy Sheriff Bud Phalmer. On the same day Financial Representative Chris Evans was beat up by three of Reno's men on a Colorado & Southern train in the railroad yards at Trinidad, Colo. February 25, 1904, Thomas Caisley and John Treewater were arrested in Utah for conspiracy and bound over to the District Court under \$1,000 bond. March 1st District Organizer Julian Gomez was beat up by a deputy sheriff at Trinidad. March 14th an Italian striker was shot by the deputies at Pryor, Colo. He was driven from his own home, and when attempting to run away, was shot in the back. March 19th John Faletti was beat up at Glenwood Springs by Reno's men. R. L. Martell and Pignini figured in the deal. Martell was chief secret service man for Reno. Faletti was district organizer.

"March 23d the militia was brought to Trinidad and martial law was at once proclaimed, and the work of confiscating fire-arms at once commenced. Midnight searches for weapons was common; men, women and children were dragged from their beds at midnight and taken on the prairie to try to make them tell where guns were hidden. Men were taken from their beds at midnight and threatened to be shot if they did not tell where fire-arms were hidden. The following were taken out at Segunda: Davide Joseph and Napoleon, Constante Annisi, V. Valentini, F. Casagrande, Mrs. Ant. Manino, Gemi, Vielli, and many others met the same fate.

"March 25, 1904, A. Bartoli, Italian typesetter of District 15, was arrested by militia. March 26th the Italian paper of the district was confiscated and publication suppressed. Same day National Organizers Mother Jones, William Wardjon, Joe Poggiani and A. Bartoli were deported from the county, with instructions never to return to this county while martial law exists. Mother Jones was given five minutes to get her belongings ready, at the end of which time she was escorted to the Santa Fe depot and escorted to La Junta. On April 1st fifteen soldiers entered the house of Mrs. Ant. Manino, a striker's wife, at Segunda, in search of weapons. Several women were there staying together. The soldiers made the women keep silence at the point of six-shooters, while one woman and 7-year-old boy were taken on the prairie at midnight to scare them into telling where fire-arms were hidden. April 8th J. D. Ritchie and Robert Beveridge were arrested at Broadhead, Colo., and on the 9th were deported, together with some men from Sopris. April 9th Charles Demolli, national organizer, was beat up at Pueblo by the Reno gang, and laid up for several days.

"April 16th Mother Jones, national organizer, was quarantined in at Utah. On April 17th she broke away from quarantine, going away with the strikers. April 19th eleven striking miners were arrested at Broadhead. J. Regnier and A. Fearnas were among the number. They were deported to New Mexico.

April 11th Pavolo Romero and myself visited Segunda, where I was taken up by the militia and sent out of town on the first train. While there I witnessed the strikers doing scavenger work under the military guard. Upon reporting this to Major Hill the work was stopped. On the same day Gian Bernardi was struck on the leg four times in a pretended charge bayonets by the militia.

"April 15, 1904, Rugby, Hastings, Majestic, Bowen and Trinidad striking miners' tent camps was ordered moved on account of being in an unsanitary condition. The location given us by the militia was four or five miles away from the regular camps. April 23d 124 strikers were arrested in Utah for taking Mother Jones out of quarantine. After a few days in the bull pen all were released but ten, who were bound over to the District Court. April 27th fifteen strikers were arrested and deported to New Mexico. All the fifteen deported were presidents, secretaries and commissary committees. The same day J. D. Ritchie was re-arrested for having ventured to come back to the county without a permit from the military.

"April 30th National Organizer William Wardjon was beat up at Sargent, Colo., on the train, by the Reno gang. He was taken to the hospital at Salida, where he was not expected to live for several days. May 2d eleven strikers were arrested by the military, and the same night thirty were deported into New Mexico, with instructions not to return. May 7th Joe Raiz, striker at Sunlight, Colo., was caught back of the camp in the hills and castrated by three masked men. He is 70 years old. May 10th James D. Ritchie was released from jail, with instructions to leave the county in twenty-four hours. May 10th sixteen men were arrested at Gulch, Colo., for intimidation; held three weeks. On May 17th the military authorities ordered the strikers to register according to the military Bertillon system, giving age, place of residence and other questions. Many refused to be registered, and on the 22d of May ninety strikers were driven, like cattle, twenty-two miles by the cavalry without food or water into Trinidad, where they were photographed, etc., and turned loose on the streets without any means of support, only to walk back twenty-two miles on an empty stomach. One of the strikers was unable to walk on account of becoming sick. He was struck a few times by the militia and left laying in the road at the mercy of whoever might come along. The militia informed the balance of the strikers that their fate would be likewise if they failed to go ahead. May 28th District Organizer Julian Gomez was released, after being held thirty-one days in the bull pen without charges. He was given twenty-four hours to leave the State. May 28th James Jorden was arrested and placed under \$1,100 bonds for inciting riot. J. Lawson was shot in the legs at New Castle by P. Coryell, mine owner. June 3d seven strikers were deported, and all the strikers in the bull pen turned loose at Trinidad, with instructions to go to work before

the 5th or be re-arrested. June 6, 1904, martial law was revoked in Las Animas county.

"Many of the above crimes that are charged against the Reno gang can be proven, as we have letters in our possession that will give particulars. I have also omitted many of the crimes that have been committed against the strikers, as time and space will not permit. Many evictions and tearing down of homes in search of fire-arms and similar offenses have been committed at Hastings, Starkville and other camps. Many threatening letters have been sent to the leaders in this strike. Many arrests and deportations have taken place of which I have been unable to learn the particulars, as no one is allowed to talk to military prisoners. The military can arrest at midnight, with the only excuse necessary that it is a military necessity. There is no limit to the power vested in these military despots when they proclaim martial law."

"JOHN SIMPSON,
Secretary District No. 15."

STRIKES, ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, AND EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF WORK, AS ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND NOT SO ORDERED, BY INDUSTRIES, 1881 TO 1900.

[This table does not include 10 strikes, involving 104 establishments and throwing out of work 7,594 persons, as it was not possible to ascertain whether ordered by labor organizations or not.]

Industry.	Strikes			Establishments involved in strikes			Employees thrown out of work by strikes		
	Or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Not or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Total	Or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Not or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Total	Or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Not or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Total
Roots and shoes.....	659	223	882	1,015	294	1,264	118,292	18,985	137,267
Building trades	3,989	451	4,440	40,922	968	41,910	636,007	29,389	665,946
Clothing	1,385	573	1,638	19,012	683	19,695	529,354	34,418	563,772
Coal and coke	1,303	1,209	2,512	11,586	2,892	14,478	1,428,747	463,688	1,892,435
Cotton and woolen goods.....	211	922	1,133	489	1,088	1,577	163,804	205,234	369,038
Food preparations	308	100	408	4,910	216	5,126	86,853	23,392	110,245
Furniture	333	72	405	1,023	85	1,108	41,195	8,706	49,901
Glass	188	186	374	346	253	599	55,498	33,653	89,151
Machines and machinery	300	152	452	1,006	167	1,173	72,052	17,443	89,495
Metals and metallic goods.....	1,055	1,024	2,079	3,436	1,215	4,651	309,388	201,948	511,336
Printing and publishing.....	657	108	765	1,585	138	1,723	35,223	5,065	40,288
Public ways and works construc- tion	105	503	608	231	660	891	11,554	91,345	102,899
Stone quarrying and cutting.....	612	244	856	3,178	405	3,583	87,763	22,760	110,523
Tobacco	1,102	407	1,509	5,302	851	6,153	166,331	84,765	251,096
Transportation	554	708	1,262	2,248	1,185	3,433	393,245	91,209	484,454
Wooden goods	227	67	294	949	107	1,056	48,203	5,166	53,369
All other industries	1,509	1,077	2,186	6,252	2,783	8,955	317,861	250,034	576,895
Total	14,457	8,326	22,783	103,490	13,915	117,405	4,501,370	1,506,720	6,008,100

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
[From Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor.]

STRIKES, ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, AND EMPLOYES THROWN OUT OF WORK, AS ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND NOT SO ORDERED, BY YEARS, 1881 TO 1900.

[This table does not include 10 strikes, involving 104 establishments and throwing out of work 7,594 persons, as it was not possible to ascertain whether ordered by labor organizations or not.]

Year.	Strikes			Establishments involved in strikes			Employees thrown out of work by strikes		
	Or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Not or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Total	Or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Not or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Total	Or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Not or- dered by labor organ- iza- tions.	Total
1881	222	249	471	2,213	715	2,928	72,052	57,469	129,521
1882	218	236	454	1,600	505	2,105	100,192	54,479	154,671
1883	271	207	478	2,317	442	2,759	97,843	51,920	149,763
1884	239	204	443	1,951	406	2,357	87,944	59,110	147,054
1885	351	284	645	1,620	664	2,284	159,667	83,038	242,705
1886	760	672	1,432	8,319	1,234	10,053	331,983	126,051	508,044
1887	952	483	1,435	5,746	842	6,588	279,728	99,944	379,672
1888	616	288	904	3,064	440	3,504	108,153	39,403	147,556
1889	724	351	1,075	3,019	767	3,786	192,580	56,979	249,559
1890	1,306	525	1,831	8,534	888	9,422	264,142	87,560	351,702
1891	1,284	432	1,716	7,379	642	8,021	226,437	65,502	291,939
1892	918	380	1,298	5,050	490	5,540	150,342	47,329	206,671
1893	906	399	1,305	4,005	550	4,555	201,035	64,879	265,914
1894	847	501	1,348	7,271	924	8,195	549,610	110,725	660,335

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

201

1895	653	555	1,213	6,100	871	6,971	270,699	121,619	392,318
1896	662	363	1,026	4,913	548	5,461	174,026	67,120	241,146
1897	596	482	1,078	7,788	694	8,492	301,285	107,106	408,391
1898	638	418	1,066	8,220	589	3,809	172,067	76,885	249,002
1899	1,115	682	1,797	10,439	878	11,317	296,452	121,680	417,072
1900	1,164	615	1,779	8,422	826	9,248	407,094	97,972	505,066
Total	14,457	8,328	22,783	103,490	13,915	117,406	4,501,370	1,596,730	6,098,100

STRIKES ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND NOT SO ORDERED, ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, AND EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF WORK, BY STATES, 1881 TO 1900.

[The number of strikes shown in this table does not include ten strikes, involving 104 establishments and throwing out of work 7,594 persons, as it was not possible to ascertain whether ordered by labor organizations or not; the establishments involved and employees thrown out of work are for all strikes.]

State	Strikes		Total	Establish- ments involved	Employees thrown out of work
	Ordered by labor organi- zations	Not ordered by labor organiza- tions			
Alabama	117	93	210	494	53,609
California	224	117	341	948	42,097
Colorado	125	88	213	840	49,774
Connecticut	209	377	586	1,021	53,996
Florida	90	141	231	855	62,599
Georgia	126	64	190	587	30,448
Illinois	1,950	690	2,640	20,784	850,599
Indiana	313	239	552	1,964	132,344
Iowa	177	174	351	1,408	72,598
Kentucky	138	85	223	896	50,849
Maine	87	85	172	254	33,961
Maryland	146	94	240	1,049	59,590
Massachusetts	976	729	1,705	5,099	348,470
Michigan	213	131	344	1,174	91,364
Minnesota	243	138	381	1,633	69,110
Missouri	277	129	406	3,516	107,526
New Hampshire	50	78	128	190	24,877
New Jersey	442	363	805	3,209	150,123
New York	5,085	1,375	6,460	37,845	1,193,361
Ohio	918	653	1,571	5,712	415,661
Pennsylvania	1,306	1,537	2,843	18,438	1,066,043
Rhode Island	47	152	199	409	45,615
Tennessee	144	92	236	652	51,251
Texas	104	40	144	574	19,941
Virginia	72	43	115	249	24,258
West Virginia	75	104	179	764	93,583
Wisconsin	323	231	554	2,568	99,642
All other states.....	480	284	764	4,387	212,415
Total	14,457	8,326	22,783	117,509	6,105,694

The following three tables furnishing data respectively by years, by industries, and by states relative to the wage loss of employes, and the loss to employers on account of strikes, and the assistance rendered to the employes by labor organizations:

WAGE LOSS OF EMPLOYES, ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND EMPLOYERS' LOSS IN STRIKES, BY YEARS, 1881 TO 1900.

Year	Wage loss of employes	Assistance to employes by labor or- ganizations	Employers' loss
1881	\$ 3,372,578	\$ 287,999	\$ 1,919,483
1882	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,094
1883	6,274,480	461,233	4,696,027
1884	7,666,717	407,871	3,393,073
1885	10,663,248	465,827	4,388,893
1886	14,992,453	1,122,130	12,357,808
1887	16,560,534	1,121,554	6,696,496
1888	6,377,749	1,752,668	6,509,017
1889	10,409,686	592,017	2,936,752
1890	13,875,338	910,285	5,135,404
1891	14,801,505	1,132,557	6,176,688
1892	10,772,622	833,874	5,146,691
1893	9,938,048	563,183	3,406,196
1894	37,145,532	931,052	18,982,129
1895	13,044,830	559,165	5,072,282
1896	11,098,207	462,165	5,304,235
1897	17,468,904	721,164	4,868,687
1898	10,037,284	585,228	4,596,462
1899	15,157,965	1,096,030	7,443,407
1900	18,341,570	1,434,452	9,431,299
Total	\$257,863,478	\$16,174,793	\$122,731,121

WAGE LOSS OF EMPLOYEES, ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYEES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND EMPLOYERS' LOSS IN STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1881 TO 1900.

Industry	Wage loss of employees	Assistance to employees by labor organizations	Employers' loss
Boots and shoes.....	\$ 7,669,062	\$ 598,881	\$ 3,321,637
Building trades	20,452,292	1,808,483	9,613,624
Clothing	10,442,709	534,228	3,121,604
Coal and coke.....	106,503,470	2,393,107	30,870,466
Cotton and woolen goods.....	12,798,427	412,457	4,820,058
Food preparations	2,239,476	76,919	1,541,239
Furniture	1,996,587	259,254	1,051,009
Glass	7,492,419	1,033,940	2,144,136
Machines and machinery.....	3,959,672	611,484	3,673,825
Metals and metallic goods.....	29,929,510	2,108,318	10,941,990
Printing and publishing.....	1,829,183	530,236	1,511,026
Public ways and works.....	842,941	28,401	296,339
Stone quarrying and cutting.....	6,840,849	562,261	2,678,616
Tobacco	7,517,709	1,610,440	2,840,112
Transportation	13,517,259	2,038,757	27,531,256
Wooden goods	1,814,344	167,407	2,500,982
All other industries.....	22,065,569	1,400,220	14,273,202
Total	<u>\$257,863,478</u>	<u>\$16,174,793</u>	<u>\$122,731,121</u>

WAGE LOSS OF EMPLOYEES, ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYEES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND EMPLOYERS' LOSS IN STRIKES, BY STATES, 1881 TO 1900.

State	Wage loss of employees	Assistance to employees by labor organizations	Employers' loss
Alabama	\$ 3,394,600	\$ 60,247	\$, 821,298
California	2,422,112	264,556	1,607,532
Colorado	4,960,913	150,026	4,198,270
Connecticut	1,546,245	171,285	1,043,344
Florida	2,511,798	449,768	1,007,476
Georgia	973,557	69,738	681,304
Illinois	32,390,065	3,053,273	26,652,943
Indiana	7,044,635	275,992	2,483,821
Iowa	2,891,489	95,091	1,266,110
Kentucky	3,992,370	171,026	1,254,815
Maine	1,426,906	77,210	369,784
Maryland	3,023,636	160,180	1,377,287
Massachusetts	15,459,873	1,244,778	6,571,484
Michigan	3,728,540	259,359	1,626,000
Minnesota	1,532,280	71,927	1,693,870
Missouri	4,811,386	380,416	6,055,139
New Hampshire	520,235	23,507	125,243
New Jersey	6,389,023	612,832	2,530,424
New York	30,993,325	3,069,239	16,044,601
Ohio	15,963,320	853,995	7,572,758
Pennsylvania	84,123,837	3,229,181	24,236,204
Rhode Island	1,684,258	81,969	942,865
Tennessee	4,459,977	242,699	1,576,920
Texas	1,074,373	50,510	1,003,910
Virginia	472,767	30,436	273,695
West Virginia	6,230,505	210,130	1,498,490
Wisconsin	3,575,372	347,879	3,058,567
All other states.....	10,266,081	467,544	5,156,967
Total	\$257,863,478	\$16,174,793	\$122,731,121

CHAPTER IV.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day has become a national holiday, dedicated to the uplifting of the toiling millions who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and is participated in principally by labor unionism.

It has become the custom of our executives to declare it, by proclamation, a day when the toiler may cease from his labors, engage in sports, attend places of amusement, and discuss sociological questions.

The Labor Day parade in Denver on last Labor Day, September 5, 1904, was an imposing spectacle, indeed. Miles of men marching in file, and miles of floats bearing products of labor's handicraft, were in the parade, and tens of thousands of cheering spectators thronged the streets and pavements.

The day was observed in all the principal cities and towns of the State—Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Leadville, Cripple Creek, Victor, Trinidad, Greeley, Fort Collins, Boulder, Salida, Longmont and many others, even villages, participating, so popular has the day become.

Picnics, rejoicings and good fellowship were the features of the day everywhere, and many addresses on the present economic question were delivered.

The following editorial, covering the subject, is taken from the American Federationist:

"LABOR DAY GREETING.

"With the greatest gratification we greet our fellow workers on this anniversary of our national holiday, Labor Day, 1902.

"Labor Day opens auspiciously for the wage-earners of our country. It finds them better organized and federated than at any time in our history, with the spirit of unity, fraternity and solidarity in their every thought and action.

"Never before was it so true that if the institutions of our country and the freedom of our time are to be maintained, and the liberty of our descendants to be guaranteed, the hope lies in and through organization of the workers of our land.

"It is true that the toilers are more fairly and generally employed; that progress and economic improvement are apparent; but it is also true that never was wealth so concentrated or industry so developed and the possessors so alert to take advantage of any weakness in the ranks of labor.

"There is no reason to fear for the future so long as the workers are true to themselves and true to each other.

"Every day brings thousands of workers into the fold of trade unionism, and yet it is our bounden duty to bend every energy to the organization of the large number of yet unorganized wage-workers.

"The flow of workers into unions of their trades and callings, the more than a thousand new unions chartered each month is most encouraging. This movement must be nurtured and encouraged by every honorable means within our power until the full fruition of labor's struggles, burdens and aspirations are garnered in through the organization and federation of the whole wage-earning class.

"In celebrating Labor Day, 1902, our workers may well take a retrospective view of all the bitterness and woes endured by those who have gone before. We may well note the higher vantage ground our movement to-day occupies. Inspired by the battles of the past and the present, we stand firmly resolved to enlist all in the grand army of labor for the glorious triumph of justice and right for humanity.

"Fellow-unionists of our country, let our success but nerve us on to do and dare for the right. We beseech you to go into the highways and byways of industry. Urge to our fellow-workers the necessity of organization. Prove the nobility of our purpose to those of our fellow wage-earners, who, from fear or lack of light, have not yet joined the forces of united labor. Urge unity, fraternity and solidarity upon all, and as we are now proud of our illustrious past, we will press on to the attainment of a glorious future.

"Let each recurring Labor Day signalize the onward and upward progress of the masses in the struggle to establish freedom and equal justice to all mankind.

WHEN LABOR DAY BECAME LAW.

Labor Day was enacted into law at different periods since 1887, as the following list will show. The date given indicates when the law received executive approval:

Alabama, December 12, 1892.

California, March 23, 1893.

Colorado, March 15, 1887.

Connecticut, March 20, 1889.

Delaware, February 14, 1893.

District of Columbia, June 28, 1894.

Florida, April 29, 1893.

Georgia, October 16, 1891.
Illinois, June 17, 1891.
Indiana, March 9, 1891.
Iowa, April 5, 1890.
Kansas, March 4, 1891.
Louisiana, July 7, 1892.
Maine, February 10, 1891.
Massachusetts, May 11, 1887.
Minnesota, April 18, 1893.
Missouri, April 9, 1895.
Montana, March 4, 1891.
Nebraska, March 29, 1889.
New Hampshire, March 31, 1891.
New Jersey, April 8, 1887.
New York, May 6, 1887.
Ohio, April 28, 1890.
Oregon, February 21, 1887.
Pennsylvania, April 25, 1889.
Rhode Island, May 26, 1893.
South Carolina, December 22, 1891.
Tennessee, March 11, 1891.
Texas, February 11, 1893.
Utah, February 23, 1892.
Virginia, February 5, 1892.
Washington, February 24, 1891.
Wisconsin, April 19, 1893.

THE DENVER TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly was organized November, 1882. Since then, this organization has grown very largely, with the result that all labor unions have become cognizant of its efficient work, and a safeguard to labor in general. Many varied opinions have been expressed at the different conventions held, as to the best policy to promote the cause of labor in this State—it being the foundation of a government for and by the people. Men and women in all classes of life have advanced their opinions freely and with force on the floor of many conventions, and the decision of the majority has been accepted as a rule for guidance. The Knights of Labor, when arrayed in all their glory, several years ago, showed great strength to the laboring world,

and yet gradually they began to see the great work of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. And to-day they are merged into this strong body. For many years the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has been foremost in perpetuating the good cause of unionism and its good results.

The Western Labor Union, now the American Labor Union, had its birth in Salt Lake, Utah, May, 1898. The motives which moved this organization were undoubtedly of the purest. For years the West had been assisting the East with finances and encouragements, and were unable to get any return for troubles at home; hence the formation of a central western labor body. It was simply a sincere conviction on the part of those present at the Salt Lake convention that better results could be secured, and more efficient work done by way of promoting the interest of the toilers of the West by an organization, with headquarters at home, and capable of immediately responding to the needs of its membership, than with a membership thousands of miles distant in the East, where the majority of its membership resided. No disrespect was felt for the American Federation of Labor by this opinion. In May, 1901, at a convocation of the Denver Western Labor Union, an organizer was put in the field at Denver to thoroughly unionize a large portion of workmen who were outside of the organization of labor unions. This was accomplished without protest and general satisfaction has been the result. The miscellaneous unclassified workers who previously had little or no regard for unions accepted the conditions with joy and gratitude.

In October, 1901, some of the American Federation of Labor delegates of the Assembly objected to the admission of any labor unions unless those unions seeking admission were affiliated with the international of its craft. Trouble had been brewing for several weeks, and the records show that for the first time the Assembly was opposed to the admission of unions unaffiliated with their internationals. When the roll was called the vote stood 37 for admission of unaffiliated unions and 39 against. This vote marked the epoch of the first decisive battle between the American Federation of Labor and the Western Labor Union in the Denver Trades Assembly. Five unions were barred out by this vote.

This most unfortunate quarrel has engendered so great a bitterness and personal antagonism, that the good sought to be gained has, to a great extent, been stigmatized by many as "personal greed," and not for the good of these organizations.

With the exception of seating the delegates from the newly-formed unions, the Western Labor Union delegates, at a meeting held March 9, 1902, carried everything before them. Sixty of the ninety-one delegates voting favored the seating of delegates from the new unions. The motion was lost by one vote—a two-thirds vote being required to seat.

A vote to return the charters of the newly-formed unions, at this meeting, to the American Federation of Labor, was carried.

This surrender was accredited to mean a dissolution of Denver Trades Assembly. Believing as they did, they hesitated not in forming what is known as the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and proceeded to incorporate it. Thus to-day this great organization, since the time of its formation and incorporation, has the honored distinction of setting forth in its constitution that all unions affiliating with the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly must first be affiliated with its international craft organization. Peace and harmony prevailed, and hundreds clamored for admission into the new body, which gave it great strength and popularity. But, alas! about six hundred dollars in the hands of the treasurer was the cause of a difference of opinion between the old and new organizations, both claiming to be the genuine. The president and treasurer having united with the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, the court was appealed to. The assemblies got together in the County Court, dismissed suit, and the whole matter was amicably settled.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY FROM FORMATION TO PRESENT TIME, THEIR TERMS BEING FOR SIX MONTHS.

- 1882 Richard Watson (two months) .
- 1883 Richard Watson, J. R. Buchanan.
- 1884 J. R. Buchanan, John D. Vaughan.
- 1885 O. L. Smith, Richard Watson.
- 1886 Adam Menche, George E. Gray.
- 1887 John D. Vaughan, John Whelon.
- 1888 S. W. Isenberg, W. H. Montgomery.
- 1889 O. L. Smith, M. McMullin.
- 1890 John Holman, W. H. Montgomery.
- 1891 W. H. Montgomery, Hamilton Armstrong.
- 1892 Andrew Chalmers, Andrew Chalmers.
- 1893 A. H. Higgins, A. H. Higgins.
- 1894 C. W. Rhodes, Roady Kenehan.
- 1895 Roady Kenehan, John W. Bramwood.
- 1896 John W. Bramwood, T. W. Taylor.
- 1897 T. W. Taylor, H. E. Garman.
- 1898 H. E. Garman, Perry Barnes.
- 1899 J. L. Compton, A. J. Reilly.
- 1900 J. E. Faulkner, J. E. Faulkner.
- 1901 Frank Spiegel, Casper Wright.
- 1902 W. H. Montgomery, W. H. Montgomery.
- 1903 E. J. O'Neill, E. J. O'Neill.
- 1904 E. J. O'Neill, E. J. O'Neill.

The original Assembly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor October 13, 1889.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor is one great organization, recognized on this continent. This Federation, as its name implies, consists of international craft organizations, with a goodly number of federal labor unions directly attached under the name of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of Canada and the United States.

The American Federation of Labor was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1881. About 100 delegates were present, representing international, national, state and local unions, with an aggregate of more than 262,000 members. The name was changed to the present one in 1886 at the Columbus convention. The American Federation has steadily grown; the organization of the crafts has increased its strength and influence of the central body. From time to time many internationals have been organized and affiliated. Prior to the year 1881 there was no national federation of labor. The panic of 1873 rent assunder the old National Labor Union, composed of a body of splendid men organized in 1866. In the year of 1890 the membership of the Knights of Labor began to decrease, and the craft organizations began to increase, as the masses of workmen believed better results would be obtained by upholding and up-building the American Federation of Labor.

The conservatism of the American Federation of Labor speaks for itself. In the opinion of some, they are looking into oblivion for a shadow of light which they do not expect to see. The American Federation has avoided all extremes in radicalism, and its mild, temperate course has brought it encomiums which have encouraged and given new vigor to the espouser of the cause of the many. The accomplishment of the work they planned to do has been done with credit and satisfaction, and in many instances has, to a great extent, alleviated the burdens of the working people, and materially lessened the hardships they once endured. The controlling policy of this organization has been to be conservative, liberal and just; it has vigorously pursued these purposes, and thousands are the beneficiaries of their generous plan. The recurring annual conventions of the Federation show increased interest in the work, and their annual meetings mark an era for future success of the laborer wherever dispersed over the globe. In this Federation Colorado has a representation of fair-minded and intelligent men, who are able to do justice to our State.

In the recent convention of the Federation, held in California in November last, it declined to accept the propositions of the radical element, believing that a milder course would conserve better the toiling masses. Socialism was ignored, and the generous ideas which imbued the majority of the convention became a guiding star, and success crowned the efforts of this great body. The Federation is for peace—industrial peace—and prosperity is bound to follow wisdom so disseminated. The lawful and peaceful pursuit of labor is a cardinal principle of the organization, and the policy to protect right and resist wrong is the watch-word of the organization. We endeavor to avoid strikes, as the laboring man, as a rule, is the loser and his family the sufferer. Justice, and only that, do we want.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

The metalliferous miners of the State of Colorado have had some form of organization since 1879. In Leadville there was a union formed of hard rock miners working secretly under the Knights of Labor. Their charter was issued in 1879, the first in August, 1878, to the coal miners at Erie. The strike at Leadville in 1880 involved what was called the Co-operative Miners' Union, and included during the progress of the strike nearly all the miners in the camp.

A miners' union was organized, with 85 charter members, at Leadville, in 1885. Their membership increased to several hundreds, and was chartered as an assembly of Knights of Labor. In the different mining camps local unions were formed in 1885 to 1890, but did not affiliate with the Knights of Labor in any way. Yet, after a few years, these local unions abandoned; some affiliating, others ceased to exist. Hence, in 1893 the only organization of miners was a mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor. In 1893 delegates from a few local miners' unions met in Butte, Montana, and the foundation of the Western Federation of Miners was laid. The mine owners opposed this new organization.

The headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners have been transferred from Butte, Montana, to Denver, Colo. Their membership extends over Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah. The largest number of unions belonging to the Western Federation of Miners are in Colorado.

The oldest miners' union in the world is the one at Virginia City, Nevada. It was organized in 1867, and has existed ever since. The union at Virginia City was not represented when

the Western Federation of Miners was formed, and did not identify itself with that organization until several years later. During all the years the Virginia City union was in existence it had maintained a uniform scale of wages of \$4 per day for the miners within its jurisdiction.

Next convention to be held fourth Monday in May, at Butte, Montana.

The following is a list of officers of the Western Federation of Miners, 1904:

Charles H. Moyer, president, No. 3 Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo.

John C. Williams, vice-president, Grass Valley, Cal.

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer, No. 3 Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo.

John H. Murphy, attorney, Kittredge Building, Denver, Colo.

Executive Board—Marion W. Moor, McCabe, Arizona; L. J. Simpkins, Wardner, Idaho, Box 162; James P. Murphy, Butte, Montana; Frank Schmelzer, Silverton, Colo.; James Kirwan, Terry, South Dakota; J. A. Baker, Slocan, B. C., Box 24; John M. O'Neill, editor, No. 3 Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo.

UNITED COAL MINERS OF AMERICA.

In 1861 the first effort to organize a coal miners' union was attempted in Illinois. Thomas Lloyd and Daniel Weaver, Englishmen, were the leading spirits. Their object, as issued, was for mutual protection, improvement and education. Representatives of coal miners from Missouri and Illinois met at St. Louis in January, 1861, and organized the American Miners' Association, with Thomas Lloyd as president and Daniel Weaver as secretary. Better mining laws for coal mining districts was their principal object. They were greatly aided by the report of "Avondale horror" in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in September of that year. These shocking deaths elicited much sympathy among members of this organization, of which they were not slow in taking advantage. The Illinois legislature enacted a mining law which provided for the safety of mine employes of that state. Ohio also passed a bill for mine inspection. These successes encouraged the promoters of this organization, and their growth of membership was rapid and great. Thus the coal mining states took a new impetus, and

to-day the coal mining industry in the various states has become second to none; the output is greater, prices are better, and satisfaction generally reigns.

During the Civil War there was a lapse for a period, but work was kept up, and the result is to-day shown by the thousands who are employed making a living for their families. There were some strikes in those days, and open-air meetings of the striking miners were denounced by the better thinking ones, as it led to violence and riot. Popular indignation was aroused, and internal evidences of dissension were apparent; and, to all appearances, the Miners' American Association was a thing of the past. But the movement took another form, calling themselves the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, which in 1870 had become a very potent factor in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. A strong union was formed under the leadership of John Siney, which proved successful. Even against the organized opposition of operators, co-operative stores and newspapers, they succeeded in maintaining wages.

In 1873 the Workingmen's Benevolent Association issued a call to the mine workers of the United States. In this call John Siney stated three objects of the meeting: (1) The consolidation of miners for protection; (2) to afford aid to those forced to strike; (3) to pass laws for the welfare and safety of the mine worker.

At the Youngstown meeting, the Miners' National Association was given birth, composed of soft coal miners, with John Siney as president, he having resigned the anthracite leadership. Some of the provisions of this new organization were: No strike to be instituted until every other means had been exhausted; that there should be an executive board of one member from each state, to advise and ameliorate the condition of the miner; a membership of 35,000 had enrolled under this new banner within a period of two years. The panic of 1873 had its effect on the coal mining industry; the market was overflowed, and prices depressed. In 1875 less work and less pay forced the organization to arbitration. It was a failure. There was a reduction from 90 to 71 cents per ton. After a suspension the executive board got an advance of 9 cents in the mining rate from the operators. To add misery to the condition of affairs, confidence was lost in leaders, and in 1875 the Miners' National Association was lost sight of, as internal dissensions weakened their efforts.

The ten years which followed marked a railroad development in the coal-producing states. The seaboard states, especially the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Portland, received the bulk of the consignments from the coal arena.

At the very outset the United Mine Workers were face to face with a proposition which foretold an over-production of coal and an over-supply of labor, with the result that the mine worker was out of employment, and aid was asked from the Governors of many states. Yet, in 1896, the industrial conditions were changed and began to improve, as the general demand for fuel had its effect on the industry.

Numerous strikes involved the new organization. The union lost 12,000 of its members and failed to secure their demand.

In 1894 the convention of the United Mine Workers at Columbus looked back to failures and to the future with no bright prospects. In Pittsburg mining rates were reduced, and the reduction in wages was threatened in the Western and Southwestern states. At this convention a suspension of mining operations was ordered to be in force April, 1894. The intent was to only temporarily suspend operations until the glutted market was depleted, with the hope that an increased market would bring increased wages. But the men refused to go to work, and the strike was widespread. Success did not attend this strike—only to temporarily save the reduction of wages. In some states an independent agreement was made between operators and mine workers. Thus the mine worker suffered a reduction on account of cost of production.

COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At Pueblo, Colo., September 13th, the ninth annual convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor was held.

President Sullivan made the customary address to the representatives of the various unions assembled. Among other things he said: "I desire to submit to your inspection and consideration a brief review of the happenings of the Federation since the last convention, together with a few recommendations, that, if adopted, will, to my mind, not only strengthen your organization, but will be of benefit to you as well.

"Due to the efforts of a committee that was appointed at the mass convention, January last, for the purpose of bringing together the warring factions in Denver's labor movement, the long-hoped-for peace now reigns in the labor movement in Denver. The internal strife, dissension and bitterness that for more than two years rent asunder the ranks of labor, are now recorded in the annals of the past."

The officers of the State Federation of Labor consist of the following named:

J. C. Sullivan, president.

R. E. Craskey, first vice-president.

Joseph Oliver, second vice-president.

Fannie Klos, third vice-president.

H. F. Gourley, fourth vice-president.

Bart Lynch, fifth vice-president.

H. B. Waters, secretary-treasurer.

The executive board have sought to organize disorganized labor wherever found, and has paid attention to the bettering of conditions for the laborer. They have received substantial support from local unions, and encouragement has enthused the board to press forward with the good work.

The reports of the union seem to be more flattering than at any period of its existence, and the work of the board was heartily endorsed by the convention.

From President J. C. Sullivan's report we learn the following:

"From the 19th day of September, 1903, to the 31st day of August, 1904, I have attended four labor conventions, two of District 15, U. M. W. of A., one of the W. F. of M. and the mass convention called by the officers of the Federation and held in Denver, last January, a total of forty-one (41) sessions. I have attended eighty-nine (89) meetings of the local unions and central bodies, have taken part in thirty-eight (38) public meetings; and have attended twenty-six (26) meetings of the local ways and means committees, and twenty-three (23) meetings of the advisory board of the State ways and means committee; two (2) meetings, a total of five (5) sessions, of the executive board of the State Federation; one meeting, five sessions, of the State ways and means committee; making a total of two hundred and twenty-seven (227) meetings of various kinds; this does not include numerous conferences with strike committees in various parts of the State.

"I have been away from the office in Denver a total of one hundred and fifty-nine (159) days, and have traveled about six thousand nine hundred and ninety-five (6,995) miles, at a cost of two hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$284.00) for railway and stage fare.

"From the officers and members of the unions of the Federation that I have come in contact with during the past year, I have at all times received courteous treatment and much valuable assistance, for which I am truly grateful.

SECRETARY-TREASURER AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

"My dealings with your secretary-treasurer and the executive board have been harmonious; they have at times shown a willingness to co-operate with me and when called on, have promptly responded and worked faithfully in the interest of the organization.

"Second Vice-President Oliver deserves special mention for his untiring efforts to harmonize the discordant factions in Denver's labor movement; it was largely through his efforts that the trades assemblies of Denver were consolidated.

"Owing to my absence from headquarters a portion of the time, it has been necessary for your secretary-treasurer to perform a part of the work of my office. He has at all times been equal to any emergency that arose, and shown that he was worthy of the confidence placed in him, by the members of the Federation. His efforts in the interests of the toiling masses have been untiring and can never be paid for in dollars and cents."

August 22d a committee was appointed to confer with the Democratic State executive committee in the rooms of Hon. Milton Smith, State chairman. The demands of the Colorado State Federation of Labor were agreed to by the Democratic State committee, with the exception of the one repudiating the war debt of the Peabody administration.

The things agreed upon between President Sullivan and the Democratic State Executive Board:

- "1. The eight-hour bill.
- "2. A satisfactory plank on direct legislation.
- "3. Constitutional amendment limiting the military power of the Governor forbidding the suspension of writ of habeas corpus.
- "4. The two hundred dollars (\$200) tax exemption proposition.

"With regard to the Peabody war debt, after due and careful consideration and after a matter of practical politics, it was unanimously agreed by our committee and the executive committee of the Democrats, that no repudiation plank be put into the platform, and that our opposition take the following course:

"First: That the platform charge illegality in the method of contracting the said indebtedness.

"Second: That we charge irregularity and dishonesty in the disbursement of State funds.

"Third: That the demand be made for a legislative commission to thoroughly investigate the military expenditures and to shift the grafting from the bona fide accounts.

"Fourth: That we secure through deals in senatorial and legislative districts a General Assembly that will refuse to expend the money of the taxpayers in paying any illegally acquired indebtedness.

"Fifth: It was also agreed that the platform shall be in effect and essence an absolute repudiation of Peabody and Peabodyism.

"Sixth: The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be acceptable to the labor people.

"Seventh: The labor people are to go into the primaries and conventions of the Democratic party and lend practical aid in carrying this agreement into effect."

We are unable to find in this report any consultation other than that of the Democratic State executive committee, so we can only give the public a reproduction of that which we find in print.

In July, 1903, President Sullivan, in a circular, said to the State Federation of Labor: "The Citizens' Alliance we find, is an organization composed of the millionaire, the scab, the banker, merchant prince, the strike-breaker, the corporate hireling, the Pinkerton thug, and some merchants who have either been hypnotized or coerced into that hybrid organization."

Your Commissioner in making his report has said nothing save that which he has taken from printed statements, and their reproduction is only a matter of record which is history for the organization. When peaceful slumbers have given quiet repose to honest sons of toil, we have burned our midnight oil in pursuit of information for the teeming millions, that they may know the doings of their fellow men. The abridgment of our report is due to legislation, not to us. Pages could be quoted which might benefit labor in general, but we must keep within the bounds of the law. President Sullivan's report covers many pages, but for want of space we are forced to condense the same, and only show a partial, instead of a full report.

THE MOYER CASE.

The case of Charles H. Moyer is one that has attracted widespread attention, and caused much comment, not only in Colorado, but throughout the United States.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, "on or about" the 25th day of March, 1904, was arrested in the town of Ouray, Ouray county, on a charge of having desecrated the flag by using it in a symbolical manner for the purpose of portraying his opinion of the manner in which the then constituted authorities were conducting affairs in Ouray and San Miguel counties. Shortly afterward he was released on a bond of five hundred dollars, to appear in court for a hearing at a future specified time.

About the time he was released in Ouray county he was re-arrested by military order in San Miguel county, which was

under martial law, the charge being that he was a dangerous character, and detrimental to the public peace, and was held without bond.

Application was made to District Judge Stevens, for a writ of habeas corpus, but was denied. Then the case was carried to the Supreme Court, Attorneys Murphy and Richardson appearing for complainant. On April 15, 1904, the Supreme Court issued a writ, directed against Sherman M. Bell and Bulkeley Wells, military commanders of San Miguel county, ordering them to produce the body of Charles H. Moyer in court, which was done.

In the hearing before the Supreme Court merely the question of bail was considered. Following is the opinion of the court, delivered by Justice Steele:

"Upon the return day of the writ, and pursuant to its commands, the respondents named in the writ produced the body of the petitioner. Upon the same day Sherman M. Bell, as Brigadier General and Adjutant General of the State, made return to the writ, and therewith filed objections to the further exercise of jurisdiction by the court. From the return it appears that on the 23d day of March, 1904, the Governor of the State, by his proclamation, proclaimed and declared the county of San Miguel to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion.

"That immediately after the issuance of the proclamation the Governor commanded the respondent to forthwith proceed to the county of San Miguel with such portion of the National Guard of the State as might be deemed essential, and to use such means as might be deemed necessary for the restoration of peace in said county, and for the effectual suppression of the insurrection and rebellion; that, pursuant to the command of the Governor, he proceeded to the county of San Miguel with a portion of the National Guard of the State; that after his arrival at the county seat of San Miguel he became satisfied and convinced that the said Moyer was a prominent leader of bands of lawless men engaged in acts of insurrection and rebellion, and that so believing he caused the arrest and detention of said Moyer; that in his judgment, in order to prevent the said Moyer from lending aid, comfort and direction to the lawless persons now engaged in rebellion in said county, and in order to restore public tranquility, it is absolutely necessary to detain said Moyer and restrain him of his liberty. That as the officer in command of the National Guard, now on duty, he detains the said Moyer, and that he has been commanded by the Governor of the State not to surrender or release the said Moyer during the existing condition of affairs in said county, either upon writ of habeas corpus or otherwise, until further orders.

"Attached to the return is a certificate of the Governor, in which he states that the facts contained in the return are true, and that the arrest and detention of said Moyer were effected

under his direction as Governor and commander-in-chief of the National Guard of the State, and that in his judgment the continued retention of the person of said Moyer is a necessary and essential step in the restoration of public peace and order and the suppression of the existing state of insurrection and rebellion in said county.

"When the return was presented the attorney for the petitioner requested that the date for the hearing upon the merits be fixed by the court within five days from the return of the writ, in accordance with section 2108, Mills' Annotated Statutes; and stated that unless the clause should be set within five days the petitioner desired to be admitted to bail. The application for bail is resisted by the Governor upon the ground that as, in his judgment, the detention of the petitioner is a military necessity, the court is without authority in the premises.

"Our authority to issue the writ is derived from the Constitution, and not from the statute; and when this court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction issues the writ, the practice is governed, not by the statute, but by the rules of the court. By the adjudicated cases it is held that upon the return of the writ the original custody terminates and that the prisoner is then in the custody of the court, and that pending the hearing the court may in its discretion admit him to bail or remand him to the officer who had him in charge, or make such order in the case as shall be deemed proper.

"Mr. Justice Swayne, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case *Barth vs. Clise*, reported in 12 Wallace at page 400, said: 'By the common law, upon the return of a writ of habeas corpus and the production of the body of the party suing it out, the authority under which the original commitment took place is superseded. After that time, and until the case is finally disposed of, the safe keeping of the prisoner is entirely under the control and direction of the court to which the return is made. The prisoner is detained, not under the original commitment, but under the authority of the writ of habeas corpus. Pending the hearing he may be bailed *de die in diem*, or be remanded to the jail whence he came, or be committed to any other suitable place of confinement under the control of the court. He may be brought before the court from time to time by its order until it is determined whether he shall be discharged or absolutely remanded.'

"The rules announced in the cases cited are probably not applicable to cases like the present, where the executive head of the government, at the time of the return, questions the jurisdiction of the court and states that he holds the petitioner by virtue of his authority under the Constitution as the commander-in-chief of the National Guard. And we are required at this time to assume further jurisdiction or to hold the question of jurisdiction in abeyance by remanding the petitioner to the custody

of the respondents. We have undoubted authority to issue the writ in the first instance, but whether our jurisdiction continues depends upon circumstances. In the case at bar the respondent declares that he detains the petitioner as a military necessity, and that he has been commanded by the Governor to not surrender the petitioner, either upon writ of habeas corpus or otherwise. The question, then, as presented by the return, is: Can the Governor, under the Constitution, and under the conditions shown to exist, declare martial law and as incident thereto suspend the writ of habeas corpus? If the Constitution authorizes the Governor so to do, then we have no further jurisdiction. If the power to declare martial law and to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus is confined by the Constitution to the Legislature, the Governor is without authority to detain the petitioner, and we have jurisdiction to discharge him.

"At the time of the issuance of the writ it was stated that we reserved the right to pass upon the question of our jurisdiction when final disposition was made of the case; and if we were now to admit the prisoner to bail, we should, in effect, determine that we have jurisdiction, and should, pending the hearing, grant all the relief that the petitioner demands. If the liberty of the petitioner alone were involved, we should probably resolve the doubt in his favor, admit him to bail, and determine the question of jurisdiction afterward; but the head of the executive department of the State has stated in the return to the writ that in his solemn judgment peace and tranquility can not be speedily restored in the county of San Miguel, unless the petitioner remains in the custody of the military authority. Therefore the matter involved affects not only the liberty of the petitioner, but the peace of the people of San Miguel and incidentally the tranquility of the people of the entire State.

"Although many of the averments of the return are denied, we shall accept, for the purpose of determining the question here presented, the statements therein contained as true. And, if they are so accepted, we should not admit the petitioner to bail in the face of the declaration of the Governor that the petitioner has aided and abetted those who stand in defiance of the law, and that he is the leader of a band of lawless men engaged in acts of insurrection. To admit the petitioner to bail before we have determined the main question, would, it seems to us, be invading the legitimate province of the executive department; and that we are restrained from doing by the fundamental law.

"Nothing we have said should be regarded as foreshadowing the decision upon the important questions which must necessarily be determined upon the final hearing.

"Although the chapter of the statutes on the subject of habeas corpus is not applicable to original proceedings in this

court, we usually adopt the statute for our guidance on questions of practice; and we should set the hearing of this case within five days from the return day of the writ if all the members of the court could then be present. The questions involved affect the privileges and liberties of the people of the whole state, and we think these questions are so important as to require that all the members of the court participate in their determination. We shall, therefore, decline to set the cause within the time fixed by statute, but do set it for hearing on Thursday, May 5, at the hour of 10 o'clock.

"The application for bail is denied.

"Campbell, J., not participating."

The final opinion of the court was rendered on June 6, 1904, and is as follows:

"OPINION.

"IN RE CHARLES H. MOYER. ORIGINAL APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

"On behalf of Charles H. Moyer a petition was presented, representing that he was illegally restrained of his liberty in the county of San Miguel, by Sherman Bell and Bulkeley Wells. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, directed to these parties, who, on the day it was returnable, produced the petitioner in court, and at the same time made a return to the writ, whereby the jurisdiction of this court to further proceed in the matter was challenged. The averments upon which the claim of want of jurisdiction is based are to the effect that prior to the detention of petitioner, His Excellency, Governor Peabody, by proclamation, had determined and declared the county of San Miguel to be in a state of insurrection, and that by reason of lawlessness, disturbances and threatened acts of violence, the civil authorities of the county were unable to cope with the situation. In pursuance of this proclamation, the Governor directed the respondent, Sherman M. Bell, Adjutant General of the State of Colorado, to forthwith order out such troops as in his judgment might be necessary, and report to the sheriff of San Miguel county, and that he use such means as, in his judgment, might be right and proper to restore peace and good order in the county, and enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws of the State.

"In pursuance of this order, General Bell proceeded to the county of San Miguel in charge and command of members of the Colorado National Guard, and ever since has been, and now is, actively engaged in quelling the disturbances which called forth the proclamation and the executive order above

referred to; that, in the discharge of these duties, he became convinced that petitioner had been, and if discharged from arrest, would continue to be, an active participant in fomenting and keeping alive the conditions of insurrection existing in the county; that he was, and is, a prominent leader of those engaged in the acts of insurrection and crime, to suppress which the National Guard was called into requisition; that for these reasons, he caused the arrest, apprehension and detention of the petitioner in the county of San Miguel, and does now restrain, detain, and imprison him for the reasons and upon the grounds above set forth; that it is his purpose and intention to release and discharge petitioner from military arrest as soon as the same can be safely done with reference to the suppression of the existing state of insurrection in the county, and then surrender him to the civil authorities to be dealt with in the ordinary course of justice, after such insurrection is suppressed.

"It is further stated that the Governor has issued orders and instructions to General Bell not to surrender or release the military custody of petitioner during the existence and continuing condition of affairs in the county of San Miguel as mentioned and set for in the proclamation and executive order of His Excellency.

"It is also stated that the respondent, Bulkeley Wells, is a subordinate military officer, under the direct command of General Bell, and that his acts in the premises with reference to the arrest and detention of the petitioner have been by virtue of express commands in that behalf issued to him by his superior officer. To this return is appended the certificate of Governor Peabody, to the effect that the matters and things set forth in the return are true, and that the arrest and present detention of petitioner were had and done in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the Constitution of the State; that the acts of General Bell in arresting and detaining petitioner were done by his express sanction as Governor of the State and commander-in-chief of its military forces; and that the insurrection recited in his proclamation has not as yet been fully suppressed. To this return a reply was filed by petitioner in the nature of a general demurrer, to the effect that it is wholly insufficient in law to constitute any justification whatsoever, either for the arrest, imprisonment or further detention of petitioner. The reply also alleges that neither on the date of the proclamation and order of the Governor, nor at any other time, has there been a state of insurrection in the county of San Miguel.

"Chief Justice Gabbert delivered the opinion of the court.

"Counsel for petitioner contend that on the facts above stated he is entitled to his discharge, because the Governor has no power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or declare martial law, or that, if he has such power, he has not assumed to exercise it. Special counsel representing the

respondents controverts these propositions, and further contends that this court is without jurisdiction to proceed further than to deny the relief demanded, or remand the petitioner to their custody. The Attorney General claims that the Governor, independent of the questions of his power to declare martial law, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or the question of the jurisdiction of this court, is fully authorized, under the Constitution and laws of the State to suppress insurrection and lawless conditions through the power of the military under his command, and that his subordinate officers actively engaged in suppressing such insurrection by seizing and holding those engaged in acts of violence or in advising and aiding such acts to suppress which the military was called out, can not be interfered with so long as conditions exist which require the action of the presence of the military to correct. Counsel *amici curiae*, in their views on these several questions, are divided.

"The purpose of proceedings in habeas corpus is to determine whether or not the person instituting them is illegally restrained of his liberty, and we shall proceed to determine whether or not under the facts stated and the laws of this State, the petitioner is entitled to his discharge, without attempting to pass specifically upon the questions raised by his counsel. Before proceeding, however, to a discussion and determination of this question, two propositions are presented which should be disposed of. It is urged by counsel for petitioner that certain averments in the petition for the writ are not controverted by the return. The latter is not treated as an answer to the application, but, rather, as a response to the writ itself. The averments of the petition are made for the purpose of obtaining the writ, and the respondent, in his answer thereto, simply seeks to relieve himself from the imputation of having imprisoned petitioner without lawful authority, and this he does, or, rather, is required to do, under the law by statements in the return from which the legality of the imprisonment is to be determined, without regard to the statements of the petition for the writ. In short, he is not required to make any issue on the petition for the writ, but to answer the writ.

"*In re Chipchase*, 56 Kan., 357; 43 Pac., 264.

"*Ex parte Durbin*, 14 S. W. (Mo.), 821.

"*Simmons vs. Georgia Iron & Coal Co.*, 61 L. R. A., 739.

"By the reply it is alleged that, notwithstanding the proclamation and determination of the Governor that a state of insurrection existed in the county of San Miguel, that, as a matter of fact, these conditions did not exist at the time of such proclamation or the arrest of the petitioner, or at any other time.

"By section 5, article IV of our Constitution, the Governor is the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, except when they are called into actual service of the United

States, and he is thereby empowered to call out the militia to suppress insurrection. It must, therefore, become his duty to determine as a fact when conditions exist in a given locality which demand that in the discharge of his duties as chief executive of the State, he shall employ the militia to suppress.

"This being true, the recitals in the proclamation, to the effect that a state of insurrection existed in the county of San Miguel can not be controverted. Otherwise, the legality of the order of the executive would not depend upon his judgment, but the judgment of another co-ordinate branch of the State government.

"In re Boyle, 57 Pac. (Idaho), 706.

"Luther vs. Borden, 7 How., 1.

"Ex parte Moore, 64 N. C., 802.

"Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheat., 10.

"By the Constitution, the supreme executive power of the State is vested in the Governor, and he is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed—section 2, article IV. To this end, he is made commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, and vested with authority to call out the militia, to execute the laws and suppress insurrection—section 5, *supra*.

"This authority is supplemented by the laws of 1879, p. 304, section 2, whereby it is provided that when an insurrection in the State exists or is threatened, the Governor shall order out the National Guard to suppress it.

"These are wise provisions, for the people in their sovereign capacity, in framing the Constitution, as well as the General Assembly, recognized that an insurrection might be of such proportions that the usual civil authorities of a county and the judicial department would be unable to cope with it. Through the latter, parties engaged in such insurrection might be punished, but its prompt suppression could only be secured through the intervention of the militia.

"Being vested with authority to employ the militia for a specific purpose, and it appearing from the return to the writ that the Governor has called it into requisition for that purpose, his action through his subordinates can not be interfered with, so long as he does not exceed the power which, under the fundamental law of the State and the acts of the Legislature in conformity therewith, he is authorized to exercise.

"People vs. District Court, 39 Colo., 182 (205).

"The crucial question, then, is simply this: Are the arrest and detention of petitioner under the facts narrated illegal? When an express power is conferred, all necessary means may be employed to exercise it, which are not expressly or impliedly prohibited.

"1 Story on the Constitution, Section 434.

"Laws must be given a reasonable construction, which, so far as possible, will enable the end thereby sought to be attained. So with the Constitution. It must be given that construction of which it is susceptible, which will tend to maintain and preserve the government of which it is the foundation, and protect the citizens of the State in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. In suppressing an insurrection it has been many times determined that the military may resort to extreme force as against armed and riotous resistance, even to the extent of taking the life of the rioters.

"Without such authority the presence of the military in a district under the control of the insurrectionists would be a mere idle parade, unable to accomplish anything in the way of restoring order or suppressing riotous conduct.

"If then, the military may resort to the extreme of taking human life in order to suppress insurrection, it is impossible to imagine upon what hypothesis it can be successfully claimed that the milder means of seizing the persons of those participating in the insurrection or aiding and abetting it may not be resorted to. This is but a lawful means to the end to be accomplished. The power and authority of the militia in such circumstances are not unlike that of the police of a city, or the sheriff of a county, aided by his deputies or posse comitatus in suppressing a riot. Certainly such officials would be justified in arresting the rioters and placing them in jail without warrant, and detaining them there until the riot was suppressed—Hallett, J., In re Application of Sherman Parker. If, as contended by counsel for petitioner, the military, as soon as a rioter or insurrectionist is arrested, must turn him over to the civil authorities of the county, the arrest might, and in many instances would, amount to a mere farce. He could be released on bail, and left free to again join the rioters or engage in aiding and abetting their action, and if again arrested, the same process would have to be repeated, and thus the action of the military would be rendered a nullity. Again, if it be conceded that on the arrest of a rioter by the military he must at once be turned over to the custody of the civil officers of the county, then the military, in seizing armed insurrectionists and depriving them of their arms, would be required to forthwith return them to the hands of those who were employing them in acts of violence, or be subject to an action of replevin for their recovery, whereby immediate possession of such arms would be obtained by the rioters, who would thus again be equipped to continue their lawless conduct.

"To deny the right of the militia to detain those whom they arrest while engaged in suppressing acts of violence and until order is restored, would lead to the most absurd results.

"The arrest and detention of an insurrectionist, either actually engaged in acts of violence or in aiding and abetting others to commit such acts, violates none of his constitutional rights. He is not tried by any military court, or denied the right of trial by jury; neither is he punished for violation of the law, nor held without due process of law. His arrest and detention in such circumstances are merely to prevent him from taking part or aiding in a continuation of the conditions which the Governor, in the discharge of his official duties and in the exercise of the authority conferred by law, is endeavoring to suppress. When this end is reached, he could no longer be restrained of his liberty by the military, but must be, just as respondents have indicated in their return to the writ, turned over to the usual civil authorities of the county, to be dealt with in the ordinary course of justice, and tried for such offense against the law as he may have committed. It is true that the petitioner is not held by virtue of any warrant, but if his arrest and detention are authorized by law, he can not complain because those steps have not been taken which are ordinarily required before a citizen can be arrested and detained.

"Nor does these views conflict with section 22 of the Bill of Rights, which provides that the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power.

"The Governor, in employing the militia to suppress an insurrection is merely acting in his capacity as the chief civil magistrate of the State, and although exercising his authority conferred by the law through the aid of the military under his command, he is but acting in a civil capacity. In other words, he is exercising the civil power vested in him by law through a particular means which the State has provided for the protection of its citizens. No case has been cited where the precise question under consideration was directly involved and determined, but in cases where the courts have had occasion to speak of the authority of the military to suppress insurrection and the means which may be employed to that end, it has been stated that parties engaged in riotous conduct render themselves liable to arrest by those engaged in quelling it.

"In re Kemp, 16 Wis., 382 (413).

"Luther vs. Borden, *supra*.

"Johnson vs. Jones, 14 Ill., 142.

"The same rule necessarily applies to those found in the zone of the disaffected district who are aiding and abetting the insurrectionists; for such conduct, unless repressed, would result in the continuation of the insurrection, or, at least, render it more difficult to suppress. We therefore reach the conclusion, that, independent of the questions of the authority of the Governor to declare martial law, or suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, that the petitioner, on the showing made by the return, is not illegally restrained of his liberty.

In reaching this conclusion we are not unmindful of the argument that a great power is recognized as being lodged with the chief executive, which might be unlawfully exercised. That such power may be abused is no good reason why it should be denied. The question simply is, does it exist? If so, then the Governor can not be deprived of its exercise. The prime idea of government is that power must be lodged somewhere for the protection of the commonwealth. For this purpose, laws are enacted and the authority to execute them must exist, for they are of no effect unless they are enforced. Neither is power of any avail unless it is exercised. Appeals of a possible abuse of power are often made in public debate. They are addressed to popular fears and prejudices, and often given weight in the public mind to which they are not entitled. Every government necessarily includes a grant of power lodged somewhere. It would be imbecile without it.

"1 Story on the Constitution, section 425.

"1 Bailey on Jurisdiction, section 296, p. 309.

"Many authorities have been cited by counsel for petitioner which it is not necessary to attempt to review. They are not in conflict with the conclusions reached in this case. They treat of the power of the President to declare martial law; to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; of the authority of the military to arrest, try and punish persons not actually in the military service; and when the military may or may not temporarily supersede the usual civil authorities. None of these questions are involved in the present case. In fact, counsel for petitioner practically concede that the questions of the authority of the Governor to declare martial law, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus, are not involved, because, they say, if he has such authority he has not assumed to exercise it; but it is immaterial what power in this respect may be vested in the Governor, or whether he has, in fact, attempted to declare martial law or suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner was lawfully arrested by the military authorities while the work of suppressing the insurrection in San Miguel county was in progress. Such arrest being lawful, his restraint by respondents until it is suppressed is not illegal.

"The writ is discharged, and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the respondents.

"Writ discharged and petitioner remanded.

"Steele, J., dissents.

On June 11, 1904, Attorney Richardson, for Mr. Moyer, filed a petition for a rehearing on the Moyer habeas corpus case in the Supreme Court. Eight reasons were given why the court should reconsider its former decision. They are as follows:

"First: That the said opinion and decision is in violation of the rights guaranteed the petitioner by the Constitution of the United States.

"Second: That said opinion and decision is in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in that it abridged the privileges and immunities of the prisoner, who is a citizen of the United States, as guaranteed by that amendment.

"Third: That said opinion and decision is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States in that it deprives the petitioner of his liberty without due or any process of law.

"Fourth: That said opinion and decision is in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States in that it denies to the petitioner the equal protection of the law.

"Fifth: That said opinion and decision is in violation of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States in that it deprives the petitioner of the security of his person without due warrant or other process of law.

"Sixth: That said opinion is in violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

"Seventh: That said opinion and decision is in violation of the sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that one accused of crime shall be entitled to a speedy trial by jury.

"Eighth: That said opinion and decision is in violation of the sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which requires that the petitioner be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him."

Before the court took up the case for reconsideration, Mr. Richardson applied to the Federal court at St. Louis, Judge Thayer, presiding, for a writ of habeas corpus for Charles H. Moyer, of Colorado. The writ was granted, Judge Thayer ordering Governor James H. Peabody and General Sherman M. Bell of Colorado, to produce the body of Charles Moyer in St. Louis on July 5, 1904.

Before the order of the court reached Governor Peabody and General Bell, Moyer had been released from military custody, martial law having been declared off in San Miguel county, thus rendering the order ineffective.

Soon after Mr. Moyer's release by the military authorities in San Miguel county, he was rearrested on a charge of complicity in the blowing up of the Independence depot, and was brought to Teller county. He is out now on a ten thousand dollar bond for his appearance in court.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

The blank which was forwarded to the secretary of each known labor organization in the State of Colorado, asking for information for the purpose of compiling the statistics pertaining thereto, was as complete as necessary for the purpose, but it is to be regretted that in the returns received the most essential parts have in many instances been omitted, particularly that question in regard to number of members of organization. Some of the organizations believe that the proceedings, membership and contemplated action and affiliation should be kept secret, and have evidently instructed the officers of the union to follow out this idea. The strained conditions existing during the past two years are evidently responsible for this, but it makes it very difficult to furnish reliable data, when the persons who possess the same refuse or neglect to furnish the same. With this explanation to those who did give information, will say that where corrections have not been furnished, the membership is given as published in the last report, and in calculating the matter it must be taken into consideration that in nine cases out of ten the membership has increased rather than diminished.

The so-called contest between the American Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor, that waged so energetically for about three years, has been practically abandoned, and the conditions existing at the present time are somewhat harmonious, both organizations confining their efforts to the up-building of the different organizations which affiliate with the parent body, keeping few organizers in the field, and working for the best interests of the wage-earner in general. The action of the two Trades Assemblies of Denver, in their efforts to bring about a consolidation, which ended successfully, was largely responsible for this condition of affairs, and the thanks of all Denver and Colorado workmen are due to the committees that worked for the object which they finally accomplished.

Some of the changes herein are accountable to the fact that many of the returns were not received until too late for return for correction.

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Amalgamated Carpenters' Union.....	746	Denver.....	Alex. Stocker
Total Membership.....			212
Ash Haulers' Union.....	210	Denver.....	J. B. Mauzy
Total Membership.....			90
Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers	1	Colo. Springs.....	J. A. Fitzpatrick
Total Membership.....			22
Barbers' Union.....	205	Denver.....	John E. Connelly
Barbers' Union.....	219	Pueblo.....	Geo. Kirchener
Barbers' Union.....	92	Cripple Creek.....	A. B. Wagner
Barbers' Union.....	42	Colo. Springs.....	J. S. Hudson
Barbers' Union.....	254	Canon City.....	Lee Smith
Barbers' Union.....	268	Grand Junction.....	W. H. Sheldon
Barbers' Union.....	146	Leadville.....	Chas. P. Dice
Barbers' Union.....	235	Florence.....	Charles White
Barbers' Union.....	258	Salida.....	Albert Law
Barbers' Union.....	427	Trinidad.....	Harry Morrison
Total Membership.....			668
Bricklayers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	Geo. L. Miller
Bricklayers' Union.....	2	Pueblo.....	W. R. Rodgers
Bricklayers' Union.....	4	Colo. Springs.....	W. B. Leiter
Bricklayers' Union.....	5	Florence.....	John Mowat
Bricklayers' Union.....	7	Leadville.....	Isaac Broman
Total Membership.....			473
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.....	3	Canon City.....	Chas. W. Whipple
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.....	6	Cripple Creek.....	Truman Case
Broom Makers' Union.....	40	Denver.....	J. E. Monahan
Broom Makers' Union.....	71	Pueblo.....	W. A. Moore
Total Membership.....			52
Brewers', Malsters' and Coopers' Union	44	Denver	Joe Holzgen
Brewers', Malsters' and Coopers' Union	150	Pueblo.....	Joe Shober
Total Membership.....			215
Boot and Shoe Makers' Union.....	290	Denver.....	Chas. Linn
Boot and Shoe Makers' Union.....	311	Pueblo.....	John Fierstin
Boot and Shoe Makers' Union.....	307	Colo. Springs.....	Daniel Higgins
Total Membership.....			150
Bookbinders' Union.....	29	Denver.....	R. E. Watson
Total Membership.....			60
Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union.....	163	Denver	Wm. Farrell

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union....	306	Pueblo	
Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union....	94	Florence.....	Charles Clelland
Total Membership.....			119
Bindery Women's Union.....	58	Denver.....	Nellie Smith
Total Membership.....			80
Bill Posters' and Billers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	W. J. Hutchings
Total Membership.....			40
Beer Drivers' Union.....	56	Denver.....	Louis Meyer
Total Membership.....			65
Beer Bottlers' and Beer Drivers' Union	58	Denver.....	Wm. Mauff
Total Membership.....			60
Blacksmiths' Union.....	35	Pueblo.....	H. H. Gerlish
Total Membership.....			33
Bartenders' Union.....	18	Denver.....	B. J. Keegan
Bartenders' Union.....	262	Pueblo	
Bartenders' Union.....	296	Pueblo.....	John Dunn
Bartenders' Union.....	215	Cripple Creek.....	H. Morgan
Bartenders' Union.....	186	Leadville.....	Phillip Kleinschmidt
Bartenders' Union.....	381	Trinidad.....	Fred Berger
Total Membership.....			446
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union... 26	26	Denver.....	James Taylor
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union... 37	37	Pueblo.....	W. S. Palmer
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union... 191	191	Victor.....	L. J. Holly
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union... 191	191	Cripple Creek.....	G. Webber
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union... 139	139	Colo. Springs.....	Robert Bredull
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union... 256	256	Leadville.....	A. J. Gunther
Total Membership.....			219
Building Laborers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	A. J. Windnagle
Building Laborers' Union.....	4	Cripple Creek.....	H. F. Monk
Building Laborers' Union.....	1	Colo. Springs.....	S. A. Bell
Building Laborers' Union.....	5	Canon City.....	A. J. Granger
Building Laborers' Union.....	8	Trinidad.....	Earl Paul
Building Laborers' Union.....	1	Boulder.....	Isaac Mock
Building Laborers' Union.....	255	Durango.....	J. E. Jackson
Total Membership.....			768
Butchers' Protective Union.....	162	Denver.....	Sanford Levings
Total Membership.....			372
Butchers' and Grocery Clerks' Union	169	Leadville.....	Frank Dryer
Total Membership.....			100

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Boiler Makers' Union.....	44	Pueblo.....	Sanford Leyings
Boiler Makers' Union.....	179	Denver.....	Thomas Carter
Total Membership.....			115
Brick Makers' Union.....	44	Pueblo.....	H. Shafroth
Total Membership.....			25
Brick Yard Employes' Union.....	232	Denver.....	O. Offield
Total Membership.....			180
Cigar Makers' Union.....	499	Trinidad.....	T. C. Hamer
Cigar Makers' Union.....	129	Denver.....	J. A. Christman
Cigar Makers' Union.....	306	Pueblo.....	L. D. Colman
Cigar Makers' Union.....	492	Colo. Springs.....	J. D. Charlton
Total Membership.....			417
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union	242	Denver.....	W. R. Haynor
Total Membership.....			145
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union	206	Denver.....	Frank Peery
Total Membership.....			50
Core Makers' Union.....	8	Denver.....	W. H. Reed
Total Membership.....			40
Coal Teamsters' Union.....	58	Denver.....	D. H. Thompson
Total Membership.....			125
Cement Workers Union.....	1	Denver.....	R. E. Barnhill
Total Membership.....			20
Composition Roofers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	Charles Brusch
Total Membership.....			42
Carpenters' Union.....	746	Denver.....	William Stocker
Carpenters' Union.....	475	Florence.....	J. H. Shorman
Carpenters' Union.....	515	Colo. Springs.....	D. R. Blood
Carpenters' Union.....	417	Colo. City.....	A. G. Robb, Jr.
Carpenters' Union.....	489	Canon City.....	A. J. Granger
Carpenters' Union.....	264	Boulder.....	F. E. Hall
Carpenters' Union.....	244	Grand Junction.....	W. C. Herman
Carpenters' Union.....	850	Leadville.....	R. W. Peabody
Carpenters' Union.....	681	Loveland.....	J. K. Adams
Carpenters' Union.....	362	Pueblo.....	U. P. Bleoff
Carpenters' Union.....	832	Salida.....	E. S. England
Carpenters' Union.....	1257	Silverton.....	W. J. Bunger
Carpenters' Union.....	267	Telluride.....	A. B. Cooper
Carpenters' Union.....	1173	Trinidad.....	Geo. J. Salley
Carpenters' Union.....	584	Victor.....	C. E. Palmer
Total Membership.....			2658

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

COOKS', WAITERS' AND HELPERS' UNIONS IN COLORADO AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYES AND WITH THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Cooks' Union.....	18	Denver.....	S. A. Prather
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	24	Cripple Creek.....	R. E. Crosky
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	9	Victor.....	R. D. Boles
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	7	Pueblo.....	S. B. Norwood
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	25	Colo. Springs.....	J. A. Cook
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	8	Salida.....	A. J. Wade
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	10	Leadville.....	Valentine Slepiank
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	15	Ouray.....	A. Massord
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	16	Silverton.....	Geo. L. McCoy
Total Membership.....			1375
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union	6	Denver.....	E. W. Fitzwater

COOKS', WAITERS' AND HELPERS' UNIONS IN COLORADO AFFILIATED WITH THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.*

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	406	Pueblo.....	George Maddox
Cooks' and Waiters' Union (colored)	444	Pueblo.....	Joseph Cole
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	453	Colo. Springs.....	George Corson
Cooks' and Waiters' Union.....	385	Trinidad	
Waiters' Union.....	14	Denver.....	R. A. Voas
Total Membership.....			*634
Carpet Cutters' and Layers' Union	1	Pueblo.....	Scott Parmer
Total Membership.....			19
Clothing Makers' Union.....	16	Denver.....	Mrs. V. C. Galbreath
Total Membership.....			18
Drivers' Union.....	1	Canon City.....	L. Adams
Total Membership.....			30
Egg Candler's and Poultry Handlers' Union.....	9479	Denver.....	V. I. Morris
Total Membership.....			27
Expressmen's Union.....	195	Denver.....	Charles Metzger
Expressmen's Union.....	395	Colo. Springs.....	W. T. Barr
Expressmen's Union.....	279	Boulder.....	A. J. Pierce
Total Membership.....			209
Electrical Workers' Union.....	68	Denver..	G. G. Macy
Electrical Workers' Union.....	121	Denver.....	J. M. Murray
Electrical Workers' Union.....	12	Pueblo.....	H. G. Brown

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Electrical Workers' Union.....	70	Cripple Creek.....	E. P. Steen
Electrical Workers Union.....	113	Colo. Springs.....	H. T. Paschal
Electrical Workers' Union.....	233	Colo. Springs.....	Harry L. Hall
Total Membership.....			431
Electrical Laborers' Union.....	9595	Colo. Springs.....	R. E. Burke
Total Membership.....			115
Electrotypers' Union.....	20	Denver.....	F. D. Gosmer
Total Membership.....			11
Federal Labor Union.....	237	Idaho Springs.....	Wm. Lindbloom
Federal Labor Union.....	247	Boulder.....	C. R. Larson
Federal Labor Union.....	252	Denver.....	M. E. White
Federal Labor Union.....	300	Pueblo.....	O. H. Boyers
Federal Labor Union.....	19	Cripple Creek.....	R. H. Wright
Federal Labor Union.....	64	Victor.....	J. O. Hamer
Federal Labor Union.....	1	Canon City.....	P. C. Whalen
Federal Labor Union.....	263	Grand Junction.....	C. E. Lowery
Federal Labor Union.....	164	Leadville.....	Harry Willson
Federal Labor Union.....	271	Ouray.....	H. A. McLane
Federal Labor Union.....	1	Salida.....	E. Singer
Federal Labor Union.....	104	Telluride.....	J. C. Barnes
Federal Labor Union.....	112	Silverton.....	S. S. Hanblton
Federal Labor Union.....	1	Durango.....	J. M. Mensen
Federal Labor Union.....	1	Longmont.....	Lowe S. Smith
Federal Labor Union.....	174	Golden.....	P. W. Walker
Total Membership.....			2125
Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union	158	Denver.....	A. N. Palmer
Total Membership.....			125
Flaggers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	F. T. Keating
Total Membership.....			30
Flour Mill Workers' Union.....	238	Boulder.....	J. A. Dennis
Total Membership.....			12
Foundry Workers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	H. P. Darin
Total Membership.....			50
Firemen, Stationary, Int. Bro. of, Union	140	Denver.....	B. Lawerena
Total Membership.....			18
Granite Cutters' Union.....	1	Denver.....	James Porter
Granite Cutters' Union.....	2	Colo. Springs.....	James Fallon
Total Membership.....			62

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Grocery Employes' Union.....	167	Denver.....	John Markley
Total Membership.....			85
Garment Workers' Union.....	139	Denver.....	Clara Evans
Total Membership.....			140
Horseshoers' Union.....	29	Denver.....	William Reed
Total Membership.....			25
Iron Moulders' Union.....	188	Denver.....	J. Young
Iron Moulders' Union.....	192	Pueblo.....	C. L. Rock Hill
Total Membership.....			209
Job Pressmen's Union.....	1	Denver.....	E. O. Braighwaith
Total Membership.....			38
Junior Federal Labor Union.....	216	Leadville.....	M. J. McMurray
Junior Federal Labor Union.....	129	Cripple Creek.....	M. J. Gower
Junior Federal Labor Union.....	1	Victor.....	Morris Coll.
Total Membership.....			225
K. of L., twelve assemblies of.....			765
Laundry Workers' Union.....	165	Denver.....	Julia Ryan
Laundry Workers' Union.....	1	Pueblo.....	Low Dinky
Laundry Workers' Union.....	259	Cripple Creek Dist.....	A. B. Wader
Laundry Workers' Union.....	176	Leadville.....	Alice Turnipseed
Total Membership.....			247
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	47	Denver.....	Joseph B. Fraser
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	179	Trinidad.....	E. G. Hower
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	204	Colo. Springs.....	O. M. McBride
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	229	Pueblo.....	W. H. Holmes
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	849	Ft. Collins.....	C. S. Atherly
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	508	Leadville.....	N. H. Williams
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	613	Cripple Creek.....	W. M. Irwin
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	642	Boulder.....	F. M. White
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	678	Canon City.....	E. E. Smith
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	687	Victor.....	E. F. Vinton
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	792	Durango.....	H. W. Thomas
Total Membership.....			181

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Lathers' Union.....	49	Pueblo.....	John Y. McMillan
Lathers' Union.....	1	Canon City.....	S. Tebo
Lathers' Union.....	68	Denver.....	R. S. Lawrence
Lathers' Union.....	48	Colo. Springs.....	C. R. Burson
Total Membership.....			144
Leather Workers' Union.....	25	Denver.....	Henry Dever
Leather Workers' Union.....	27	Pueblo.....	T. J. Hoey
Total Membership.....			112
Lumbermen's Union.....	180	Denver.....	T. H. Murphy
Total Membership.....			78

MINERS', STATIONARY ENGINEERS EMPLOYED AROUND MINES, AND SMELTERMEN'S UNIONS IN COLORADO, AFFILIATED WITH THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Altman Stationary Engineers' Union.....	75	Location	Name of Secretary
Total Membership.....		Independence.....	J. M. Mast
Miners' Union.....	21	Anaconda.....	Peter Caldwelwood
Miners' Union.....	13	Baldwin.....	A. Dohlman
Miners' Union, Battle Mountain....	89	Gilman.....	W. McConnell
Miners' Union, Bryan.....	64	Ophir.....	James Spurrier
Banner Mill and Smeltermen's Union.....	106	Victor.....	C. E. Johnson
Miners' Union.....	137	Black Hawk.....	G. E. Bolander
Miners' Union, Cloud City.....	33	Leadville.....	James McKeon
Miners' Union.....	125	Colo. City.....	P. R. Dunlap
Miners' Union.....	20	Creede.....	Major Cook
Miners' Union.....	40	Cripple Creek.....	G. A. Pall
Stationary Engineers' Union.....	82	Cripple Creek.....	E. L. Whitney
Miners' Union.....	56	Central City.....	M. A. Swanson

MINERS', STATIONARY ENGINEERS EMPLOYED AROUND MINES, AND SMELTERMEN'S UNIONS IN COLORADO, AFFILIATED WITH THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS—Concluded.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Denver Smeltermen's Union.....	93	Denver.....	B. P. Smith
Miners' Union.....	165	Dunton.....	H. E. Haney
Mill and Smeltermen's Union.....	58	Durango.....	Pearl Skelton
Excelsior Engineers' Union.....	80	Victor.....	J. F. Cox
Mill and Smeltermen's Union.....	184	Victor.....	W. A. Morgan

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Miners' Union, Free Coinage.....	19	Altman.....	M. R. McRoberts
Miners' Union.....	159	Fulford.....	Theo. Schernne
Miners' Union.....	30	Georgetown.....	T. Chiswell
Mill and Smeltermen's Union.....	92	Gillett.....	C. W. Adams
Smeltermen's Union.....	94	Golden.....	R. M. Nichols
Miners' Union.....	50	Lake City.....	Eugene Otis
Miners' Union.....	136	Idaho Springs.....	A. D. Olcott
Miners' Union.....	15	Ouray.....	H. A. McLean
Miners' Union.....	158	Pearl.....	P. J. Byrne
Miners' Union, Pewabic Mountain..	24	Russel Gulch.....	W. Callicott
Miners' Union, Pitkin County.....	6	Aspen.....	Theodore Sauer
Smeltermen's Union.....	133	Pueblo.....	Geo. Lawrence
Miners' Union.....	36	Rico.....	A. Klemencie
Miners' Union.....	34	Robinson.....	H. F. McGinley
Miners' Union.....	142	Salida.....	W. H. Stevens
Miners' Union.....	26	Silverton.....	James Clifford
Miners' Union, Sky City.....	27	Red Mountain.....	A. J. Horn
Miners' Union, Telluride.....	63	Telluride.....	O. M. Carpenter
Miners' Union, Ten Mile.....	41	Kokomo.....	W. J. Kappus
Miners' Union.....	32	Victor.....	Frank Cochran
Miners' Union.....	84	Vulcan.....	J. Satterstrom
Miners' Union.....	146	Wall Street.....	A. S. Shipley
Miners' Union.....	59	Ward.....	J. D. Onne
Miners' Union.....	108	Ward.....	O. Porter
Total Membership.....			15549

COAL MINERS' UNIONS IN THE STATE OF COLORADO AFFILIATED
WITH DISTRICT NO. 15 OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF
AMERICA.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Coal Miners' Union.....	84	Superior.....	F. Ashman
Coal Miners' Union.....	805	Sunlight	C. Roman
Coal Miners' Union.....	911	Rockvale.....	J. Pecolatto
Coal Miners' Union.....	1327	Coal Creek.....	O. C. Huckey
Coal Miners' Union.....	1388	Lafayette	C. W. Young
Coal Miners' Union.....	1417	Erie.....	M. Goodhue
Coal Miners' Union.....	1427	Pictou.....	Wm. Haley
Coal Miners' Union.....	1459	Chandler.....	George E. Stock
Coal Miners' Union.....	2201	Majestic.....	H. Davis
Coal Miners' Union.....	1481	Brookside.....	Telix Pogliano

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Coal Miners' Union.....	1662	Curtis.....	John McLenmon
Coal Miners' Union.....	1668	Louisville.....	Julian Grudell
Coal Miners' Union.....	1677	Gorham.....	M. E. Dunn
Coal Miners' Union.....	1769	Rugby.....	Wm. McCalster
Coal Miners' Union.....	1772	Palisade.....	Dave Floyd
Coal Miners' Union.....	1842	Edgerton.....	Benj. Birdsey
Coal Miners' Union.....	1913	Roswell.....	Alex. Allen
Coal Miners' Union.....	1970	Williamsburg.....	Olinto
Coal Miners' Union.....	1971	Agullar.....	James Anderson
Coal Miners Union.....	1983	Colo. Springs.....	J. E. Burnstaders
Total Membership			2470
Mallers' Union	8	Denver.....	F. R. Smith
Total Membership			18
Machinists' International Associa- tion	47	Denver.....	George S. Wells
Machinists' International Associa- tion	13	Pueblo.....	W. Jones
Machinists' International Associa- tion	512	Salida.....	Frank Asher
Machinists' International Associa- tion	255	Colo. City.....	Roy Love
Machinists' International Associa- tion	239	La Junta.....	E. E. Kelly
Total Membership			485
Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union	208	Denver.....	Joe Davis
Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union	284	Pueblo.....	George M. Beaman
Total Membership			61
Mattress Makers' Union.....	75	Denver.....	Ferman Mock
Total Membership			34
Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union	115	Pueblo.....	John Hudson
Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union	158	Colo. Springs.....	J. W. Decker
Total Membership			185
Musicians' Union	20	Denver.....	A. W. White
Musicians' Union	69	Pueblo.....	G. Hedenberg
Musicians' Union	49	Cripple Creek.....	H. Webber
Musicians' Union	154	Colo. Springs.....	H. P. Robinson
Musicians' Union, A. L. U.....	258	Grand Junction.....	John Brainard
Musicians' Union, A. F. of L.....	164	Grand Junction.....	John Brainard
Musicians' Union	189	Leadville.....	Carl Stoll
Musicians' Union	136	Trinidad.....	J. E. Lewark

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Musicians' Union	246	Ouray.....	J. E. Cummins
Total Membership			578
Ornamental Iron Workers' Union..	40	Denver.....	Nathan Hubbard
Total Membership			59
Printing Press Assistants' Union...	14	Denver.....	E. M. Howell
Total Membership			58
Paper Mill Workers' Union.....	188	Denver.....	M. L. Blanford
Total Membership			40
Printing Pressmen's Union.....	40	Denver.....	Chas. T. Stess
Printing Pressmen's Union.....	83	Cripple Creek.....	Clarence Bryant
Total Membership			74
Plumbers' Laborers' and Drain Layers' Union	1	Denver....	C. H. Comings
Total Membership			100
Paper Makers' Union.....	...	Denver.....	R. H. Russell
Total Membership			65
Plasterers' Union	32	Denver.....	J. P. Butler
Plasterers' Union	58	Pueblo.....	T. Dicks
Plasterers' Union	149	Colo. Springs.....	Wallace Martin
Plasterers' Union	130	Canon City.....	C. M. Mitchell
Total Membership.....			258
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	79	Denver.....	G. D. Bricker
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	175	Florence.....	J. R. Dugard
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	506	Leadville.....	Withe Ganter
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	668	Loveland.....	Frank H. Punttenney
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	302	Pueblo.....	Lee Coffen
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	40	Victor.....	C. Lawrence
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	501	Cripple Creek.....	J. W. Sherman
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	171	Colo. Springs.....	W. E. Hawk
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	230	Canon City.....	A. D. Morrison
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union	280	Boulder.....	H. R. Benskolff
Total Membership			901
Photo Engravers' Union.....	18	Denver.....	Chas. Weinard
Total Membership			15

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Plumbers' Union	3	Denver.....	Thos. O. Smith
Plumbers' Union	20	Pueblo.....	H. O. Green
Plumbers' Union	58	Colo. Springs.....	Fred Horn
Total Membership.....			281
Pattern Makers' Union	1	Denver.....	J. J. Hamilton
Total Membership			17
Postoffice Clerks' Association.....	26	Denver.....	J. J. Costello
Postoffice Clerks' Association.....	897	Pueblo.....	A. C. Glenn
Postoffice Clerks' Association.....	917	Colo. Springs.....	William F. Hart
Postoffice Clerks' Association.....	855	Victor.....	Paul J. Howes
Postoffice Clerks' Association.....	...	Ft. Collins.....	John L. Aukney
Total Membership			86
Railway Car Men of America.....	20	Trinidad.....	J. E. Casey
Total Membership			28
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	150	Cripple Creek.....	Dave Schiffer
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	124	Victor.....	Lewis Croft
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	7	Denver.....	M. Kenworthy
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	167	Colorado Springs.....	Shelby McMillan
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	99	Aspen.....	J. M. Silver
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	366	Trinidad.....	R. E. Shim
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	301	Pueblo.....	Hattie McCarthy
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	346	Leadville.....	T. F. Cahill
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	503	Colorado City.....	W. A. Dawson
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	459	Canon City.....	Harry W. Coombs
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	308	Grand Junction.....	A. R. Richardson
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	244	Salida.....	M. E. Graham
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	656	Ft. Collins.....	Nora Murry
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	299	Florence.....	E. L. Mertool
Retail Clerks' International P. A..	694	Lafayette.....	John M. Stolber
Total Membership.....			2045
Sewer Pipe, Tile and Brick Makers' Union .....	...	Denver.....	J. A. Gingling
Total Membership.....			30
Stenographers' and Typewriters' Union	211	Denver.....	Virginia Paelen
Total Membership.....			100
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union	13	Denver.....	Frank Steward
Total Membership.....			20
Stone Masons' Union.....	1.	Denver.....	Robert Anderson

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Stone Masons' Union.....	3	Pueblo.....	J. J. Burns
Stone Masons' Union.....	2	Colorado Springs.....	John Jacks
Total Membership.....			175
Stone Cutters' Union**.....	...	Denver.....	James Linsey
Stone Cutters' Union**.....	...	Pueblo.....	William McMurphy
Stone Cutters' Union**.....	...	Colorado Springs.....	Alfred Johnson
Total Membership.....			195
Sheet Metal, Tin, Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	90	Cripple Creek.....	H. F. Monk
Sheet Metal, Tin, Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	107	Colorado Springs.....	J. C. Wilder
Sheet Metal, Tin, Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	9	Denver.....	Elmer Anderson
Sheet Metal, Tin, Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	1	Pueblo.....	T. H. Dennis
Sheet Metal, Tin, Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	256	Trinidad.....	C. A. West
Total Membership.....			165
Steam Fitters' and Helpers' Union	43	Denver.....	T. R. Taubman
Total Membership.....			18
Steam Engineers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	H. T. Peregrine
Steam Engineers' Union.....	21	Pueblo.....	F. C. Parker
Steam Engineers' Union.....	197	Colorado Springs.....	J. A. Hoff
Total Membership.....			30
Street Railway Employees' Union..	19	Colorado Springs.....	J. E. Burnstedt
Total Membership.....			75
Structural Iron Workers' Union*....	24	Denver.....	W. O. Shope
Total Membership.....			20
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	3	Denver.....	A. F. Ceander
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	21	Leadville.....	Wm. Schneider
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	102	Pueblo.....	Arthur Wise
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	150	Colorado Springs.....	Levi Bodie
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	269	Ouray.....	Albert Lochel
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	280	Victor.....	A. J. Downey
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	299	Telluride.....	F. W. Tahnk
Total Membership.....			317
Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union	1	Florence.....	E. R. Miller
Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union	194	Denver.....	Wm. Roberts

**Branch.

*This lodge, while located in Denver, has jurisdiction over all workmen employed at structural iron and bridge work in the State, branches being formed in other towns than the one holding charter.

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union	431	Trinidad.....	J. E. Pitt
Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union	149	Pueblo.....	Emil Hofnagle
Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union	299	Colorado Springs.....	W. H. Snyder
Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union	1	Canon City.....	C. W. Dawson
Total Membership.....			195
Team Owners' Union.....	1	Denver.....	D. J. Campbell
Total Membership.....			216
Typographical Union, International	425	Canon City.....	W. H. Hodges
Typographical Union, International	82	Colorado Springs.....	H. P. Mitchel
Typographical Union, International	49	Denver.....	F. C. Birdsall
Typographical Union, International	373	Durango.....	C. E. Donnelly
Typographical Union, International	379	Florence.....	L. A. Hutton
Typographical Union, International	292	Grand Junction.....	Robt. F. Sanderson
Typographical Union, International	179	Leadville.....	M. V. Devor
Typographical Union, International	476	Silverton.....	C. L. Valiton
Typographical Union, International	477	Telluride.....	L. C. McShane
Typographical Union, International	175	Pueblo.....	F. J. Mitheals
Typographical Union, International	434	Trinidad.....	J. A. Campbell
Typographical Union, International	275	Victor.....	J. R. Willson
Newspaper Writers' Union.....	3	Cripple Creek.....	C. H. Anderson
Total Membership.....			722
Tile Setters' Union.....	12	Denver.....	Charles Sanderson
Total Membership.....			9
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union..	7	Denver.....	C. V. Burgreen
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union..	47	Pueblo.....	W. M. Dawson
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union..	52	Cripple Creek.....	F. Chilcott
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union..	62	Colorado Springs.....	J. J. Henderson
Total Membership.....			115
Tobacco Strippers' Union.....	10422	Denver.....	Emma Ramyer
Total Membership.....			43
Upholsterers' Union.....	22	Denver.....	J. Webber
Total Membership.....			36
Wood Workers' Union.....	3	Denver.....	C. M. Curry
Wood Workers' Union.....	99	Colorado Springs.....	T. S. Marble
Total Membership.....			407
Wood Carvers' Union.....	...	Denver.....	R. J. Moffatt
Total Membership.....			10
Wholesale Grocery Employees' Union	201	Denver.....	George L. Ackerman
Total Membership.....			42

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Wood, Wire and Metal Workers' Union	68	Denver.....	Frank Mahoney
Total Membership.....			70
Wheel Workers' Union.....	226	Denver.....	N. Narboon
Total Membership.....			38
Total number of unions, exclusive of railroad unions.....			357
Membership			44841
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	375	Canon City.....	Wm. McDole
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	244	Colorado Springs.....	W. S. Steele
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	63	Durango.....	R. A. Lowe
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	44	Denver.....	Henry W. Bartlett
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	325	Grand Junction.....	J. E. Ryan
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	252	Leadville.....	L. J. Cummings
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	36	Pueblo.....	F. B. Ross
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	132	Salida.....	D. P. Cook
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	247	Trinidad.....	George C. Boteman
Total Membership.....			785
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	515	Aspen.....	W. T. Bates
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	385	Colorado City.....	W. M. Walker
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	186	Denver.....	John F. Ensign
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	451	Denver.....	John W. Rice
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	546	Canon City.....	F. F. Kurns
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	488	Grand Junction.....	M. H. Flinn
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	505	La Junta.....	Geo. Whitehead
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	258	Leadville.....	Fred D. Willis
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	561	Minturn.....	E. G. Haskins
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	59	Pueblo.....	Geo. Fitzmons
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	199	Salida.....	T. W. H. Smith
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive.....	430	Trinidad.....	J. P. Farrell
Total Membership.....			796
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	503	Basalt.....	A. R. McLean
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	488	Canon City.....	Grant Dickenson
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	218	Colorado City.....	C. N. Snyder
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	256	Como.....	F. J. Parlin
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	77	Denver.....	J. A. Rymer
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	273	Denver.....	John Toole
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	540	Denver.....	G. B. Williamson
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	594	Grand Junction.....	Harry Lage
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	328	La Junta.....	C. H. Chambers

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	196	Leadville.....	Albert Haggbloom
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	323	Minturn.....	L. M. Slater
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	59	Pueblo.....	L. Martin
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	241	Pueblo.....	J. M. Frain
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	480	Rico.....	E. M. Clark
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	140	Salida.....	J. R. Rawlings
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive.....	344	Trinidad.....	H. S. Sechrist
Total Membership.....			1206
Switchmen's Union of North Amer- ica	35	Denver.....	J. D. Perry
Switchmen's Union of North Amer- ica	49	Pueblo.....	D. Brannard
Switchmen's Union of North Amer- ica	46	Colorado City.....	F. L. Kaysbier
Total Membership.....			440
Telegraphers, Order of Railway....	77	Denver.....	E. W. Mires
Telegraphers, Order of Railway....	81	Woodland P'k.....	B. A. Beckenstein
Telegraphers, Order of Railway....	49	Pueblo.....	L. H. Woolsey
Total Membership.....			400
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	401	Alamosa.....	F. W. Duncken
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	406	Colo. City.....	J. B. Van Cleave
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	30	Denver.....	F. F. Peabody
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	416	Denver.....	G. W. Eurlton
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	349	Grand Junction.....	J. L. Montague
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	220	Leadville.....	B. K. Morehouse
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	32	Pueblo.....	J. C. Ball
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	464	Rico.....	R. P. Heyer
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	31	Salida.....	V. F. Bear
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	193	Trinidad.....	H. L. Goodloe
Total Membership.....			812
Trainmen's Union, Electrical.....	1	Cripple Creek.....	S. L. Atkinson
Total Membership.....			67

SUMMARY.

Total number of railroad organizations	54
Total membership of railroad organizations.....	4,496

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVE BODIES.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLIES, BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS, ETC., LOCATED IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

NAME OF UNION.	Local No.	Location	Name of Secretary
Building Trades' Council.....		Denver.....	A. J. Windnagle
Trades and Labor Assembly (Incorporated)		Denver.....	S. G. Fosdick
Albion Printing Trades Council.....		Denver.....	Harvey E. Garman
District Union No. 3, A. L. U.....		Denver.....	A. E. Anderson
District Trades and Labor Assembly..		Cripple Creek.....	R. E. Crosky
Building Trades Executive Board.....		Cripple Creek.....	Frank Monk
Trades and Labor Assembly.....		Pueblo.....	Con. Allen Bock
Building Trades' Council.....		Pueblo.....	Geo. Kirkchbeer
Federated Trades' Council.....		Colo. Springs.....	Enna Gill
Building Trades' Council.....		Colo. Springs.....	George Lohman
Trades and Labor Assembly.....		Leadville.....	Harry Williams
Trades and Labor Assembly.....		Canon City.....	J. J. Wiggs
Trades and Labor Assembly.....		Trinidad.....	C. H. Ausburg
Trades and Labor Assembly.....		Florence.....	Lynn Smith

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.	Number in State.	Total Membership in State.
Trades Assemblies, Building Trades Councils, etc.....	16	.....
Labor Unions	357	44,841
Railroad organizations	54	4,496
Total	427	49,337
Estimated number belonging to more than one organization .....	.....	500
Total membership in State.....	...	48,837

Trades Assemblies, Building Trades Councils, etc., are made up of delegates from local unions, and their membership is included in the totals reported by the several unions given in the tables.

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION.

(Steam Railroads.)

To the 26 railway corporations operating and being assessed in the State of Colorado, copies of the blank making up the aggregate return were forwarded early in the month of July, prefaced by the following note:

"General Manager.....R. R.

"Dear Sir—You are requested to return this blank in the enclosed envelope, with answers to each of the questions propounded, within thirty days after the date on which you receive it.

"The answers should be for the last fiscal year ending in 1904, and as nearly as practicable according to the form of this blank.

"JAMES COWIE,

"Sec'y of State, Ex-Officio Commissioner.

"W. H. MONTGOMERY,

"Deputy Commissioner.

- "1. Location of principal offices.....
- "2. Number of miles of road in Colorado.....
- "3. Date of termination of fiscal year....."

Of the 26 addressed, 12 replied, many of the smaller corporations being included in the returns received, being operated under lease, several of the smaller ones having only a corporate existence, while others had not been in existence a sufficient length of time to make report as requested. In the table of occupations, elsewhere in this report, will be found a compilation of the employes grouped in the different callings, as indicated in the blank sent out by this department:

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, HOURS OF DAILY LABOR, WAGES, ETC.
STEAM RAILROADS.

Classification of Service	Number Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed per month.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
General officers	87	31,700	\$ 238,639.44	76	12	...	..
Conductors	262	100,246	408,092.80	119	12	43	2
Brakemen	477	166,234	505,492.04	119	16	55	3
Engineers	455	165,583	771,069.25	119	16	51	3
Firemen	419	161,880	487,828.43	119	17	84	2
Switchmen	234	92,915	269,870.65	52	8	39	3
Flagmen	62	13,515	17,968.86	45	4	22	..
Engine Wipers, etc.	130	41,457	74,359.18	168	8	9	2
Yardmen	42	11,990	38,889.13	30	4	4	1
Trackmen	3,066	894,360	1,348,220.19	119	17	81	2
Agents	177	64,303	168,523.16	128	8	5	2
Assistant agents	13	5,155	10,590.00	22	...	...	..
Baggage men	16	5,451	10,969.78	32	4	5	..
Clerks	634	220,546	550,836.51	56	12	...	..
Other depot men	263	86,623	138,547.59	70	8	17	..
Machinists and helpers	421	129,276	344,865.10	85	16	40	..

Blacksmiths and helpers.....	178	31,757	209,060.99	78 1-3	22	11	..
Boilermakers and helpers.....	193	47,123	265,041.41	78 1-3	8	25	..
Carbuilders and repairers.....	468	128,796	294,632.34	78 1-3	8	44	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders..	281	73,009	222,694.00	99	8	30	..
Construction gangs	15	2,287	4,595.38	10	...	1	..
Telegraph operators	201	69,603	188,217.74	98	8	3	..
Division supt. office	59	19,109	58,968.07	60	10	...	..
Supply department	64	19,796	38,421.52	29	4	13	..
Other employees	2,013	593,236	1,204,493.58	78	4	49	1
Total	10,258	3,256,951	\$10,061,390.57	1,917	224	436	21

CHAPTER V.

COLORADO'S WORKERS.

From the special report of the Twelfth Census, issued in 1904, the question covered being "Occupations," the following table, being one of the most complete compilations ever published, Colorado's showing compares more than favorably with the other states, hence the entire matter is given:

Explanatory Note to Following Table.

Hawaii: White.—The figures for white persons in Hawaii include Caucasians, Hawaiians, part Hawaiians, and South Sea Islanders.

Colored.—Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

Negro.—All persons of negro descent.

Parentage:

Foreign parentage (or parents).—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having either one or both parents foreign born.

Mixed foreign parentage.—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents foreign born, but of different nationalities, as father born in Ireland and mother born in England, father born in Germany and mother born in Austria, etc.

Native parentage (or parents).—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents native born, or one parent native born and one parent for whom the birthplace is unknown, or both parents for whom the birthplace is unknown. Persons of this last description are sometimes referred to by the term "unknown parentage," but they are not of sufficient importance numerically to justify separate classification and are accordingly included with the class of native parentage.

Unemployed.—Persons ordinarily engaged in gainful labor but not employed during some portion of the census year (June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900). The statistics are presented in connection with the occupations upon which persons so reported depend chiefly for support or in which they are usually engaged for the larger part of the time, in order to show to what extent the different classes of productive workers were unemployed during any portion of the census year, either at their customary occupation or in any other form of remunerative work, as more fully explained in the analytical text preceding the general tables.

E NO. 1.

UPATION

PARENT

RADO.

251

RS.

sus
tled
fol-
t is
the
sis
ty.

nd

la-
gn

or
it
g-

re
it
n
e
t
s
s

r

,

-

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

25	39
.....	9
12	59
.....	11
1	2
4	15
2	1
229	4,38
20	20
1	1
1	1
1	1
4	1
31	3
6	1
4	1
14	
2	
13	1
1	
597	9,4

1
1904,
table
lishe
the

inclu
Islai

Indi

tive
born

fore
nat
lane

or 1
nat
or
of
"ur
nur
inc

but
1, 1
tio
per
for
the
du
oc
ful
tal

ERS.

ensus
piled
fol-
it is
the
lysis
rety.

and

na-
sign

or
ent
ing-
2.
give
ent
om
are
out
ep-
ass

bor
1,
ec-
le-
for
he
ng
cu-
re
al

1904,
table
lishe
the

inclu
Islan

Indi

tive
born

fore
nat
land

or f
nat
or
of
"ur
nur
inc

bus
1, 1
tio
per
for
the
du
oc
fu
ta

NUMBER AND OCCUPATIONS OF DENVER'S WORKERS.

In the selected groups of occupations of the twelfth census for cities of 25,000 and more the city of Denver, as compiled and published in special report of "Occupations," 1904, the following table will be of more than passing importance, as it is more full and complete than anything heretofore given to the public. Much interesting matter could be written in an analysis of the table, but space forbids, and it is given in its entirety.

Explanatory Note to Following Table.

The terms used in this table are explained as follows:

Colored.—Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

Negro.—All persons of negro descent.

Parentage:

Foreign parentage (or parents).—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having either one or both parents foreign born.

Mixed foreign parentage.—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents foreign born but of different nationalities, as father born in Ireland and mother born in England, father born in Germany and mother born in Austria, etc.

Native parentage (or parents).—All persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents native born, or one parent for whom the birthplace is unknown, or both parents for whom the birthplace is unknown. Persons of this last description are sometimes referred to by the term "unknown parentage," but they are not of sufficient importance numerically to justify separate classification and are accordingly included with the class of native parentage.

Unemployed.—Persons ordinarily engaged in gainful labor but not employed during some portion of the census year (June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900). The statistics are presented in connection with the occupations upon which persons so reported depend chiefly for support or in which they are usually engaged for the larger part of the time, in order to show to what extent the different classes of productive workers were unemployed during any portion of the census year, either at their customary occupation or in any other form of remunerative work, as more fully explained in the analytical text preceding the general tables.

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

This organization, as its name indicates, is composed of the officers and employes of the different state boards of labor statistics of America, and was organized in September, 1883, at Columbus, Ohio, when there were but six states represented. At that time few states had considered the passage of laws looking to the establishment of such departments, and the formation of this organization has had much to do in the shaping of legislation for the benefit of the laboring classes of America, and considerable space is here given to the association, for the purpose of enlightening the general public as to the manner in which statistics are gathered, compiled and published.

The papers by the representatives of the different states to the conventions of this association have always been of the utmost importance to the labor world, and are worthy of publication as items of historical worth. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, National Labor Commissioner, has been president of the association since its organization, with the exception of three terms, two of which was served by Mr. H. A. Newman, and the other by Mr. Charles F. Peck, who was elected at the Denver convention of 1892, when Mr. Lester Bodine, Colorado's Deputy Commissioner, was elected first vice president.

The West has always been recognized by representation on the list of officers or board members, and at the last convention of the association, at which Colorado was not represented, Mr. Bert Bush, commissioner from Nebraska, was elected as second vice president.

The papers read at the convention, coming as they do from persons who have been selected in almost every instance from the ranks of organized labor, can not but reflect credit upon the authors, and give to others considerable food for thought.

OFFICERS FOR 1904-1905.

President, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; first vice president, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N. C.; second vice president, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; executive committee, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; John McMackin, Albany, N. Y.; Halford Erickson, Madison, Wis.; official stenographer, Charles W. Morris, Washington, D. C.

Note.—The location of the next convention is referred to the executive committee, and when determined all departments will be notified.—Secretary.

Date.	Convention held at—	President.	First vice-president.	Second vice-president.	Secretary-treasurer.	Bureaus represented.
September, 1883	Columbus, Ohio	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskcy	6
June, 1884	St. Louis, Mo.	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskcy	10
June, 1885	Boston, Mass.	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		John S. Lord	13
June, 1886	Trenton, N. J.	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		E. R. Hutchins	14
June, 1887	Madison, Wis.	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	14
May, 1884	Indianapolis, Ind.	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	13
June, 1889	Hartford, Conn.	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss		E. R. Hutchins	17
1890	Des Moines, Iowa					
May, 1891	Philadelphia, Pa.	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss	Willard C. Hall	Frank H. Betton	20
May, 1892	Denver, Colo.	Charles F. Peck	Lester Bodine	Samuel W. Matthews	Frank H. Betton	16
1893	Albany, N. Y.					
October, 1893	Chicago, Ill.					8
May, 1894	Washington, D. C.	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	George M. Walts	L. G. Powers	17
September, 1895	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	Lee Meriwether	L. G. Powers	12
June, 1896	Albany, N. Y.	Carroll D. Wright	Horace G. Wadlin	Chas. H. Myers	Samuel B. Horne	14
May, 1897	Nashville, Tenn.	Carroll D. Wright	John T. McDonough	Halford Erickson	Samuel B. Horne	16
June, 1898	Detroit, Mich.	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Samuel B. Horne	13
July, 1899	Augusta, Me.	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Samuel B. Horne	16
July, 1900	Milwaukee, Wis.	Carroll D. Wright	T. P. Rixey	John McMackin	James M. Clark	13
May, 1901	St. Louis, Mo.	Carroll D. Wright	David Ross	W. E. Faison	James M. Clark	18
April, 1902	New Orleans, La.	Carroll D. Wright	Jas. T. Smith	W. L. Mackenzie King	James M. Clark	16

BIENNIAL REPORT

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

State.	When organ- ized.	Chief officer	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
United States	1884	Carroll D. Wright.....	1885-	19
Dominion of Canada.....	1900	W. L. Mackenzie King.....	1900-	4
California	1883	John S. Enos.....	1883-1887	4
		John J. Tobin.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz.....	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald.....	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Meyers.....	1899-1904	5
		W. V. Stafford.....	1904-	.....
Census office	1902	Wm. R. Merriam.....	1902-1903	1
		S. N. D. North.....	1903-	.....
Colorado	1887	C. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett.....	1895-1899	4
		Peter Jennings.....	1899-	.....
		Jas. T. Smith.....	1899-1903	4
		W. H. Montgomery.....	1903-1904	2
Connecticut	1873	James F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1895-1899	4
		Harry E. Back.....	1899-1903	4
		Wm. H. Scoville.....	1903-	1
Idaho	1895	J. A. Ciziek.....	1895-1903	8
		Rees H. Davis.....	1903-	6 mo.
		T. C. Eggleston.....	1903-	1
Illinois	1879	F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling.....	1893-1897	4
		David Ross.....	1897-	7
Indiana	1879	John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner.....	1881-1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr.....	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson.....	1895-1897	2
		John B. Conner.....	1897-1901	4
		B. F. Johnson.....	1901-	3
Iowa	1884	E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien.....	1894-1900	6
		C. F. Wennerstrum.....	1900-1902	2
		E. D. Brigham.....	1902-	2
Kansas	1885	Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird.....	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson.....	1897-	7
Kentucky	1876	C. E. Bowman.....	.....	.....
		C. Y. Wilson.....	.....	.....
		Nicholas McDowell.....	1892-1896	4
		Lucas Moore.....	1896-1903	7
		I. B. Nall.....	1903-	1
Louisiana	1900	Thomas Harrison.....	1900-	4
Maine	1887	Samuel W. Matthews.....	1887-	17
Maryland	1884	Thomas C. Weeks.....	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr.....	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers.....	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade.....	1898-1900	2
		Thos. A. Smith.....	1900-1903	3
		Chas. J. Fox.....	1903-	1

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—Continued.

State	When organ- ized	Chief officer	Date Incumbency	Years
Massachusetts	1869	Henry K. Olliver.....	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin.....	1883-1903	15
		Chas. F. Pidgen.....	1903-	1
Michigan	1883	John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2
		A. H. Heath.....	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson.....	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse.....	1893-1897	4
		Joseph L. Cox.....	1897-1901	4
		Scott Griswold.....	1901-	3
Minnesota	1887	John Lamb.....	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey.....	1891	..
		L. G. Powers.....	1891-1899	8
		Martin F. McHale.....	1899-1901	2
		John O'Donnell.....	1901-	3
Missouri	1879	W. H. Hilkene.....	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst.....	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman.....	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky.....	1885-1889	4
		Lee Meriwether.....	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall.....	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore.....	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether.....	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle.....	1897-1899	2
		Thos. P. Rixey.....	1899-1901	2
		Wm. Anderson.....	1901-	3
Montana	1893	James H. Mills.....	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead.....	1897-1901	4
		J. A. Ferguson.....	1901-	3
Nebraska	1887	John Jenkins.....	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andres.....	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erlon.....	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers.....	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent.....	1897-1901	4
		C. E. Watson.....	1901-1903	2
		Bert Bush.....	1903-	1
New Hampshire	1893	John W. Bourlett.....	1893-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask.....	1896-1899	3
		Lysander H. Carroll.....	1899-	5
New Jersey	1878	James Bishop.....	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman.....	1893-1898	5
		William Stainsby.....	1898-1903	5
		W. C. Garrison.....	1903-	1
New York	1883	Charles F. Peck.....	1883-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling.....	1893-1896	3
		John T. McDonough.....	1896-1899	3
		John McMackin.....	1899-	5
North Carolina	1887	W. N. Jones.....	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough.....	1888-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy.....	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Hamrick.....	1897-1899	2
		B. R. Lacy.....	1899-1901	2
		Henry B. Varner.....	1901-	3
North Dakota	1889	H. T. Helgesen.....	1899-1893	4
		Nelson Williams.....	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin.....	1895-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas.....	1897-1903	6
		R. J. Turner.....	1903-	1

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—Concluded.

State	When organ- ized	Chief Officer	Incumbency	
			Date	Years
Ohio	1877	Harry J. Walls	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett	1887-1890	3
		John McBride	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehrwein	1896-1898	2
		John P. Jones	1898-1900	2
		M. D. Ratchford	1900-	4
Ontario, Canada	1900	Robert Glockling	1900-	4
Oregon	1903	O. P. Hoff	1903-	1
Pennsylvania	1872	Thomas J. Bligham	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark	1895-1903	8
Rhode Island	1887	Robert C. Bair	1903-	1
		Josiah B. Bowdich	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke	1893-	11
South Dakota*	1890	Frank Wilder	1890-1891	1
		Robert A. Smith	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler	1895-1897	2
Tennessee	1891	George W. Ford	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis	1897-1899	2
		R. A. Shiflett	1899-	5
Utah*	1890	Joseph P. Bache	1890-1898	8
Virginia	1898	A. P. Montague	1898-1900	2
		James B. Doherty	1900-	4
Washington	1897	W. C. P. Adams	1897-1901	4
		Wm. Blackman	1901-	3
Wisconsin	1883	Frank A. Flower	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson	1895-	9
West Virginia	1889	Edward Robinson	1889-1893	4
		John N. Sydenstricker	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton	1897-	7

*Abolished.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR OF AMERICA.

State.	Title of bureau.	When established.	Reports—how published.
1 District of Columbia.....	United States Department of Labor.....	January 31, 1885 (a).....	Annually
1 District of Columbia.....	Census Office (b).....	July 1, 1902.....	—
2 Dominion of Canada.....	Department of Labor.....	July 18, 1900.....	Annually
3 California	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 3, 1883.....	Biennially
4 Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 24, 1887.....	Biennially
5 Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	July 12, 1893 (c).....	Annually
6 Idaho	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.....	March 11, 1895.....	Annually
7 Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	May 29, 1879.....	Biennially
8 Indiana	Bureau of Statistics.....	March 29, 1879.....	Biennially
9 Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	April 3, 1884.....	Biennially
10 Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 5, 1885.....	Biennially
11 Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.....	March 20, 1876 (d).....	Biennially
12 Louisiana	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	July 9, 1900.....	Biennially
13 Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 7, 1887.....	Annually
14 Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	March 27, 1884.....	Annually
15 Massachusetts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	June 23, 1869.....	Annually
16 Michigan	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	June 6, 1883.....	Annually
17 Minnesota	Bureau of Labor.....	March 8, 1887 (e).....	Biennially
18 Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.....	March 19, 1879 (f).....	Annually
19 Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.....	February 17, 1893.....	Annually
20 Nebraska	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	March 31, 1887.....	Biennially
21 New Hampshire	Bureau of Labor.....	March 30, 1892.....	Biennially

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR OF AMERICA—Continued.

State.	Title of bureau.	When established.	Reports—how published.
22 New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	March 27, 1878.	Annually
23 New York	Department of Labor	May 4, 1883 (g).	Annually
24 North Carolina	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Printing	February 28, 1887.	Annually
25 North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	October 1, 1890.	Biennially
26 Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 5, 1877.	Annually
27 Ontario, Canada	Bureau of Labor	July, 1900	Annually
28 Oregon	Bureau of Labor Stat. and Inspection of Fac. and Workshops	June 3, 1903.	Biennially
29 Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	April 12, 1872.	Annually
30 Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1887.	Annually
31 Tennessee	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines	March 23, 1901.	Annually.
32 Virginia	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 3, 1898.	Annually
33 Washington	Bureau of Labor	June 11, 1897.	Annually
34 West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	February 22, 1889.	Annually
35 Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1883.	Biennially

a Established as Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888.

b At convention of 1902 the director of the census and his chief statistical staff were admitted to membership in the Association.

c Abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1886.

d Established March 20, 1876, as Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics; duties of bureau enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892.

e Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893.

f Enlarged March 23, 1883.

g Enlarged and present name adopted February 7, 1901.

	Title of executive officer.	Present chief executive officer.	Postoffice address.
1	Commissioner of Labor.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	Washington, D. C.
2	Deputy Minister of Labor.....	W. L. Mackenzie King.....	Ottawa, Canada.
3	Commissioner of Labor.....	W. V. Stafford.....	San Francisco, Cal.
4	Deputy Commissioner of Labor.....	W. H. Montgomery.....	Denver, Colo.
5	Commissioner of Labor.....	Wm. H. Scoville.....	Hartford, Conn.
6	Commissioner of Labor.....	T. C. Eggeston.....	Boise City, Idaho.
7	Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	David Ross.....	Springfield, Ill.
8	Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.....	B. F. Johnson.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
9	Commissioner of Labor.....	E. D. Brigham.....	Des Moines, Iowa.
10	Commissioner of Labor.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Topeka, Kan.
11	Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.....	I. B. Nail.....	Frankfort, Ky.
12	Commissioner of Labor.....	Thomas Harrison.....	New Orleans, La.
13	Commissioner of Labor.....	Samuel W. Matthews.....	Augusta, Me.
14	Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Chas. J. Fox.....	Baltimore, Md.
15	Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	Chas. F. Pidgin.....	Boston, Mass.
16	Commissioner of Labor.....	Scott Griswold.....	Lansing, Mich.
17	Commissioner of Labor.....	John O'Donnell.....	St. Paul, Minn.
18	Commissioner of Labor.....	William Anderson.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
19	Commissioner of Labor.....	J. A. Ferguson.....	Helena, Mont.
20	Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	Bert Bush.....	Lincoln, Neb.
21	Commissioner of Labor.....	Lysander H. Carroll.....	Concord, N. H.
22	Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.....	W. C. Garrison.....	Trenton, N. J.
23	Commissioner of Labor.....	John McMackin.....	Albany, N. Y.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR OF AMERICA—Concluded.

	Title of executive officer.	Present chief executive officer.	Postoffice address.
24	Commissioner of Labor.....	Henry B. Varner.....	Raleigh, N. C.
25	Commissioner of Labor.....	R. J. Turner.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.
26	Commissioner of Labor.....	M. D. Ratchford.....	Columbus, Ohio.
27	Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, Canada.....	Robert Gocking.....	Toronto, Canada.
28	Commissioner of Labor and Insp. of Factories and Workshops.....	O. P. Hoff.....	Salem, Ore.
29	Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Robert C. Balr.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
30	Commissioner of Labor.....	Henry E. Tiepke.....	Providence, R. I.
31	Commissioner of Labor.....	R. A. Shiffett.....	Nashville, Tenn.
32	Commissioner of Labor.....	James B. Doherty.....	Richmond, Va.
33	Commissioner of Labor.....	Wm. Blackman.....	Olympia, Wash.
34	Commissioner of Labor.....	I. V. Barton.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
35	Commissioner of Labor.....	Halford Erickson.....	Madison, Wis.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES BY EMPLOYERS.

From an interesting and very able article published in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, for September, 1904, by associate editor Mr. G. W. W. Hanger, covering the subject very thoroughly, pleasure is taken in giving that portion pertaining to the work done by one of Colorado's corporations, which is the first one mentioned in the article, which shows the importance attached to this western concern by the national government:

"One of the most important features in the industrial life of the last decade has been the rapid development on the part of both large and small employers of labor of a growing interest in the welfare of their employes. It has been recognized more and more fully that the establishing of cordial relations between employers and employes invariably results in a greater industrial efficiency on the part of the workman, and in a great measure obviates the costly and sometimes destructive industrial disturbances which have been so unfortunately frequent during the past twenty years. Interest and confidence on the one hand have developed in the workman a livelier and more intelligent regard for the welfare of the business of his employer, while on the other hand they have promoted a frank, rational and more unselfish discussion of all the various causes which have been so productive of strikes and lockouts, and thus have frequently given rise to a spirit of mutual concession so necessary to an equitable and peaceful adjustment of these industrial disputes which have proved not only harmful to the business of the employer but injurious to the comfort and welfare of the employe.

"These measures for the betterment of the condition of the workman have taken a great variety of forms, and have been directed not only to his improvement industrially and financially, but also in a physical, social, intellectual, moral and domestic way. Special efforts in one or more of the above directions have been put forth from time to time by a rapidly increasing number of employers.

"The establishing by employers of industrial schools has furnished workmen with a surer basis for the exercise of the knowledge gained by practical work in their various occupations and has given them the means of rising more rapidly in the industrial scale by the taking up of more skilful and more highly paid occupations, while the establishment of manual training classes or schools has given the children of the workman the opportunity of gaining early in life not only a degree of knowledge of the simpler elements of mechanical work, but also a manual facility with various tools that better fits them for entrance into active work in the industrial world.

"Of the various special means afforded the workman by the

the most important, perhaps, is that of sharing with him the profits of his business. This share of the workman usually takes the form of a cash dividend based on the amount of his wages and is measured by the varying business prosperity of the establishment in which he is employed. The special interest of the workman in the business of his employer is sought in some instances by encouraging and assisting him in the purchase of stock in the establishment. In other instances his interest is enlisted and intensified by the offering of prizes for valuable suggestions relative to improvement in the methods of work and in the means of production, while in still other instances rewards are given for faithful service or zeal and interest in the work of the establishment. Some employers have promoted the financial and material welfare of their employes by establishing or assisting in establishing building and kindred associations, by furnishing savings bank facilities, etc.

"The physical condition of employes has likewise been considered by many employers, and its improvement encouraged by the forming of recreation clubs of many kinds among their employes. Gymnasiums have been built and instructors in physical culture and calisthenics provided. In many factories excellent bathing facilities are now found where formerly no adequate provision was made, and quite generally it is found that greatly improved sanitary appliances of various kinds have replaced the conditions of a decade ago. The furnishing of hot lunches and even dinners to employes at a nominal price is a feature of very many establishments, while the provisions for caring for the sick and disabled are most complete in some industrial concerns. Free sick and accident insurance are sometimes given, while in other cases free medical attendance and hospital facilities are provided. The encouragement by employers of the formation of beneficial organizations of employes has also resulted in increased comfort in sickness and accidents, while the actual contribution by the employer of the whole or a part of the wages of the disabled employe is the practice in some establishments. In enumerating some of the means taken for the betterment of the physical condition of employes, reference should also be made to the gradual shortening of the hours of labor in very many establishments, thus giving greater opportunity for the enjoyment of recreations which tend towards health and contentment.

"Nothing has perhaps contributed more to the cordial relations existing between the employer and employes in some establishments than the efforts made by the former to promote the social welfare of his working people. In many cases more or less elaborate halls and meeting places have been provided where employes are welcomed and entertained in a variety of ways. Concerts, musical entertainments, lectures, etc., are given, while in many cases social, musical and other clubs of employes contribute the entertainment. Dances and other social gatherings

are frequent, while provision is also made in very many instances for those who desire to engage in billiards, cards and other games.

"In many establishments provision is made also for the intellectual betterment of the employes. The efforts in this direction consist in educational classes and clubs, in free lectures, in free libraries, etc. Special encouragement is given in many cases, also, to the efforts made for the moral welfare of employes. Sunday schools are organized and general religious work aided in every possible way.

"The effort to aid employes in the betterment of home conditions is the most important feature of the work of many establishments. Sewing, cooking and housekeeping classes are organized and placed under the instruction of competent teachers. Landscape and kitchen gardening are encouraged, and in many cases instruction is given and seeds, plants, shrubs, etc., are furnished free to employes and their families, prizes being given for the best results of work in this field. Attention is also given to instruction in regards to the exterior and interior decoration of the home.

"Among the most important of all the work done in this particular direction, perhaps, is the provision for improved and sanitary working and living conditions for employes. In the enumeration of the means of betterment put forth by employers it has been possible to give but a suggestion of the very many forms which this welfare movement has taken. Likewise, in planning for an exhibit which should illustrate this movement in the United States, it was seen to be quite impossible to consider more than a small proportion of the various means which have been employed to improve conditions. In view of the comparatively limited space which could be given to an exhibit of this character, it was deemed best to concentrate attention on some special form of the movement. The interest of the public in housing conditions in general, both in this country and abroad, marked as the subject for investigation and exhibit the housing of the working people in the United States by employers. Sixteen industrial establishments have very kindly contributed the photographs, plans and information which serve as the basis for the exhibit itself and the brief description which follows. It is believed that the work of these establishments in the direction of furnishing and encouraging better housing conditions, so far as their employes are concerned, is thoroughly representative of the various forms which this particular effort has taken. It has not been possible to ascertain that other establishments in the United States have been engaged to any great extent in similar work, although every effort was made to cover the field as thoroughly as possible. The sixteen establishments contributing to the exhibit are as follows:

"American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Massachusetts.

"Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

"J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, Coldspring, New York.

"The Draper Company, Hopedale, Massachusetts.

"Ludlow Manufacturing Associates (133 Essex street, Boston, Massachusetts), Ludlow, Massachusetts.

"Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Maryland.

"N. O. Nelson Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

"Niagara Development Company, Niagara Falls, New York.

"Peacedale Manufacturing Company, Peacedale, Rhode Island.

"Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, South Carolina.

"Plymouth Cordage Company, North Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"S. D. Warren & Co. (Cumberland Mills), Westbrook, Maine.

"Westinghouse Airbrake Company, Wilmerding, Pennsylvania.

"In a large proportion of these establishments houses were built for the special purpose of renting to employes at the lowest possible figure consistent with the cost of a modern sanitary dwelling; in some establishments, on the other hand, the purpose was to build houses for sale to employes practically at cost and on easy terms. In one of the establishments no houses were built, but a large boarding house was provided for the accommodation of its unmarried female employes, of which there was a large number. In another establishment which did not build houses the encouragement of better housing conditions consisted in the organization of a building and loan association among its employes and the free distribution of stock of this association to certain employes as a reward for efficiency and zeal in their work. It will be seen also that the efforts looking to the betterment of conditions among the employes of these establishments were not confined to the particular subject of housing, but extended in many other directions. These are briefly mentioned in connection with the descriptions which follow.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY.

"This company, which operates a large number of coal, iron and other mines scattered throughout Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, in addition to rolling mills at Laramie, a huge steel plant at Pueblo, and two railway systems, and whose pay rolls carry the names of nearly twenty thousand employes, has for a number of years been directing its efforts in a practical and intelligent manner toward bettering the condition of the vast army of people dependent on its various enterprises for support.

"Among the numerous measures adopted for the accomplishment of this end, the substitution by the company of neat and comfortable dwellings for the usual squalid and insanitary miner's shack must be reckoned one of the most important. Numbers of such houses have been constructed by the company at all of its leading mining camps and manufacturing centers, forming, by their varied color and design, most picturesque and attractive villages. To those familiar only with the old style of mining communities, with their rude log cabins and adobe huts, these modern cottages, equipped in many cases with running water and electric lights, are a source of great surprise. Tercio and Redstone are two good examples of the villages recently founded by the company. Other notable examples are those of Primero, Segundo, El Moro, Sunrise and Smiths Canon. At Coalbasin, in 1901, the company erected over seventy cottages. They are warm and comfortable, containing from three to six rooms plastered and finished throughout in modern style. At Segundo about 150 houses have recently been completed. These are all plastered and neatly finished within, provided with porches and projecting eaves, and painted in varied and harmonious colors. Arranged in regular order upon streets, they appear to decided advantage by the side of the older and more poorly disposed dwellings of the place.

"The group of dwellings erected at Jansen, Las Animas county, for the occupancy of the company's railway employes, is also worthy of mention.

"Although a detailed description of the houses built by the company at the various mining camps and other places of industry for the accommodation of employes can not be attempted here, it can be said that they usually contain from four to six rooms each, and, while very simple in arrangement and in architectural effect, they are comfortable, convenient, sanitary and homelike. The price charged for rent is uniform throughout all the camps, being fixed at \$2 a room per month, or \$8 for a four-room house.

"In a number of camps the company has erected houses for the accommodation of teachers of the public schools and kindergartens, which are intended to serve as models for camp house-keepers and to furnish a center for sociological work. In these the teachers have as many rooms reserved for their use as are needed, leaving the remainder of the house to the occupancy of a family, in order that the teachers may not live entirely alone. At Redstone a small cottage has been set apart as a special object lesson to employes. It is furnished throughout in inexpensive but artistic style and is designed to show how much can be accomplished in the way of making a home attractive with a small outlay of time and money. 'Casa Vivienda,' at Pueblo, is another example of the model home. The style and size of the houses vary according to the class of employes for which they are intended.

"In order to unite and systematize the various efforts being put forth for the betterment of social conditions among its employes, the company organized, in 1901, a sociological department, which has already demonstrated its practical utility in the field to which its energies have been directed. The order creating this department stated that it 'shall have charge of all matters pertaining to education and sanitary conditions and any other matters which should assist in bettering the conditions under which our men live.' Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief of the company's corps of surgeons, was appointed superintendent, with a staff of officers and assistants to aid in carrying forward the work. The aim of the department is, in the words of Doctor Corwin, to be not only an aid to the company, but a benefit to the employes and their families, a means of educating the younger generation, of improving the home relations, and furthering the interests of the men, making them better citizens and more contented with their work. It makes its influence felt in the public schools, where it urges that good buildings and equipments be provided, competent teachers chosen, and free text-books and supplies furnished to pupils.

"Owing to the diverse elements combined in the thirty-two nationalities speaking twenty-seven languages which are represented in the different mining camps and other properties of the company, and to the fact that these camps are scattered over an expanse of territory more than 1,000 miles in extent, the task before the department is a unique and by no means simple one. Many of the company's employes are drawn from the lower classes of foreign immigrants, Italians, Austrians, Germans and Mexicans predominating, whose primitive ideas of living and ignorance of hygienic laws render the department's work along the line of improved housing facilities and instruction in domestic economy of the utmost importance. In co-operation with the medical department maintained by the company considerable sanitary improvement has been made throughout the system. New camps have been laid out with reference to proper sanitation, model dwellings have been erected, old houses have been renovated and remodeled, and general sanitary measures, such as the cleaning out of cisterns and wells and the systematic removal of garbage and other refuse, have been instituted. Among other features introduced by the department for the betterment of social conditions at the various mining camps and other communities are clubs for adults and for children, reading rooms, circulating libraries, kindergartens, industrial classes, recreation halls, entertainment courses, and instruction in cooking and sewing.

"In addition to these agencies a weekly magazine, 'Camp and Plant,' has been established, which has proved an invaluable aid to the department in bringing the various camps and works into closer touch and in furnishing a medium through which the people can be reached. This magazine is well edited, illustrated with half-tone engravings from photographs taken in the different camps and plants of the company, and is filled with useful infor-

mation and news. Portions of it are printed in Italian, German and other languages for the benefit of foreign employes. The subscription price is \$1 per year, and the magazine enjoys a well-deserved popularity among the miners and other workingmen in the company's employ.

"At the end of each fiscal year the department issues a report reviewing the work accomplished during the year and advocating such changes and innovations in the social-betterment system as are deemed expedient. These reports, as well as the magazine, 'Camp and Plant,' have been freely drawn upon for the information contained in this description.

"The system of public schools in operation at all of the leading points where works of the company are located is worthy of more than casual mention. In these schools a uniform course of study has been adopted, so that children may not be placed at a disadvantage in case of removal from one camp to another. Text-books are in most cases furnished to pupils free of charge, equipment of the most approved character is provided, only the best and most capable teachers are employed, and every effort is made to impart instruction of the most thorough and substantial character. Circulating art collections, reference libraries and other progressive features have been introduced into nearly all the schools, and the children have been encouraged to raise money for the purchase of pianos, books, flags and pictures and casts for the decoration of their rooms. The school buildings are, as a rule, handsome and comfortable structures, furnished with modern appliances and well lighted and ventilated throughout. A fair type is the new school house at Redstone, recently erected by one of the prominent officials of the company and presented to the people of that place. These buildings, though differing in size and in minor details of finish and ornamentation, are practically all of the same design. The school rooms measure about thirty by thirty-three feet and are calculated to seat fifty pupils each. Ceilings are eleven feet high in the lower story and ten feet in the upper, thus providing each child with from 200 to 220 cubic feet of air. Each room has windows on the back and side which admit an abundance of light, without injury to the eye of teacher or pupil. Folding partitions between rooms allow them to be thrown into one whenever occasion requires. Ventilation registers in the corners of each room have their flues connected with a ventilator stack in the center of the roof. A vestibule about sixteen by eighteen feet serves as a place for hats and coats, and rear exits on each floor afford a means of escape in case of fire.

"Comfortable four-room structures have recently been completed at Primero, Segundo and Tercio. At Orient a company building has been converted into a neat and attractive school house, while at Coalbasin the building has been thoroughly remodeled and put in first-class condition throughout. At several of the newer camps company houses have been utilized for school purposes until suitable buildings could be erected. In all cases

where sufficient funds for the establishment and maintenance of public schools are not available, the company willingly advances the necessary amount until the school districts can meet these expenses.

"A feature of the educational system to which special emphasis is given is the kindergarten. It is recognized that this institution not only takes the child in hand at its most impressionable period, but that it furnishes a center from which radiate influences that affect the whole social betterment situation. The morning hours from 9 to 12 are devoted to the regular kindergarten work, consisting of songs, games, mature studies and various kinds of easy construction work, such as weaving rag and zephyr mats and rugs, braiding straw hats and baskets, and making pieces of miniature furniture. In the afternoon the same room is utilized, under the supervision of the teacher, by classes of boys and girls engaged in weaving, basketry, carving, sewing and cooking, by physical culture clubs, mothers' clubs and other gatherings of a social or industrial nature. In the evening the room is at the disposal of adults for dances, concerts, lectures and other entertainments. A few of the kindergartens are housed in buildings erected especially for their use, but in most cases they occupy rooms in the public school.

"The Pueblo Normal and Industrial School offers to teachers of the public schools and kindergartens a course of training during a portion of the summer vacation by means of which they may better equip themselves for their work. The building, which was formerly used as a hospital, has been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and, although the school is yet in the experimental stage, its good results are already becoming manifest. As an adjunct to this school there has recently been created an industrial home in which crippled employes and the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in the company's service are given the means of earning a livelihood. In it the young are to be given an opportunity to learn a trade, the adults to work upon whatever they can do best and to receive therefor the highest possible prices. Mattresses of excellent quality are already being turned out, and it is the intention to begin at an early date the manufacture of brooms, brushes, rugs, laces, hammocks and other articles. It is planned that the institution shall become eventually self-sustaining, and though yet in its infancy, much good is expected from its establishment. The Polytechnic Club rooms are also located in this building. The membership of this club is made up largely of engineers from the Minnequa steel works.

"In a number of the camps night schools have been established which are well attended, particularly by the foreign employes. The branches taught are English language, reading, writing and arithmetic, and in some cases history and geography. These schools are self-sustaining, each pupil being charged \$1 per month, to cover the cost of tuition, light and fuel. Circulating libraries have been placed in most of the communities, where they

are proving a powerful factor for intellectual and moral development. Each library contains fifty volumes of fiction, history, biography and travel, and the boxes are exchanged often enough to keep each camp provided with a fresh supply of books.

"Another distinctly educational feature introduced by the company is the reading room. In this is always found a number of the latest magazines, newspapers and periodicals, in addition to a reference library of maps, encyclopedias and other standard works. One of the best examples is that known as the Minnequa Reading Room, at Pueblo, where the entire second floor of a large brick building, comprising a reading room, a card and game room, and two smaller rooms, is given up to the employes of the steel works as a place of recreation. At Orient and at Engle also there are well furnished reading rooms in connection with which are rooms for cards and other games. The expense of maintaining these institutions is met by means of dues, fees and subscriptions, and by the proceeds from entertainments, supplemented whenever necessary by liberal contributions from the company.

"Boys' and girls' clubs are also contributing to the social development of the various communities. These clubs meet once a week and engage in games, dances, contests, gymnastics, and various kinds of musical and literary exercises. In the boys' clubs military drills and athletics are quite popular, while with the girls special attention is given to cooking and sewing and other practical domestic work. The attendance upon these clubs is most encouraging and much practical work is being accomplished by them. Classes in household and domestic economy have also been organized among the women of most of the camps.

"At Sunrise, Wyo., and Starkville, Colo., recreation halls have been built, in which the men may congregate to read, chat, smoke, and play games. The hall at Sunrise is equipped with a stage for entertainment purposes, and contains an alcove which is used as a library. At the latter place the building, which is popularly known as 'Harmony Hall,' contains two large rooms, one used for kindergarten, the other for library and recreative purposes, and two smaller apartments utilized as kitchen and cloak-room. These buildings are quite popular with the employes and many socials, musicales and other entertainments take place within their walls.

"Club houses have been erected by the company at several points. These are intended as a check to the drink habit so prevalent among the men by furnishing a place where intoxicants can be purchased only under well-defined regulations, and where various forms of wholesome amusement are provided to take the place of the debasing and demoralizing features of the saloon. The accompanying photograph (Plate 81) shows the club house at Primero, where liquors of all kinds can be had, but where no drunkenness or disorder is allowed. This is the only place in the village where intoxicants are sold. At the Floresta anthracite

mine two rooms in the boarding house have been fitted up with billiard and card tables, and provided with periodicals and writing materials for the accommodation of the miners. No provision is made for the sale of liquor. The Coalbasin club house is a one-story frame building, of four rooms and cellar, with a front veranda. The bar is located immediately in the rear of the porch, and is furnished in a very plain and unattractive manner; no display of bottles, pictures or other suggestions to drink being permitted. To the right, as one enters, is the billiard and pool room, while to the left is a room for cards and games. On the extreme left is a reading room equipped with the latest magazines, newspapers, and periodicals. The furniture and furnishings are plain, but neat, and everything is conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The following rules show how the affairs of the club are regulated:

"1. The club house will be open for the use of members from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily, except Saturdays, when it will remain open until 11 p. m.

"2. Members whose occupations are such as to require special working clothes are requested not to remain in the club rooms in their working clothes.

"3. No credit will be given to members or visitors. All charges must be paid at the time they are incurred.

"4. No gambling will be allowed in the club, but playing games of cards for small stakes will be permitted, the stakes in no event to exceed the following limits:

"Poker—Penny ante and twenty-five cent limit.

"Billiards—Twenty-five cents per cue.

"Pool—Ten cents per cue.

"5. Women or children residing in or near Coalbasin will not be allowed to visit the club room except at such times as may be specified by the board of directors.

"6. Strangers, including women and children, will be permitted to visit the club room for purposes of inspection between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sundays and holidays, if provided with a permit from the board of directors.

"7. No books or papers shall be taken from the club rooms.

"8. Members will be charged for any damage done to furniture or fixtures of the club due to their carelessness or design.

"9. No subscription paper shall be circulated, nor any article exposed for sale in the club house, without the authority of the board of directors.

"10. Notices shall not be posted on the bulletin board, except upon authority of the board of directors.

"11. All talking in the reading room is prohibited.

"12. No member shall use the billiard or pool tables for more than three successive games to the exclusion of others desiring to play.

" 'NO TREATING' RULE.

"In order to promote the temperate use of wine, beer and liquors, which may be sold in the club house, no member or visitor shall be permitted to purchase or pay for a drink or drinks for any other member or visitor.

"Membership in the club may be active or associate, only active members having the right to vote. Associate members are charged only half the dues paid by active members.

"At Redstone a beautiful club house and theater, complete in all respects, has recently been erected. Here is found a commodious lounging and drinking room, furnished with large leather-cushioned arm chairs, settees, and tables for serving refreshments. An ample fireplace at each end of the room gives comfort and cheer on winter evenings, and entertainment is furnished by a large Regina music box and a graphophone. All kinds of the best grades of liquors may be had here at reasonable prices, while temperance drinks, sandwiches, and cakes are served at cost. Rules similar to those in force at the Coalbasin Club are intended to check any tendency toward excess. Adjoining the lounging room is the large, well-lighted billiard room, equipped with one convertible and two pool tables. A card game room furnished with cards, chess, dominoes, and other games, and a reading room, supplied with popular magazines and newspapers, are also reached through the lounging room. On the second floor is the hall, used for theatrical purposes, and provided with a full set of stage scenery, electric stage lights, and other up-to-date features. In the basement are located bath rooms, toilet and dressing rooms, liquor storage rooms, and the board of directors' rooms and secretary's office. A furnace, also located in the basement, supplies steam heat throughout the building. On certain evenings of each month the privileges of the club are extended to the wives and daughters of members, when whist and euchre parties, billiards, pool, and instrumental music and light refreshments lend interest and pleasure to the occasions. Active membership in the club may be obtained upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1 and six months' dues in advance, at 50 cents a month.

"The Redstone Inn, whose guests are nearly all employes of the company, is equipped with electric lights, steam-heating apparatus, hot and cold water, lounging and reading rooms, and all the other conveniences of a first-class modern hotel.

"A wash house is arranged for the accommodation of those who work about the company's coke ovens and coal tipples at Redstone. Its equipment comprises twenty-four white enameled wash basins, supplied with hot and cold water, two closets and an inclosed shower bath located at one end of the room, and lockers for those desiring to change their soiled working clothes for other attire. The floor is of cement and so laid as to permit daily flushing.

"Other betterment features at Redstone are a village garden, in which employes may raise their own vegetables without cost for plowing and irrigation, and a village stable in which a horse or cow may be kept by payment of a small monthly rental.

"A hospital and medical department has been organized with a large central institution at Pueblo, known as the Minnequa hospital, and branches or emergency hospitals at all of the leading camps. These are in charge of skilled physicians and surgeons, whose duty it is to care for the sick and injured employes and to exercise general supervision over sanitary conditions at their respective stations. The total number of cases treated at the various hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1903, was 82,821.

"The Minnequa hospital at Pueblo was completed in 1902 at a cost approximating a quarter of a million dollars, and is without doubt one of the handsomest and best equipped institutions of its kind in existence. The entire hospital plant, including grounds and buildings, covers thirteen acres, and comprises a central or administration building, three ward and operating buildings, a hospital for communicable diseases, a physician's residence, a recreation hall for convalescents, a kitchen and a dining room, a laundry, a light and power plant, a well and pumping station, and a stable and ambulance barn. The hospital now accommodates 240 patients, and it is planned to add other wards as they are needed."

CONSANGUINITY OF LABOR AND EDUCATION.

An address by William J. Tucker, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., delivered at the convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, July, 1904.

"What I have to say is in the nature of some reflections upon the *mind* of the wage-earner—an expression which I borrow from the opening sentence of the recent book by John Mitchell on organized labor: 'The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner.'* I would not take this generalization in any unqualified way. The author has himself qualified it by the use of the word 'average.' But when reduced to its lowest terms, it is, I think, the most serious statement which has been made of late concerning the social life of the country, for it purports to be the statement of a mental fact. If Mr. Mitchell has said that in his opinion the conditions affecting the wage-earner were becoming fixed conditions, that would have been a statement of grave import, but quite different from the one made. Here is an interpretation of the mind of the wage-earner, from one well qualified to give an interpretation of it, to the effect that the aver-

*The paragraph from which this quotation is made is as follows: "The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner. He has given up the hope of a kingdom to come, where he himself will be a capitalist, and he asks that the reward for his work be given to him as a working man. Singly, he has been too weak to enforce his just demands, and he has sought strength in union, and has associated himself into organizations."

age wage-earner has reached a state of mind in which he accepts the fixity of his condition. Having reached this state of mind, the best thing which can be done is to organize the wage-earner into a system through which he may gain the greatest advantage possible within his accepted limitations. I am not disposed to take issue with the conclusion of the argument (I am a firm believer in trade unions), but I do not like the major premise of the argument. I should be sorry to believe that it was altogether true. And in so far as it is true—in so far, that is, as we are confronted by this mental fact—I believe that we should address ourselves to it quite as definitely as to the physical facts which enter into the labor problem.

“If ‘the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner,’ we have a new type of solidarity, new at least to this country. No other man amongst us has made up his mind to accept his condition. The majority of men are accepting the conditions of their daily work, but it is not an enforced acceptance. This is true of the great body of people engaged in farming, in mercantile pursuits, and in most of the underpaid professional employments.

“In the social order, one of two things must be present to create a solidarity—pride or a grievance. An aristocracy of birth is welded together by pride. It perpetuates itself through the increasing pride of each new generation. An aristocracy is an inheritance, not of wealth, for some ‘families’ are very poor, but of an assured state of mind. An aristocrat does not have to make up his mind; it has been made up for him. An aristocracy is in this respect entirely different from a plutocracy. A plutocracy is at any given time merely an aggregation of wealth. People are struggling to get into it and are continually falling out of it. There is no mental repose in a plutocracy. It is a restless, struggling, disintegrating mass. It has no inherent solidarity.

“Next to pride, the chief source of solidarity is a grievance. The solidarity may be transient or permanent. It lasts as long as the sense of grievance lasts. Sometimes the sense of grievance is worn out; then you have to invent some other term than solidarity to express the deplorable condition into which a mass of people may fall. But whenever the sense of dissatisfaction is wide-spread and permanent it deepens into a grievance which creates solidarity. The human element involved is at work to intensify and to perpetuate itself.

“Now, when it is said that ‘the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner,’ the saying assumes unwillingness on his part, the sense of necessity, and therefore a grievance which, as it is communicated from man to man, creates a solidarity. If you can eliminate the grievance, you break up the solidarity. The wage-earner then becomes, like the farmer, the trader, the schoolmaster, a man of a given occupation. The fact of the great number of wage-earners signifies nothing in

a social sense, unless they are bound together by a grievance, unless they have made up their mind to some conclusion which separates them from the community at large or the body politic.

"We have come, it seems to me, to the most advanced question concerning 'labor,' as we find ourselves in the presence of this mental fact which Mr. Mitchell asserts. What can be done to so affect 'the mind of the wage-earner' that it will not work toward that kind of solidarity which will be of injury to him and to society?

"It is, of course, entirely obvious that a greater freedom of mind on the part of the wage-earner may be expected to follow the betterment of his condition. This betterment of condition is the one and final object of the trade union. I doubt if one-half of that which the trade union has gained for the wage-earner could have been gained in any other way. I doubt if one-quarter of the gain would have been reached in any other way. Trade unionism is the business method of effecting the betterment of the wage-earner under the highly organized conditions of the modern industrial world. But trade unionism at its best must do its work within two clear limitations.

"In the first place, every advance that trade unionism tries to make in behalf of the wage-earner as such finds a natural limit. The principle of exclusiveness, of separate advantage, is a limited principle. At a given point, now here, now there, it is sure to react upon itself, or to be turned back. Organization meets opposing organization. Public interests become involved. Moral issues are raised. The co-operating sympathy of men, which can always be counted upon in any fair appeal to it, turns at once into rebuke and restraint if it is abused. The wage-earner in a democracy will never be allowed to get far beyond the average man through any exclusive advantages which he may attempt through organization.

"In the second place, trade unionism can deal with the wage-earner only as a wage-earner, and he is more than a wage-earner. There comes a time when he can not be satisfied with wages. The betterment of his condition creates wants beyond those which it satisfies. The growing mind of the wage-earner, like anybody's growing mind, seeks to widen its environment. It wants contact with other kinds of minds. When once it becomes aware of its provincialism it tries to escape from it—a fact which is clearly attested in the broadening social and political relations of the stronger labor leaders.

"But while I believe that trade unionism is the business method of enlarging the mind of the wage-earner through the betterment of his condition, I think that the time has come for the use or adaptation of other means which may give it freedom and expansion. One means of preventing a narrow and exclusive solidarity of wage-earners is greater identification on their part with the community through the acquisition of local property.

Mobility is, in the earlier stages of the development of the wage-earner, the source of his strength. He can easily change to his interest. No advantage can be taken of his fixity. He can put himself without loss into the open market. He can avail himself at once of the highest market price, provided his change of place does not affect injuriously his fellow workers in the union—an exception of growing concern.

"But in the more advanced stages of labor the wage-earner gains the privilege of localizing himself, and in so doing he takes a long step in the direction of full and free citizenship. A good deposit in a savings bank adds to his social value, but that value is greatly enhanced by exchanging it for a good house.

"I am aware that in advancing the acquisition of local property I touch upon the large and as yet undetermined question of the decentralization of labor. If the great cities are to be the home of the industries, then this idea can be realized in only a partial degree through suburban homes. But if the industries are to seek out or establish smaller centers, then the wage-earner has the opportunity to become more distinctly and more conspicuously a citizen.

"Another means of giving freedom and expansion to the wage-earning population in place of a narrow and exclusive solidarity is by giving to it ready access to the higher education. There is no reason why the former experience of the New England farmer and the present experience of the Western farmer should not be repeated in the family of the intelligent wage-earner. The sons of the New England farmer who were sent to college identified their families with the state and church and with all public interests. They lifted the family horizon. I have said that this experience may be repeated in the families of the wage-earner. It is being repeated. Let me give you an illustration with which I am familiar. The students at Dartmouth are divided about as follows, according to the occupation of their fathers: Forty per cent. are the sons of business men, twenty-five per cent. of professional men, fifteen per cent. of farmers; of the remaining thirty per cent., more than half are the sons of wage-earners. The per cent. from the shops now equals that from the farm. I have no doubt that this proportion will hold in most of our Eastern colleges and universities. The home of the wage-earner is becoming a recruiting ground for higher education which no college can afford to overlook. As Professor Marshall, the English economist, has said, 'Since the manual-labor classes are four or five times as numerous as all other classes put together, it is not unlikely that more than half of the best natural genius that is born into the country belongs to them.' And from this statement he goes on to draw the conclusion that 'there is no extravagance more prejudicial to the growth of the national wealth than that wasteful negligence which allows genius which happens to be born of lowly parentage to expend itself in lowly work.' So much for the necessity of fresh, virile and self-supporting stock to the higher edu-

cation, if it is to discharge its obligation to society. Virility is as necessary to educational progress as it is to industrial progress. I am in the habit of saying that, from an educational point of view, it is on the whole easier to make blue blood out of red blood than it is to make red blood out of blue blood. The reaction from the higher education upon the family of the wage-earner is yet to be seen, but no one can doubt its broadening influence. As the representatives of these families became more numerous in our colleges and universities, and as they have time to make a place for themselves in all the great callings, they will of necessity lift those whom they represent toward their own level. Some of them will become captains of industry. I believe that in that capacity they will also become leaders of labor. For, as it seems to me, the settlement of the relation of capital and labor is to be more and more, not in the hands of men who have been trained away from one another, but in the hands of men who have been trained toward one another. The industrial world is becoming a great school in which men must learn to practice the industrial virtues. And among these virtues I put, next to honesty in work and in the wage of work, and absolute fidelity in keeping agreements at any cost, that sense of justice which comes of the ability to put one's self in another's place. When we have capitalists and leaders of labor, it must be both at one and the same time, who are really able 'to reason together,' we shall have industrial peace. This will mean arbitration at first hand.

"I mention another source of freedom and breadth and power to the wage-earner—a source which is common to all—namely, satisfaction in his work. The wage is not and never can be the sufficient reward of labor. This is just as true of the salary as of the wage. The difference at present lies in the fact that the person on a low salary is apt to take more satisfaction in his work than the person on a high wage—the school teacher on \$800 or \$1,000 a year, in distinction from the mechanic on \$4.00 or \$6.00 a day. The present ambition of the high wage-earner seems to incline more to the pecuniary rewards of his work than to the work itself. Doubtless this tendency is due in no slight degree to the fact that the wage-earner is brought into constant and immediate contact with the money-making class. He sees that the value of the industry is measured chiefly by its profits. Sometimes the profits are flaunted in his face. At all times the thing most in evidence to him is money. I deprecate this constant comparison between the capitalist and the laborer. The comparison were far better taken between the workman and the other men whose chief reward is not money. The old-time professions still live and maintain their position through a certain detachment from pecuniary rewards. The exceptional doctor may receive large fees, but his profession forbids him to make a dollar out of any discovery which he may make in medicine. The exceptional minister may receive a large salary, but his profession puts the premium upon self-denying work. Even the law is more distinctively represented

by the moderate salary of the average judge than by the retainer of the counsel for a wealthy corporation. The skilled workman, the artisan, belongs with these men, not with the money-makers. In allowing himself to be commercialized he enters upon a cheap and unsatisfying competition. His work is an art, and he has the possible reward of the artist. Under medievalism the guild and the university were not far apart. I should like to see the relation restored and extended.

"I am not speaking in this connection of the unskilled laborer. There is a point below which it is impossible to idealize labor. The man who works in ceaseless and petty monotony, and under physical discomfort and danger, can not do anything more than to earn an honest livelihood, if, indeed, he receives the living wage. But he is as far removed from the advanced wage-earner of our day as he is from any of the well-supported and well-rewarded classes. For him we are all bound to work, and to act, and to think—not as an object of our charity, but as a part of our industrial brotherhood; and whenever a great labor leader, be he John Burns or John Mitchell, goes to his relief and tries to give himself supporting and self-respecting standing, we should count it not a duty but an honor to follow the leading; but equally do I hold it to be a duty and an honor that, as the wage-earner advances in intelligence, in pecuniary reward, and in position, he should take his place without any reservation whatever among those who are trying to meet the responsibilities which attach to citizenship in a democracy.

"I have not attempted, gentlemen, to enter at all in this brief discussion into the technical aspects of your work, but I am aware that I have covered ground entirely familiar to you. Very likely your broader judgment and clearer insight into details may modify some of my positions or make them untenable. But viewing the present disposition and purpose of the best-intentioned leaders in the ranks of organized labor, with many of whom you have to do, I am convinced that their avowed object is not commensurate with their opportunity. I am convinced that the interpretation put upon the mind of the wage-earner, if it represents a present fact, ought to suggest a duty toward the mind of labor. That duty is to give it freedom, breadth, expansion; to incorporate it into the common mind of aspiration and hope, the American type of mind. In saying this I do not overlook or minimize the imperative duty of raising the lowest wage-earner to the highest place to which he can be lifted, and of giving a future to his children and to his children's children. I would urge, in the full apostolic sense, the old apostolic injunction—'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.' But I would not stop with this duty. I would make the wage-earner, as he grows strong, a helper all round; a partner in all the serious work of the republic; an active power in that commonwealth which draws no line within the wants or hopes of man."

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS' REVIEW OF LABOR CONDITIONS.

The address of President Gompers to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at San Francisco, contained many important statements relative to the strength and policies of that organization. Of its spirit, Mr. Gompers said:

"The immediate future is pregnant with good or ill for the people of our country. It devolves upon the organized labor movement to determine by its course the form which it shall assume.

"The constant improvement in machinery, the division, subdivision and specialization of labor, the wonderful development in industry, and the concentration of wealth, give to the wealth possessors such extraordinary power, which, when coupled with the cunning and greed for gain, unless intelligently and comprehensively met by a well organized labor movement, will tend to the deterioration of our race, the destruction of all our achievements, and the dissipation of all our hopes.

"On the other hand, if we are faithful to the history and traditions of the struggling masses in the past, if we shall prove true to the interests and the welfare of the hosts of labor of our day, the power calculated to injure will be diverted to the common weal, and thus open up vistas of larger opportunities and a broader conception of human rights and ennobling aspirations.

"From workshop, factory, mill and mine comes the appeal to you for comfort, aid and relief. The yearning cry of the children of labor for emancipation from the drudgery of incessant toil to the freedom of home, the playground and the sunshine is not heard in vain by you. The sufferings of the past, the struggles of to-day and the hopes for a brighter and a better day for all are represented by the united and federated labor movement of our time and of our country.

"While the eyes and hearts of our fellow workers are fervently turned toward this convention, hopeful and confident that the broadest and best interests of the working people will be safeguarded and forwarded, the scrutinizing vision of our opponents and antagonists is concentrated upon our gathering and our work, ready to turn to our disadvantage and discomfiture any error of judgment or speech and action. May we not hope so to conform our course as to satisfy and gratify our friends, confound and disarm our would-be despoilers?"

The address thus treated the growth of the movement:

"The law of growth in organized labor is little understood. From the formation of the first bona fide trade union movement in modern times it has grown with each era of industrial activity and receded to some degree with each industrial depression, but with each recurring revival in industry the degree of growth

has been greater, and with each recurring period of depression it has receded to a lesser degree than its immediate predecessors. All students of our movement appreciate these facts and count with them. The antagonists and the ignorant view these natural economic changes with exultation or alarm.

"When it is borne in mind that the trade union movement of America is, comparatively speaking, still in its infancy; when there is taken into consideration the vast extent of territory as well as the makeup of different nationalities speaking foreign tongues, the great development in industry and the concentration of wealth, using its powers to prevent or crush out organizations; when all these things are given due consideration, that we have brought about any degree of fraternity and homeogeneity should be counted to our credit rather than to our detriment.

"It is not necessary here to recount the advantages which have been secured by our movement in the interests of our fellow workers. Not only are our records of achievements available to all, but the better results in the home, the more material improvement, the social and moral advancement, as well as political independence, and the character and manhood of our working people, are the best attestation, demonstration and proof of the efforts, the work, the aims, methods and ennobling purposes of our movement.

"Our opponents must lamentably fail to prove to the toilers that their freedom is curtailed or impaired in becoming organized when the workers themselves have the indisputable proof of their enjoyment of larger vision, occasioned by fewer hours of daily, burdensome toil, as our antagonists must also fail to impress upon the wives and the children of the workmen that the freedom of action of their husbands and fathers is impaired when they themselves enjoy the fruits of brighter homes, more material improvements, and the opportunities of leisure and education.

"But, despite the destructive purposes of labor's antagonists, I am in a position to report that there has been a sum total of great gain in the membership of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Gompers discussed the economic effect of resistance to wage reductions:

"In former periods when an industrial reaction was manifest, employers generally viewed the situation from their own immediate standpoint only, without regard to their own broad interest or the general good. Their first recourse was to that which to them seemed the easiest course to continue the operation of their plants—to find markets. They reduced wages. Reduction of wages followed in quick order; the consuming power of the masses was curtailed and still more limited, entailing wholesale discharges of workmen who were formerly employed in producing the things the masses, the workers, formerly consumed, inducing and giving the further cause to still further entailment of consumption and production and still more discharges of workmen, until millions

were unemployed; the wheels of industry and commerce paralyzed; until men were walking the highways and byways of our country in idleness, while poverty, hunger and misery stalked through our land.

"It is held now that there can be no real natural famine in the world because of the easy facilities with which the remotest corners of the earth can be reached. Surely, if this be true, and no informed, sane, reasonable being disputes it, there is an utter absence of excuse for non-employment, hunger, poverty or misery in our land, a land so richly and bountifully blessed. When idleness and its consequent misery are permitted to come among our people it is due entirely to rapacious, sordid avarice, mismanagement and incompetency on the one hand, or to ignorant indifference and culpable pliancy on the other. The employers generally typify the one and the workers formerly typified the other.

"If the employers followed their policy of wage reductions in previous years as a supposed way out of industrial stagnation, and thereby simply accentuated the situation and made it worse, is it not a logical inference that the same ruinous policy would be pursued in the present era?

"Are all the dire experiences and sufferings of our people to go for naught? Should we permit ignorant indifference on our part to make us culpable for a repetition of the awful conditions which followed in the wake of the former mischievous and wrongful course of our employers, or shall we continue the course which we last year declared when we had the prescience to foresee the danger with which we were threatened? Organized labor then called a halt and declared the entire policy of wage reductions unwise, wrongful and dangerous to the well-being of labor and of all our people.

"We were fully aware that it would be impossible to prevent all wage reductions, but we can view the result of our last year's declaration of policy of resistance to wage reductions with satisfaction and pride. We can challenge our critics and opponents to compare the past year, when we were confronted with an industrial reaction, with a year of a similar industrial situation, and it will demonstrate beyond cavil or doubt that

"First—Wage reductions have been checked.

"Second—The industrial situation has not become acute, as was the uniform course formerly.

"Third—Much idleness, poverty, suffering and misery have been prevented.

"Fourth—The era of industrial stagnation, as compared with former like conditions, has been shortened.

"Fifth—The prospect for a revival in industry and commerce in the future is brighter as compared with any similar previous period.

"Sixth—There is less acute feeling of unrest among workmen and employers generally, business men and all our people.

"Seventh—There are more workmen and employers in agreement and understanding.

"Eighth—There is a more general effort to bring about more rightful relations between workmen and employers.

"Ninth—There is a better conception of the rights and duties of man to man, a more general satisfaction among our people with the present and a more gratifying and hopeful outlook for the future.

"The results of labor's policy are our best justification.

"It is a science becoming more generally understood by labor to know when to strike and when not to strike; to know for what to strike and for what not to strike. It is said that it is not wise to strike on a so-called 'falling market.' It can not, however, successfully be gainsaid that a strike or preparedness to strike in resisting an offer of wage reduction will prevent the market from falling still lower. It may not be, and undoubtedly is not, wise or prudent to strike for wage advancement on a downward industrial trend, yet it is better that even this economic error be committed than a complacent acceptance of wage reductions.

"At the risk of criticism I repeat last year's paraphrase that in the offer of wage reductions it is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all. The resistance will at least demonstrate that labor is an equation and factor which must not be ignored in the material, economic, industrial, commercial and social affairs and welfare of our people and of our country."

Mr. Gompers declared "preparedness to strike" to be "the determining factor to bring about industrial peace on a more equitable basis," and said:

"We would abolish war, industrially as well as internationally; but its abolition must come, and it will come, from conscious power, intelligent and broader humanity. May the day never come when peace is proclaimed or maintained because of the inanition of the workers. Peace, to be desirable, to be lasting, advantageous and humane, must come from a virile and intelligent manhood. We want no peace, and there never will be peace, founded upon the servility and degradation of the workers.

"The vantage position now occupied by labor was not brought to it on a silver platter, but was contended for and won by the unity of the workers, by the burdens which they have borne and the sacrifices they have made. More thorough organization, a greater willingness to accumulate funds in the unions, the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, will bring their own reward, and the recognition of not only employers, but of the world. It may be safely asserted that as a rule, in our time, those who have no power to insist upon and maintain their rights have no rights to maintain."

Of the advantage of trade agreements, Mr. Gompers said:

"The division and subdivision of labor and its specialization, brought about by the inventions of machines and new tools of

labor, have robbed workmen of their power of individual freedom of contract with their employers. Their only opportunity for anything like fair or advantageous terms under which to sell their labor is in associating themselves with their fellow workmen in making a collective bargain, a working agreement; in other words, a union and a contract by the union with employers for their labor and the conditions under which it shall be sold."

He thus stated the attitude of organized labor toward international peace:

"True to the highest conception of human life, the trade union movement, from its first inception, has been opposed to war. It recognizes that though others may fall, the brunt of war is borne by the working people; not only upon the battlefield itself, but the burdens thereafter which war entails. We can not be indifferent to, restrain our feelings of horror at, nor withhold our sympathies from, the slaughtered thousands of human beings, even in the far East, regardless of the country toward which our predilections lie.

"International wars have become so destructive of human life and property that the world is shocked from center to circumference at the holocausts now witnessed in battle. While it may not be a practical proposition to ask for immediate disarmament of all countries, the time and the intelligence of our peoples surely demand that the extraordinary increase in the armed naval and military forces be limited and restricted rather than expanded and extended. We welcomed the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. We recognize that in the last analysis, and in order to prevent any reaction that may lead to greater and more repeated wars and bloodshed, the success for international peace by arbitration must come from higher intelligence and a better conception of the sacredness of human life. Out of these well-springs will flow that kindred and humane spirit that will recognize the best maintenance of our own rights by conserving the rights of others. In the broad domain of human activity there is no force so potent and which will be so powerful to establish and maintain international peace and human brotherhood as the fraternization of the workers of the world in the international labor movement."

The report of the secretary, Frank Morrison, contained a statement of the numerical progress of the organization that was a surprise to those who had assumed that adverse industrial conditions had lessened its membership. The report said:

"The growth of the American Federation of Labor has been phenomenal; particularly so in many localities. Where organizations spring up within a few months it must be expected that in adjusting the members into unions the membership must decrease somewhat from the highwater mark which it reached dur-

ing the time that the organization wave held sway. * * * My report last year showed an average membership of 1,465,800, while the average membership this year is 1,676,200, clear gain of 210,400. A remarkable increase, when you consider the number of strikes that have taken place and the organized effort of the citizens' alliances to retard organization and disrupt unions now in existence."

The total receipts were \$307,009; expenses, \$203,991, leaving a balance on hand of \$103,018.

The 109 international organizations composing the American Federation of Labor reported 1,806 strikes, involving 245,174, and costing \$2,860,620. The report asserts that these strikes benefited 121,340 persons and failed to benefit 18,829.

Sixty-six of these international organizations reported payments for death benefits, death benefits to members' widows, sick benefits, traveling benefits, tool insurance, and unemployed benefits, amounting to \$1,739,796.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

As one of the important factors in the settlement of many of the differences of the past three years, the National Civic Federation, the following sketch of the persons composing the executive committee, its objects and aims, are given:

The National Civic Federation is the direct outgrowth of the Chicago Civic Federation, organized in November, 1893, and having for its object the concentration of all forces then laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial and moral interests of Chicago, the significant title, "Clearing House of Reforms," being frequently applied to the organization in its infancy. This movement was inaugurated immediately after the World's Fair, when lax municipal government, crime unchecked and immorality of every degree gave the city an unenviable reputation throughout the world.

The scheme of the organization was broadly conceived and clearly outlined by its originator and adopted, with slight modification, at a mass meeting held for the purpose of effecting the organization. Lyman J. Gage was made the first President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Vice President, and Ralph M. Easley, Secretary. Before the general public fully realized that the movement had become a fact, commendable work was being done in many directions. The moral and municipal aspect of the city began to assume a more attractive hue, and influential men and women, regardless of political affiliation or religious belief, gave practical support to the work.

Almost from its inception, questions of national importance presented themselves to the Federation, and to meet them a committee was appointed to consider national issues and promote national conferences. Under the auspices of this committee many

important conferences were held, among the first being that on Primary Election Reform, in New York, January, 1898, which resulted in the passage of the new primary election laws in New York and Illinois.

At the time of the Cuban war, when the future foreign policy of the United States had to be determined, the National Committee called another conference, this time at Saratoga, in August, 1898. Calling a national conference to discuss so important a subject might have been considered an ambitious undertaking for a mere municipal reform body, but there was evident need of such a movement and the committee led the way with fearlessness of purpose.

The conference on Trusts and Combinations called by the Committee in September, 1899, at Chicago, was attended by 500 delegates appointed by Governors of forty different states, boards of trade and labor organizations. Among the orators on this occasion were Bourk Cochran, William J. Bryan, William Dudley Foulke, Governor Pingree, James B. Dill and others of equal prominence.

These conferences awakened general interest and demonstrated the need of educational work of this character and an organization to promote it. It was, therefore, decided to expand the National Committee of the Chicago Civic Federation into the National Civic Federation, with headquarters in New York City, to devote its entire attention to social and industrial problems of national character.

This departure made it necessary for Mr. Easley to resign his position with the Chicago organization, that he might devote his entire time to the development of the new federation. It was not the intention of the promoters to confine the work of the National Civic Federation to the consideration of industrial problems, but to establish various departments involving questions of national import. The rapid development of the labor problem throughout the country, however, and the belief that the organization could be of inestimable service to society by going below the surface and reaching the causes of strikes and lockouts, determined the postponement of other work.

The distinction between conciliation and arbitration was emphasized at the first annual conference of the Federation, held in Chicago, 1900. Compulsory arbitration had a prominent place on the program, but the conference recommended that for labor conditions as existing in the United States, voluntary arbitration and conciliation would be attended with more progressive and favorable results than could be accomplished through compulsory arbitration. A committee of twelve on Conciliation and Arbitration was appointed, with Mr. A. C. Bartlett as chairman, representing Capital, Labor and the Public. During the following May the committee met in the Chamber of Commerce, New York City, adopted plans for an educational campaign, and increased its membership to forty. This enlargement was justified by experi-

ence in dealing with serious strikes during the summer of 1900, when the signal success of the committee in its appointed work demonstrated to the public its ability and character and secured for the Federation the support of the representative men who have later become identified with it.

The second annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, in New York City, December, 1901. At this meeting Senator Hanna was invited to be present. He addressed the first session and expressed the conviction that a good work was being well done and offered his support and services to the organization. He has been closely identified with the interests of the Federation since that date. At this conference the Executive Committee, sometimes called the "peace board," "millennium harbinger," etc., was appointed for the purpose of devising and perfecting a plan of work to be undertaken, with officers as follows: Marcus A. Hanna, Chairman; Samuel Gompers, First Vice Chairman; Oscar S. Straus, Second Vice Chairman; Charles A. Moore, Treasurer, and Ralph M. Easley, Secretary.

This Executive Committee consisted of thirty-six members, afterward enlarged to forty-eight, drawn equally from the three branches of the larger department, and representing the public, the employer and the wage-earner, with ex-President Grover Cleveland, Marcus A. Hanna and Samuel Gompers the respective chairmen. In this committee are found representative men from every branch of industry, profession or trade.

The career of Edgar E. Clark, practical sociologist and chief of the Order of Railway Engineers, is an excellent illustration of the long-life experience and thorough knowledge of labor in all its forms, on which is based the executive ability of the committee.

Mr. Clark entered the railway service when seventeen years of age, and during the sixteen years which followed gained a practical knowledge of railroading in all its departments and became familiar with all phases of the trainman's life and work. In 1890 his associates elected him to the highest office their order confers and he has upheld with unswerving fidelity the best interests of their organization, while maintaining most cordial relations with the officers of all railroad companies. He represented organized labor on the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the anthracite coal strike. Mr. Clark's official life affords a striking object lesson to all who would adequately comprehend labor problems and their solution.

Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President National Street Railway Association, who, at the age of thirteen years, began his business career by filling ice on carts, may be selected as a typical Executive Committee member of the employers' class. His first experience in railroad service was that of shoveling gravel on a construction train of the Long Island Railway. His rise was gradual. He possessed the qualities that lead only to success. In turn he served as track walker, switchman, fireman and freight brakeman. Mr.

Vreeland is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the operation of a railroad. At present he is general manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway of New York City, and actively connected with several other railway and transportation companies, into the management of which he infuses his strong personality, harmonizing influence and sound judgment.

Labor leaders in meeting this class of men in debate know that there is no labor condition nor situation not fully understood and appreciated by them.

Among other representative employers, whose names appear on the Executive Committee, are Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railway; S. R. Callaway, president American Locomotive Works; Edward P. Ripley, president Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system; Charles H. Taylor, president American Newspaper Publishers' Association—all broad-minded, close observing students of labor problems.

Daniel J. Keefe, president International Longshoremen's Association; P. H. Morrissey, grand master Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, and William D. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, are among the leaders whose years of experience in the branches of labor they represent qualify them to meet employers in the "heart to heart" conferences in which they are jointly interested. They are men of clear judgment and foresight, conservative and distinguished for sincerity of purpose.

In all organizations of this character there is usually one man who, consciously or unconsciously, serves as the central moving force, one in whose brain the scheme originates and upon whose high purpose and never ceasing devotion to the work largely depends its successful development. In the instance of the National Civic Federation that man is undoubtedly Mr. Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council, who is singularly well equipped, efficient and tactful. Mr. Easley's success lies in the fact that he subordinates himself to his work. It has been said that he vitalizes all he undertakes. He is a born organizer. His magnetic influence over men who are of opposite views, and his ability to "get them together," and, by frank expression of opinions, find a harmonious middle ground in which to bury differences, is phenomenal in its attainments.

The first action of the Committee was to formulate a Statement of Purpose, which was adopted, declaring its object to be the promotion of industrial peace and prosperity. It was decided that annual conferences be held where representative men of each of the three branches of the Committee would discuss face to face questions involved in industrial disturbances; that an industrial journal should be published and widely circulated, treating all questions on a liberal plane, giving space impartially to expressions of opinion from all parties interested in the solution of industrial difficulties and publishing explanations of principles involved. This paper, the Monthly Review, is one of the most po-

tent means adopted by the Federation for liberally educating those most vitally concerned.

The Committee also provided for the organization of permanent boards of conciliation to use their good offices wherever possible before strikes should be declared and to endeavor to settle strikes under way. Local branches have been organized in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland. The establishment of local organizations in every industrial center during the coming year is contemplated.

As has been implied, the work of the Federation is largely educational, and the men whose wisdom is guiding its affairs are basing their hopes of success on this as a foundation. They believe that settling strikes does not change principles. Their main object is to get at the cause of strikes by educational methods, and by promoting their "joint trade agreement" system, to lead the way to a better understanding of all phases of the situation.

In the other field of the work, the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts, the National Civic Federation has consistently held to the position that its work is one of conciliation and not arbitration. Only in rare instances do controversies under its guidance reach a stage where conciliation fails and arbitration is desired. Its declaration of principles provides that it "shall assume no power of arbitration, but should the efforts of the Conciliation Committee prove ineffectual, and should both parties to the dispute desire the services of the Executive Committee, the latter may use its good offices to establish peaceful relations, and, if necessary, to assist in arranging for an arbitration board to adjust matters at issue."

An illustration of the meaning of this clause may be seen in the recent agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union, which provided that if the parties can not agree upon the seventh member of the arbitration board, the selection shall be referred to the National Civic Federation.

As a matter of fact, the Federation, in the hundred disputes which have come before it, has never been called upon to furnish arbitrators, further than occasionally to submit lists of names from which the parties themselves might make selection. The really effective work has been that of conciliation and mediation. Being a voluntary board, it has, of course, no powers, except those which depend upon the standing and personal influence of its members. The conciliation committees are composed of men in close touch with the heads of great industries and the heads of labor organizations, men who can approach the disagreeing parties with assurance of a hearing, and by tactful presentation of the situation secure consent to a conference previously refused. The conference secured, the conciliation committee is almost invariably confident of happy results. This work is far-reaching in its effect upon the industrial world.

Since the National Civic Federation has extended its good influence has been evidenced in many directions. Men of cooler heads and greater foresight are selected by wage-earners to represent them, and, with the change in union leadership has come a corresponding change in the attitude of employers toward organized labor. The spirit of tolerance of the views of others displayed by present leaders on both sides is most encouraging, and, while the complete establishment of rightful conditions may be too much to expect, nevertheless, employers and employed are wearying of strife and are realizing the solution of the difficulty lies in mutual respect and consideration. Through the adoption of reasonable methods only is a way to be opened for permanent peace between the men who hire and the men who toil.

EDUCATION AND LABOR.

An address by Hon. W. D. Wallace, Judge of the County Court, Newcastle, Pa., delivered at the convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, July, 1904.

"Mr. President and Members of the Association: Several weeks ago your secretary (Mr. Clark) asked me to accompany him to the city of Concord. At that time I was busily engaged in my work, and informed him when that was through I would be glad to take a vacation and come with him to New Hampshire, but that I would put one limitation upon my visit, which was that I would not be asked to make a speech. I talk for about ten months in the year, and I think that when I get a vacation at the end of those ten months I ought not to be asked to talk the other two. But you all know the tricks your secretary will do, even on his best friends. So I am here now, through Mr. Clark's art, or artifice, and I could not get away without saying a few words of appreciation. This is my first opportunity of listening to any discussion of this kind, and I have enjoyed it. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the citizens of New Hampshire and of Concord. I have enjoyed the visit I have had with your president, and as I sat here and listened to the reports from the several states I was impressed with the importance of your work. Coming as I do from a thickly populated settlement—a settlement made up almost entirely of wage-earners—it is of more importance to me.

"As I sat here and listened to the eloquent address of President Tucker it raised some thoughts in my mind which I think ought to be considered; and while I am not here to deliver any address upon the sentiments that were expressed by President Tucker, or in any way to criticise that able paper, at the same time I feel like saying what the boy used to say: 'Those are my sentiments.' And when President Tucker took up the words of John Mitchell—and I would not detract one jot from Mr. Mitchell's reputation, or his ability, or his knowledge of the wage-

earner—I beg to differ with Mr. Mitchell when he says that the average wage-earner is contented or satisfied. I might say from my experience—and I have been one of them—that the average wage-earner is, perhaps, more contented than any other worker, be he in a professional line or not. In our community the average worker has his home; he owns it. The ownership of property by the worker is not the exception, but the general rule; and when that worker finishes his daily toil and goes home to meet his loving wife and family, tired as he is, and retires to visit with them, with no thought about the work of to-morrow, what more could he ask of contentment and happiness? Compare him, if you will, with the man who goes home from his office or place of business, with stocks fluctuating as they have been. Is there contentment there, or is the contentment in the wage-worker's home? I need not answer.

“But we have these questions that come before us for the betterment of the wage-earner, if it can be done. What means can we suggest, if any, to bring together the capitalist and the wage earner? Your association has sought this for years, and has been of great benefit to both; but when we come to look on it from the standpoint of some of us who have been elevated from the ranks, all these questions coming before us go back to these: How can we help them? How can we bring about the equality of the masses? As President Tucker said yesterday, it is easier to bring up the red blood than to bring down the blue. Let us see if we can make any suggestion whereby we can do away with the red and the blue blood and have the color white. This is what we ought to do—make one color, and that pure white.

“We, as lawyers, are taught, and we practice, the drawing of examples or comparisons, and those to the extreme, in order to reach our client's interest and to show our cause to the best advantage. It has been suggested by the remarks of Mr. Schonfarber, in his discussion as to the cost of living, that we do not all live alike, and that the cost is not the same in all States or places. This is true, and we might as well go back to the very center of the cost of living—the home—when we undertake to seek some means of accomplishing our object of bringing the color to white, because education is what it will require. Habits are what it will require. The common school, as was said yesterday, is the foundation, you may say, but that is built upon home training. From the mother comes the first principles that ought to be enlarged upon. The germs that are going to bring this color to white ought to be started in the home, and under the influence of the mother carried from that to the public school, and from that to the high school. And then we come to the climax when I say to you, gentlemen of this association, that I believe the thing that is going to do more to bring that color to white is the education of the wage-worker in our universities and in our colleges. Gentlemen of this association, I say to you that I think we ought to do all we can to induce our colleges and our universities to

bring more of the wage-workers to collegiate and university education. I said to you a moment ago that we seek extremes when we undertake to show our side of the cause.

"With all due respect to the different professions, the best way to show how these habits, this education, will bring about benefits is to compare one of my profession with a minister after they leave college together. This is simply for the purpose of giving you the idea that I hold in my own mind of going back to the foundation and of seeing how there can be some means of reaching the desired effect. The lawyer and the minister enter college, and they graduate. The lawyer goes to the office or to the law school, and is admitted to the bar—the proudest day of his life. The minister, after his graduation, goes to the seminary and is turned over to a charge. The lawyer, gentlemen of this association, in our State, and even in our community, does not make a fortune the first year; he is fortunate if he can make ends meet, without even having much left to purchase a library. In that first year the very foundation of his success is formed, because upon his entry in his profession he forms habits that make him economical, make him careful, make him saving; so, as the years go by and his fees increase, those habits formed that first year follow him through, and when he reaches middle age his earnings have increased and he has accumulated something; those habits have taught him to take care of those earnings. He lives in the way he started, and in after years you point to him with sufficient of the world's goods and with ability to lend a helping hand to others.

"Take the minister—and I am speaking of the average, of course. After he leaves college and goes to the seminary he gets a salary. Circumstances make him keep up appearances and live as he thinks he ought to live. His salary is constant. His living is different the first year of his life professional from that of an attorney. The result is that the foundation of his future life is formed. The habits are there; they follow him, and as he goes along with an increased salary those habits increase. He does not have the habits of frugality or of carefulness that the lawyer is compelled to form, so that when he comes to middle age he must look around and see whether his classmate can help him in his old age. I draw this illustration simply to lead you to my idea of the education of the wage-worker, of the kind of feeling that one ought to have toward the other, because, through this education, which starts at the home and goes through college, must be some means of helping us to bring the color to white.

"Gentlemen of the association, I assure you that I appreciate my visit here. I have learned much from your proceedings. This is a new experience to me; I am going home wiser, and with many ideas to broaden me."

COLORADO'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The importance of the coal industry of this State is gradually becoming recognized as the value thereof is computed and compared with mining and agriculture. The increase in production in tons during the year 1902 was nearly 2,000,000 over that of the previous year, and for the year 1903, with a loss in production, owing to the strikes, of 1,200,000 tons, showed an increase of 277,771 tons.

The number of working mines had increased from 125 in 1902 to 160 in 1903, and the number of persons employed increased from 9,000 for 1902 to 10,296 in 1903, and this during a time when more than one-half of all the mines in the State was under the ban of a general strike.

The following tables will give a concise review of the production for the latest years, and a comparison with former years can be had that will tell of this great industry and its wonderful growth since 1864, when the first coal was mined in Colorado:

PRODUCTION OF COLORADO COAL MINES FROM 1873-1903.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF STATISTICS UPON COAL MINING IN COLORADO GIVES THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS, MINED FROM 1873 TO 1903.

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1873.....	69,977	1888.....	2,185,477
1874.....	87,372	1889.....	2,400,629
1875.....	98,838	1890.....	3,075,781
1876.....	117,666	1891.....	3,512,632
1877.....	160,000	1892.....	3,771,234
1878.....	200,630	1893.....	3,947,056
1879.....	322,732	1894.....	3,021,028
1880.....	375,000	1895.....	3,339,495
1881.....	706,744	1896.....	3,395,733
1882.....	1,164,479	1897.....	3,579,610
1883.....	1,220,593	1898.....	4,184,937
1884.....	1,130,024	1899.....	4,806,879
1885.....	1,398,796	1900.....	5,495,734
1886.....	1,436,211	1901.....	5,978,410
1887.....	1,791,735	1902.....	7,522,923
		1903.....	7,775,302

BRIEF STATISTICS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION OF COAL IN COLORADO, NUMBER OF MINES IN OPERATION, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES FOR EACH LIFE LOST, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

	1901	1902	1903
Total tonnage	5,978,410	7,522,923	7,800,694
Number of mines in operation.....	98	125	160
Number of employees at mines.....	8,000	9,000	10,296
Number of employees at coke ovens.....	800	1,200	1,350
Number of fatal accidents.....	55	73	40
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	81	105	110
Number of employees for each life lost.....	146	123	257½
Tons of coal mined for each life lost.....	108,480	103,053	195,017
Tons of coal mined for each non-fatal accident..	74,338	71,646	70,915
Tons of bituminous coal produced.....	4,429,419	5,458,401	5,261,625
Tons of semi-bituminous coal produced.....	724,883	827,933	1,211,779
Tons of lignite coal produced.....	699,528	1,018,822	1,148,493
Tons of anthracite coal produced.....	64,580	63,767	49,797
Tons of coal, not classified.....	60,000	90,000	129,000
Tons of coke produced.....	557,308	790,617	746,125
Number of coke ovens.....	1,840	.....	.....
Number of men employed at coke ovens.....	800	1,200	1,350
Tons of coal lost by strike.....	.....	.....	1,200,000
Increase of production in tons for 1903.....	.....	.....	277,771

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF COAL, 1899-1903.

Character of Coal	Tonnage 1899	Tonnage 1900	Tonnage 1901	Tonnage 1902	Tonnage 1903
Lignite	635,750	822,916	699,528	1,032,822	1,148,493
Semi-bituminous	793,245	891,554	724,883	827,933	1,211,779
Bituminous	3,278,877	3,697,020	4,429,419	5,458,401	5,261,625
Anthracite	59,067	59,244	64,580	63,767	49,797
Tons of coal not classified.....	.....	25,000	60,000	.....	129,000
Total.....	4,826,939	5,496,734	5,978,410	7,432,923	7,800,694

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The conditions existing at the present time, compared with those existing at the time of the passage of the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1887, are so different, and the responsibilities of the office so much greater, that it seems absolutely necessary that many changes should be made in the law, in order that the original intent thereof be made effective. For sixteen years the Deputy Commissioner of Labor has recommended changes in accordance with the growing importance of the office, and the needs of the working people, but in spite of that fact the law remains to-day as it was originally enacted, while every provision thereof has become, to a certain extent, obsolete.

Under the law as it now exists the Deputy Commissioner is requested to furnish statistics that are furnished by the different officers in charge of the agricultural, horticultural, coal mine inspection, mine inspection, State Board of Charities and Corrections, State Board of Pardons, and, in fact, every board created and acting under the several laws providing for their existence.

The unification of statistics should be taken into consideration, and a bureau created which would cover the entire matter of labor statistics, for labor is the chief factor in all our industries, and it should be under the charge of a competent person, versed in the gathering of statistics, with a sufficient number of assistants to perform the work properly, and an amount of money adequate to maintain the same should be appropriated. During the past two years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has had to use the enormous sum of \$133.33, without any provision for clerk hire, and all the money that has been paid for that purpose has been drawn from the salary of the Deputy Commissioner, or from the contingent expense account of the Secretary of State.

During the past two years there has been expended, in traveling, stenographic work, clerk hire, and assistance in gathering material for the report of the Bureau, over \$1,000, and provision should be made for the payment of the same, as the last General Assembly failed to appropriate more than the sum heretofore mentioned.

As will be seen by referring to the tables showing the expense of operating the different labor bureaus of the United States, Colorado is next to the cheapest, while in importance, in proportion to population and average earnings, it is near the top of the list. Look at the list, and consider what might have been accomplished during the past two years in the way of avoiding labor difficulties, and saving the people the enormous amount of money that will have to be paid, if the Bureau had

been supplied with an amount of money sufficient properly to conduct the business of the office, as provided by law.

To be more definite and specific, the recommendations for the general benefit of the working classes will be stated as briefly as possible, but a more thorough understanding as to the needs of the workers, as expressed by themselves, will be obtained, by referring to the chapter under the heading of "Individual Wage-Earners," on page 16, and the changes and enactments for the better performance of the duties of the office will be given.

First—The enactment of an equitable eight-hour law.

Second—That the law be so changed that it may provide for the publication of at least five thousand copies of the biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, five hundred copies of the same to be bound in cloth, for the use of the members of the General Assembly and for distribution to the bureaus of the world and the different libraries requesting the same. This request is made simply to provide for the demand for the report from the different labor organizations, State and school libraries in this country, and copies requested by all the foreign governments. There are now on file in the office of the bureau more requests for copies of this report than the entire number provided by law, without saving one solitary copy to be given to a workman of Colorado. It is recommended that 2,500 additional copies of this report be printed for general distribution, as the matter contained therein has been requested in large quantities. The law should be so changed as to provide for a true, full and complete report, and not be limited to 300 pages, as provided for other reports, as the space allotted is inadequate to cover the different subjects as provided by law.

Third—That the labor laws, as now compiled and published, be revised to include all the labor legislation enacted by the Fifteenth General Assembly, and two thousand copies of the same be printed.

Fourth—That 2,500 additional copies of the ninth biennial report of this Bureau be printed for general distribution, and an appropriation for the payment of the postage thereon be made.

Fifth—That an amount of money sufficient to pay for the employment of a clerk be appropriated, and that when necessary the Commissioner be authorized to employ additional help. This recommendation is made to provide for the work that will be done in connection with the United States Labor Bureau during the year 1905, in securing statistics relating to manufactures, as provided for by contract already entered into, by which the gathering of the same will be under the charge of the Deputy Labor Commissioner of this State.

Sixth—That the law be so amended that the Deputy Commissioner be empowered to be a party to suits for the collection of wages due employes, to the extent that amounts due for labor performed may be collected at the least possible cost to the

plaintiffs. During the past twenty months the Bureau has handled over \$37,000 worth of claims, and collections to the amount of \$15,723.39 have been secured, and this in face of the fact that the law does not contemplate collections at all, but the matter has been referred to the Bureau so often, and so persistently, that it has become engrafted and naturally becomes part of the duties by precedent.

Seventh—That the law creating the State Board of Arbitration be so amended as to provide that the Deputy Commissioner of Labor be secretary of the board, without extra compensation, and that the amount of the salary of the secretary of the Board of Arbitration (\$1,200) be added to the contingent expense account of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. As the duties of both the officers above mentioned are identical, it would be better that the amount of money paid to the secretary of the Arbitration Board as salary be appropriated for the payment of a secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and that the law be amended so as to make the findings of the Commissioner or the Deputy, who is acting Commissioner, binding when a decision is reached. And it would be well to have a law that the employees of the office of the Deputy Labor Commissioner be members of the Arbitration Board, and thus secure the services paid for and at the present time very seldom performed.

Eighth—That the amount of \$700 be appropriated for the purpose of reimbursing Hon. James Cowie and W. H. Montgomery for moneys expended in conducting the business of the office for the years 1903-4.

Ninth—That the sum of \$900 per year be appropriated for the payment of the services of a clerk for collections and office duty, the same to be paid as that of other State employees.

Tenth—That a law be enacted for the establishment of free labor employment offices in the cities of Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, to be under direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Labor Statistics. This recommendation is made for the purpose of inaugurating a system for the employment of labor without paying a premium for the privilege of working, and to give help to those who are less able to protect themselves than the members of labor organizations. The problem of keeping the people employed is one of the greatest, and the result of the establishment of free employment offices in Illinois for a short period is here given to illustrate:

TWELVE WEEKS, ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1904.

Offices	Applications for Employment		Applications for Help	
	Number Filed	Number of Positions Secured	Number Filed	Number Unfiled
North Side Office, Chicago—Males.....	799	759	1,014	255
North Side Office, Chicago—Females.....	975	930	1,176	246
Totals.....	1,774	1,689	2,190	501
South Side Office, Chicago—Males.....	1,842	1,712	2,200	488
South Side Office, Chicago—Females.....	1,248	1,190	1,363	173
Totals.....	3,090	2,902	3,563	661
West Side Office, Chicago—Males.....	1,912	1,016	1,111	95
West Side Office, Chicago—Females.....	707	490	616	126
Totals.....	2,619	1,506	1,727	221
Peoria Office—Males.....	1,316	1,217	1,288	71
Peoria Office—Females.....	534	472	539	67
Totals.....	1,850	1,689	1,827	138
Totals, 12th week, 6th year—Males.....	5,869	4,704	5,613	909
Totals, 12th week, 6th year—Females.....	3,464	3,082	3,694	612
Grand totals.....	9,333	7,786	9,307	1,521

With the employment of the unorganized it is well known there are fewer labor disturbances, and it would be well for the members of the General Assembly to take this matter into consideration.

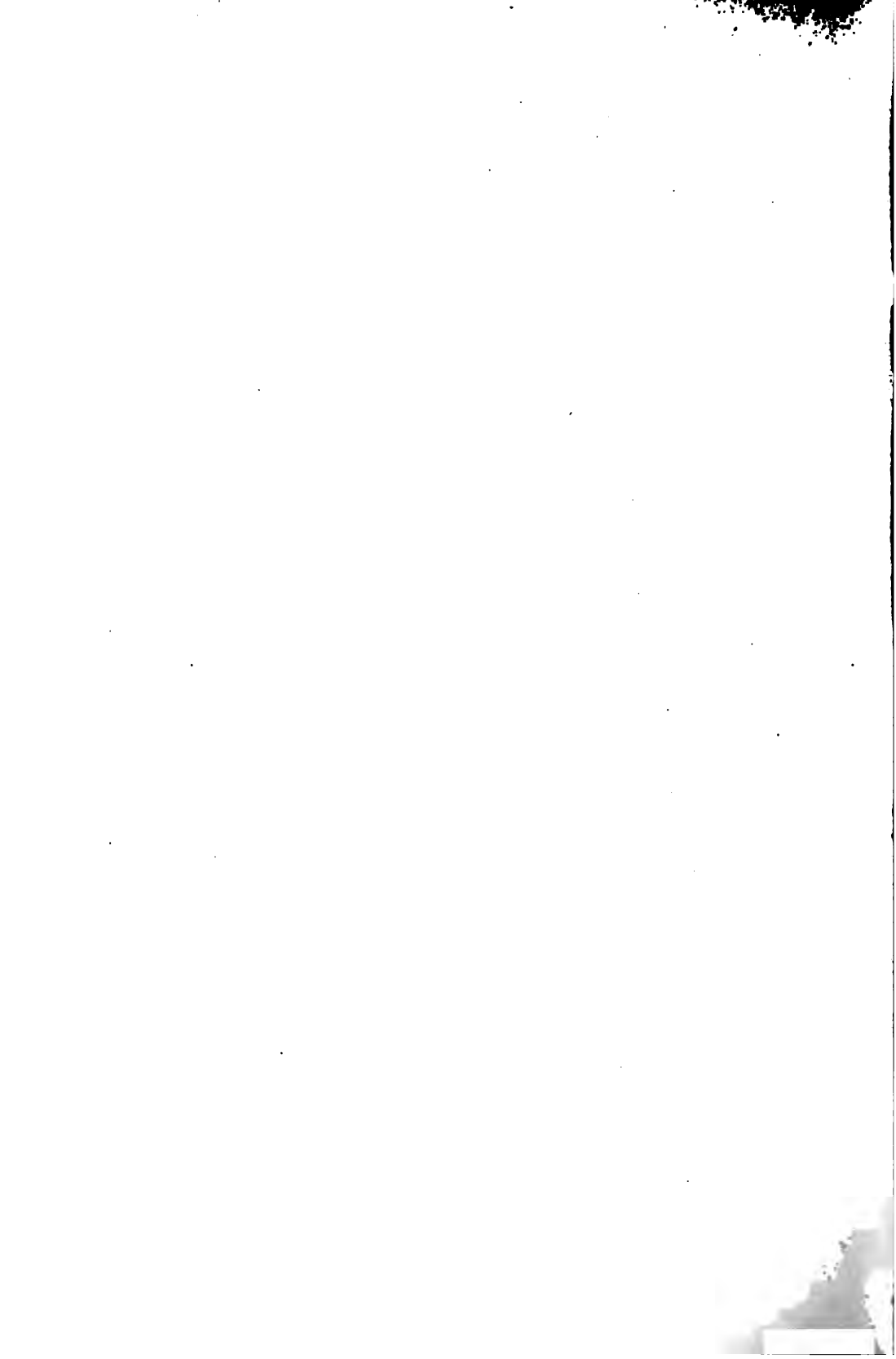
GENERAL STATISTICS OF COLORADO.

The following is given to show the value of the products of Colorado for the year 1904, as given by the different reports covering the different industries:

Agriculture	\$ 33,500,000	
Fruit	8,500,000	
Dairy products	7,500,000	
Poultry	3,000,000	
Wool	1,514,000	
Live stock marketed	11,400,000	
Gold	26,679,151	
Zinc	8,000,000	
Silver	7,321,461	
Lead	4,510,332	
Iron	3,837,278	
Copper	1,274,166	
Coal	8,308,188	
Clay and miscellaneous minerals	21,000,000	
Grand total of natural products		\$146,344,576
Deposits in Denver banks		\$50,178,125
Deposits (outside Denver) in Colorado		12,510,216
Output of Denver factories		46,347,000

LIVE STOCK IN COLORADO JANUARY 1, 1904, COMPARED WITH SAME DATE 1903.

	—1904—		—1903—	
	No. Head	Value	No. Head	Value
Range cattle	1,210,000	\$21,780,000	1,260,574	\$21,429,752
Milk cows	128,600	3,858,000	121,775	3,653,260
Sheep	2,175,000	5,437,500	1,846,000	4,154,000
Hogs	110,500	773,500	74,382	557,866
Horses	216,000	9,720,000	203,283	8,537,086
Mules	10,000	606,000	9,098	527,684
Totals	3,850,200	\$42,175,000	3,515,112	\$38,869,637







Biennial Report

IN 1908

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Of the State of Colorado

1907-1908

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,

Secretary of State, Commissioner of Education

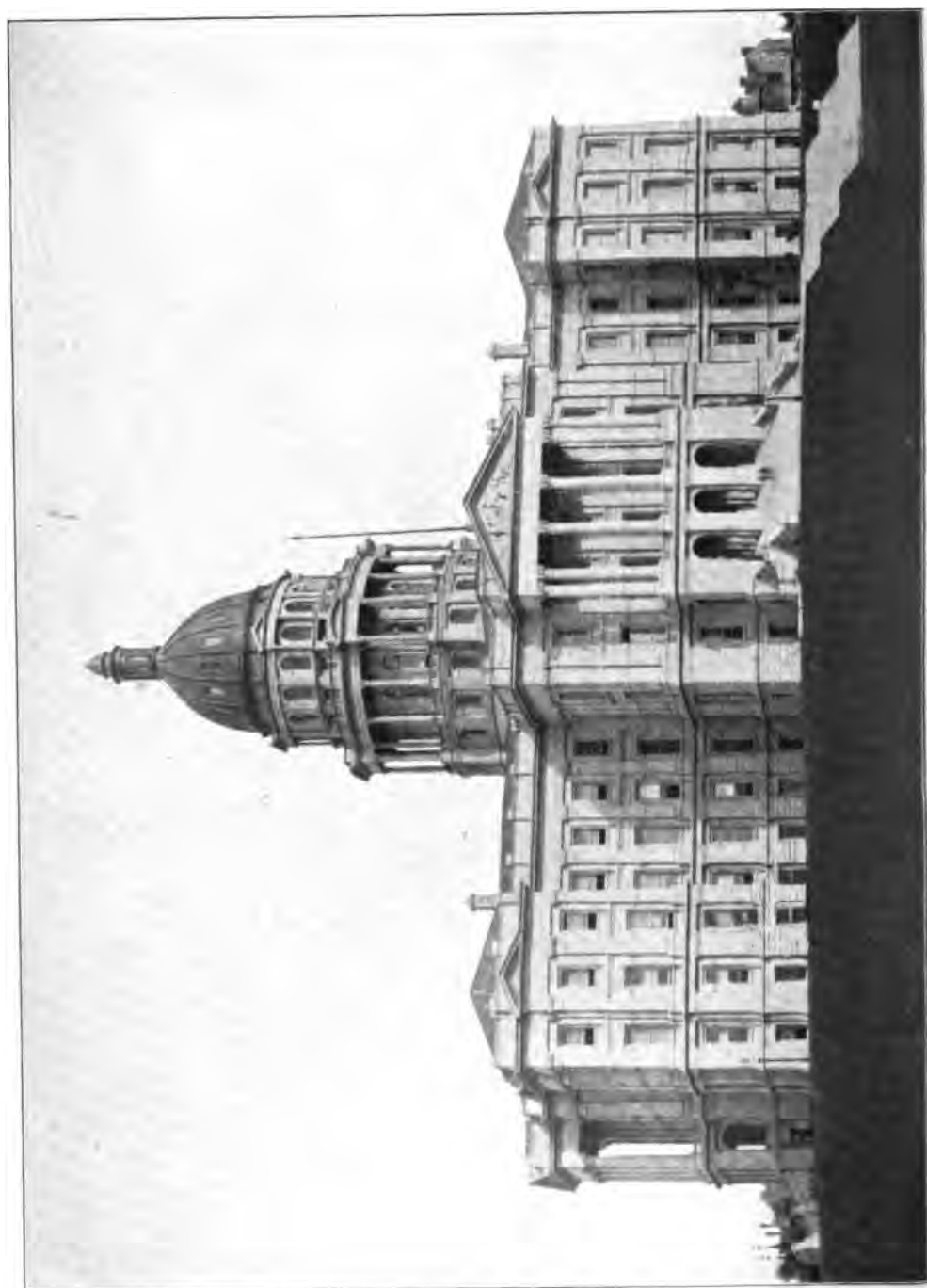
By AXEL SWANSON,

Deputy Commissioner



THE COLORADO BOOK CONCERN CO., DENVER, COLO.





CAPITOL BUILDING

Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Compliments of

AXEL SWANSON

Deputy Labor Commissioner, Colorado

Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio

By AXEL SWANSON

Deputy Commissioner



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1908



CAPITOL, BY

10

Biennial Report
OF THE
Bureau of Labor
Statistics

Of the State of Colorado

1907-1908

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR

Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio

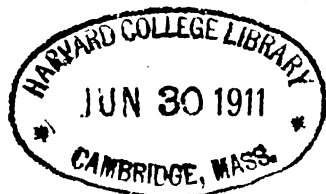
By AXEL SWANSON

Deputy Commissioner



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1908

Econ 8248.1



The Bureau.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

State of Colorado,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
State Capitol.

To His Excellency,

HENRY A. BUCHEL,

Governor of the State of Colorado; Honorable Timothy O'Connor, Secretary of State and Chief Commissioner, and the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Seventeenth General Assembly. Sirs:

In accordance with an act of the legislature of March 24, 1887, creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I have the honor to present for your consideration the Tenth Biennial Report of the work of this department for the years 1907-1908.

The Commissioner in charge of this bureau for the years 1903 and 1904 issued a report of three hundred pages—two hundred pages of that report being devoted to a rehearsal of the strike that occurred during that period in the various mining districts, and not a page pertaining to the manufacturing, agricultural or other resources that our State offers to the homeseeker and investor. My predecessor in charge of the bureau refrained from issuing a report for the year 1905-1906. Hence, upon assuming charge of the bureau on April 15, 1907, I found no record of any statistics pertaining to our State's unparalleled prosperity for the years 1905-1906. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I present this report covering a period of industrial prosperity unequaled by any State in the Union. While the last two months of 1907 and the first two months of 1908 witnessed the closing down of many enterprises—notably the construction of large power and storage plants, which usually secure financial backing from Eastern States—the evidence of this financial disturbance had, with the beginning of summer, entirely disappeared, and the army of temporary unemployed was again summoned to penetrate into the undeveloped resources of our State. The revived industrial activity and the demand for labor of all classes, coupled with good prices and high wages for all seeking employment, has placed Colorado far in advance of her sister States as a field for the homeseeker and investor.

With Colorado's great and as yet undeveloped resources, diversified as in no other State, we are fully justified in expressing the most optimistic view for the future.

The splendid laws enacted by the Sixteenth General Assembly, such as the State Banking Law, the Insurance Law, the Pure Food Law, the Railroad Law and other measures, have given assurance to our people that reason and common sense holds sway in our State, and that the people's interests and rights will be properly guarded.

The 40,000 men engaged in the metalliferous mines and the mills and smelters; the 15,000 engaged in the coal and coke industry; the 50,000 engaged in manufacturing; the 30,000 engaged by transportation companies, and the thousands engaged in the building trades, in field, farm, mercantile and stock industries, have felt certain that the helm of State has been in sane, safe and conservative hands. Hence all classes have assisted in making our State prosperous and peaceful.

The Honorable Secretary of State and Deputy Commissioner of Labor desire to return hearty thanks to the Governor and each and all of the State officials for their many courtesies and their hearty co-operation in endeavoring to secure equal rights to all classes and interests, without granting special privileges to any.

Personally I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Honorable Secretary of State, for the hearty manner in which he has assisted me in the work to be performed by furnishing clerical assistance from his own office, so that I have been enabled to gather the statistics contained herein, pertaining to the industries of our State. The Honorable Secretary has at all times freely advised with me as to the best methods to be pursued in making this bureau of real value and benefit to all the people of the State.

Under the title headed "Review and Recommendations" your aid is earnestly solicited for the purpose of obtaining needed legislation to the end that this important branch of our State government be made of further benefit to the people.

Sincerely yours,

AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Labor Commissioner.



AXEL SWANSON, STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER, 1907-1908.

NEEDS OF OFFICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The law creating this Bureau of Labor Statistics set out thirteen different subjects that the Deputy Labor Commissioner must embrace in his report, namely:

"Biennial Reports—Contents.

"The duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, systematize, and present in biennial reports to the legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, such as the hours and wages of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, estimated number of persons depending upon daily labor for their support, the estimated number of persons employed by the several industries within the State, the operation of labor saving machinery in its relation to hand labor, etc. Said statistics may be classified as follows:

"First—In agriculture.

"Second—In mining.

"Third—In mechanical and manufacturing industries.

"Fourth—In transportation.

"Fifth—In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above mentioned.

"Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, in building and machinery, severally, and means of production and distribution generally.

"Seventh—The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the number of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments within the State.

"Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.

"Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by the workers, etc.; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality of the State; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

"Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the State; their social and sanitary habits; number of married and of single; the number employed and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively; to what extent their labor comes in competition with the other industrial classes of the State.

"Eleventh—The number, condition and nature of the employment of the inmates of the State prison, county jails and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

"Twelfth—All such other information in relation to labor as the Commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be attained by this statute.

"Thirteen—A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in the State, and what they accomplish in favor of the class for which they were organized." (Mills Ann. Stats., 300.)

While the law directs that all persons shall, upon the written request of the Commissioner, furnish all information pertaining to their respective business and locality, it has been found, after patient and repeated trials, useless to request such information by letter.

Take the manufacturers. Out of the 3,000 specified industries given in the table of manufacturing establishments, 462 answered our request by mail. The only possible way of securing accurate information is for the Commissioner, in person or by duly appointed Deputy, to make a canvass of all large and small concerns, and thus show the manufacturing industry of our State. It is natural that, with the vast increase of population and the many diversified industries that have started since this Bureau was created twenty years ago, the work in connection therewith should accordingly increase; yet the provisions for carrying on the work remains the same as when first created. No State in the Union has made such small appropriations for a similar department as Colorado. Dozens of letters, in which questions are asked that must and deserve to be answered, are received daily from all parts of the United States, and yet no provision has been made for a stenographer or clerk, and it is only through the courtesy and co-operation of the Secretary of State that such assistance has been furnished. Upon assuming charge of this department I found a number of persons applying daily, both in person and by mail, for assistance to collect wages due them for labor; their claims ranging from \$1.00 upwards. While the law creating this Bureau did not contemplate that assistance should be given toward collecting wages for any one, yet it certainly implied that the Commissioner in charge should assist in correcting injustice done to our citizens, and especially to those who labor for small wages, and are unable to secure what they have rightfully earned on account of the unscrupulous methods of those employing them. I found that all of my predecessors had established a custom of assisting such persons, and so firmly has such custom been established that it really becomes a part of the Labor Commissioner's duties to give them legal aid and advice, for it was utterly impossible to turn them away without so doing. To show the time actually taken up by such questions alone, I give a table below of money collected by simply calling the attention of the parties complained of, by mail or otherwise, to the complaints filed against them.

The prompt payment of such claims was ample evidence of their justness. Thus assistance has been given to hundreds of

poor persons, who through lack of money were unable to engage legal aid for the protection of their rights. The table given below will give a general idea of the great number who are compelled to ask aid in securing that which they have rightfully earned.

From the month of April, 1907, to the month of November, 1908, a period of eighteen months, 3,000 claims for wages were filed in this office, ranging in sums of from \$1.00 to \$100.00 or more, with the request and expectation that aid would be given in securing the same either by letters or otherwise. Naturally it was found that hundreds of claims had no standing in court, while others were promptly paid upon receipt of notice, without a cent of cost to the plaintiff.

TABLE OF CLAIMS FOR 1907 AND 1908.

3,000 Claims	1907 Amount	1908 Amount
January		\$ 7,390.03
February		1,983.59
March		1,444.80
April	\$ 618.13	640.32
May	1,581.74	800.75
June	1,087.59	1,260.64
July	4,435.95	1,023.59
August	1,117.40	1,926.61
September	2,232.10	6,158.15
October	2,282.07	1,518.89
November	3,368.87	.....
December	2,006.65	.....
Total of claims sent to attorneys.....		\$30,410.65
Total collected by this office.....		5,370.15

ARBITRATION OF DENVER MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

During my incumbency of the office I have had hundreds of requests, by petition and in person, to visit every section of our State to adjust real and imaginary grievances—in fact, every man or woman throughout the State, with a grievance, is of the opinion that the Labor Commissioner should at once adjust all difficulties by personal investigation.

Section 307, Mills' Annotated Statutes, provides:

"If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person employing twenty-five or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lockout on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employees, of the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees."

The Deputy Commissioner is directed to proceed to endeavor to adjust such misunderstandings as might exist, when properly petitioned to do so.

On July 1, 1908, I was petitioned, in accordance with this provision, to proceed to Silverton and endeavor to bring about some peaceable agreement between the miners' union and the mine operators. (See report to same on page——.) By the Commissioner visiting in person each section of the State and thus ascertaining the industrial condition of our State and people a strike was averted, and I sincerely believe that not only was the business interests of the various prosperous sections saved, but also that the money, which would have been expended by the State in preserving peace and protecting property, would have amounted to more than it will cost to maintain this Bureau for ten years to come.

While the Sixteenth General Assembly acted with wisdom and generosity in appropriating \$500 per annum to cover the traveling expenses of the Deputy Labor Commissioner, I respectfully recommend that \$3,500 be appropriated for the biennial period, to be used to cover all traveling expenses of the Deputy Labor Commissioner, and to defray the payment of special deputies to be employed by the Deputy Labor Commissioner, to assist in gathering all statistics. The special deputies to be paid only for actual time employed, under the supervision of the Deputy Labor Commissioner.

This is the only department of State directly relating to or bearing upon labor interests, and, if not hampered by insufficient legislation or lack of appropriation, can be made of incalculable value, not only to the working class, but to the public at large as well. Hence, I sincerely trust that you will concur in my recommendations.

On the first of May, 1907, the Denver mill workers quit work and made the following demands as conditions upon which they would return to work:

First. An eight-hour workday, and a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour.

Second. That representatives of the union be allowed at all times to enter the yards and mills, to see whether all men carried union cards, and to solicit those that were not members to become such; or rather to enforce what is commonly called a "closed shop."

The union, having appointed a committee to confer with the mill owners, together with the Honorable Mr. Friedman, the then president of the Chamber of Commerce, had a number of conferences, but without arriving at any satisfactory understanding; and for a time the building industry of the city of Denver was seriously threatened with being tied up, and Denver's apparently prosperous season destroyed.

On the sixteenth of May a committee appointed by the carpenters' district council appeared in my office and requested, in

the name of their organization, that I should intercede for the purpose of bringing the contending forces together upon some reasonable basis of settlement.

After considerable discussion concerning the justice of their proposed demands, the committee set forth the following in writing, which they desired me to present upon their behalf to the mill owners:

"Labor Commissioner's Office, May 16.

"AGREEMENT.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to the following propositions:

"First. The recognition of the union by the mill owners.

"Second. That nine hours shall constitute a working day, with Saturday half-holiday for five (5) months in each year.

"Third. The minimum wage scale to be 38 cents per hour for machine and bench men.

"Fourth. Men going on the outside to be governed by the same rule as the outside carpenters.

"Fifth. This agreement to be in force for one or more years.

(Signed) "FRANK T. MATHEWS,

"C. S. BUCK,

"W. E. SHUTTS."

After a lengthy argument concerning the demand of recognizing the union in preference to all other able workmen, the committee authorized me to waive that particular question pertaining to the demand of a closed shop. Under such conditions, I agreed to take the question up with the mill owners, and accordingly addressed the following communication to the chairman of the Mill Owners' Association, also to the president of the Chamber of Commerce:

"May 17, 1907.

"MR. BURT CALDRON,

"Hallack & Howard Lumber Co.,

"Seventh and Larimer Streets.

"My Dear Mr. Caldron—A petition from the Carpenters' District Council, also a petition from the representatives of the Mill Workers' Union, has been presented to this office, requesting that I should personally communicate with you, and endeavor to adjust the differences now existing between the Mill Men's Union and the Business Men's Association, known as the mill owners, which you have the honor of representing as chairman.

"In order that you may fully understand my reasons for thus entertaining their petition, I quote you the following section, covering the arbitration between employers and employees:

"If any differences shall arise between any corporation or person employing twenty-five or more employees, and such em-

ployes, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike, on the part of such employes, or a lockout on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance, and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes.' (Section 307, volume 1, M. A. S.)

"The committee representing the Carpenters' and Mill Men's Union have waited upon me in person, and have left written conditions and agreements in my care, which they have authorized me to place before yourself and your colleagues, in the endeavor of coming to a mutual understanding.

"Now, Mr. Caldron, I recognize very clearly the great American privilege that every man and woman should enjoy, that is of running his affairs according to his own ideas and conveniences; yet I believe that you, as an individual and a representative of vested interests, have the interest of our city at heart to such an extent, that you will listen to and entertain any reasonable suggestions that might be the means of affording a peaceful adjustment, thus preserving the industrial and prosperous conditions that are apparently in store in the near future for Denver. The concessions that the committee have authorized me to make for them appear to be generous—in fact, sincerity seems to be behind their concessions, and I would, therefore, be very much pleased if, after taking the question up with your "Body" you would see fit to consult with me, and at such time and place as may be convenient to those whom you represent, where we might discuss in a friendly way this great and important matter, in which the welfare of all the people of our city is directly concerned.

"In so far as my efforts are concerned, I am prompted only by one motive (as in the case of any other citizen who has holdings in the city), which is to endeavor to secure such conditions as will not interfere with our individual liberties, and that will redound the greatest benefit to the greatest number.

"Trusting that this communication will be received in the same kindly spirit in which it is intended, I am, awaiting an early reply,

"Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

"AXEL SWANSON,
"Deputy Labor Commissioner."

Upon being duly notified of the next meeting of the committee representing the Mill Owners and the Union, I met with the operators' committee and submitted reasons why each side should grant concessions in order that the progress of our city might remain undisturbed. I found the Mill Owners were very reasonable and more than willing to grant such concessions as were fair and just.

During the intervening time, however, the union had appointed a new committee of eight, the members of which were unable to agree among themselves upon any fixed basis of settlement. Five of the committee demanded a closed shop, two favored an open shop and one was non-committal. However, under propositions submitted to me by the committee of the District Carpenter's Council, I refused to countenance any discussion concerning the demand for a closed shop, finding that the operators were a unit in agreeing that the closed shop should be abolished, to which I agreed, recognizing the fundamental principle that a person should enjoy the privilege of hiring any law-abiding and competent American citizen applying for work. After many meetings another committee was named by the unions, and, after numerous conferences with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Max Morris, and others, the following, being practically the agreement entered into at my office on the 16th of May, was adopted by each side and agreed upon as the basis of settlement to take effect on the morning of May the 23d, 1907:

"First, an open shop. Second, a nine hour day, with Saturday a half holiday. Third, a minimum of 38 cents to men whom the mill owners consider skilled workmen. Fourth, no stewards allowed to do business in or around the mills."

Thus, by letting reason prevail, and, in a calm and dispassionate way, arbitrating the question at issue and by making each party to the controversy understand that a square deal should be given by both sides and that the interest of the general public must at all times be guarded, all threatened industrial troubles were avoided and Denver enjoyed a most prosperous building season.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

On October 24, 1907, G. A. Hally, president of the State Federation of Labor; R. E. Crosky, secretary of the same organization; R. W. Henderson and others representing the United Mine Workers, appeared in my office and filed written charges, alleging that the Pike's Peak Coal Company, the Curtis Coal Company and the Patterson Coal Company, all located and operating in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, were violating the law governing selection of "Check Weighmen," by refusing to allow the miners to have anything to say concerning their selection; also alleging in their complaint that, after the men had quit work on account of the non-enforcement of the law regarding "Check Weighmen," the operators were withholding their pay and refusing to settle with them in full until such time as those who were tenants of some of the firms named had vacated the company's houses.

In the petition referred to I was requested to visit the operators in person and endeavor to adjust the pending difficulties. I

immediately proceeded to Colorado Springs and called upon the operators, placing the alleged grievance before them. A meeting of all operators involved was called, and, after a short conference they all agreed to give the men "Check Weighmen" of their own selection. In fact, the operators without exception, claimed that such request had never been refused, which assertion was verified by the men working at that time.

As to paying the men who had quit work, they all agreed in writing that any man who occupied a house belonging to the company for which he formerly worked could have his pay in full if he would vacate the house within ten days. Such conditions appeared to me to be absolutely fair, and I accordingly suggested to the men involved that they had better return to work, as I could find no violation of the laws upon the part of the operators as alleged in the complaint filed with me. The truth of my findings was fully justified when in the month of December the strike was declared at an end, after fully two-thirds of the men had returned to work. This appeared to me to be the most sensible solution of the misunderstanding, since the general conditions under which the coal miners around Colorado Springs were working were far better than those of other localities, for all the mines were in good and safe condition, and many of the miners could live in the city of Colorado Springs and reach the coal mines in a twenty-minute ride or walk.

On July 1, 1907, I was requested by Silverton Miners' Union No. 26 to come in person and investigate the wage scale posted by the Mine Owners' Association on June 1st, 1907, to go into immediate effect. The union claimed that the schedule of wages thus put into effect was much lower than the one under which they were working, which agreement was entered into with the Mine Owners' two years previous. The union at an open meeting appointed a large committee and invested it with full power to act, and, if no satisfactory adjustment could be had, the committee was authorized to order a strike of all the men belonging to the union. Upon my arrival in Silverton I immediately called a conference of the committee and found that the members of the committee favored calling a strike if their demands were refused. They wished and asked for a general increase in wages for mill and tramway men, together with a reduction of hours for the laborers and engineers; they also demanded that the representatives of their union be permitted to go upon the properties at any time for the purpose of soliciting membership and collecting dues. After going over in detail their demands for an increased wage with reduction of hours, I called a conference of the operators. I found they were inclined to treat all their men with the utmost fairness, and were willing to talk over anything with me that would have a tendency to solve and adjust in a peaceable and fair manner all existing grievances. The operators claimed, however, that they had not reduced the wages that had been in vogue up to June

1st, 1907; but, instead, had voluntarily raised wages in a few minor instances; and this I found, according to the posted schedule, to be true. I was also informed by the operators that, rather than grant the demands of the union, they would close some of the low-grade properties, as they could not secure further aid from eastern investors for the development of low grade properties under any less favorable conditions. The sentiment of the business element of Silverton substantiated that assertion. I also found that a large portion of the actual miners were satisfied with the wages paid.

The privilege of visiting the properties of the mine owners, for the purpose of collecting dues and soliciting membership, had been abused to such an extent by the representative of the Miners' Union that the operators refused absolutely to concede said request, claiming that instead of peaceably coming to collect dues, threats and intimidations were used by those representing the union towards those that were not willing to pay for their union cards. Realizing, however, that the representatives of the union should have some opportunity to interview those members who perhaps came to town but once in three or four months, I presented the following recommendations to the mine operators:

"Silverton, July 13, 1907.

"Hon. Frank L. Ross, Secretary San Juan Mining Association,
Silverton, Colo.

Dear Sir—On July 1st I was requested by the Silverton Miners' Union No. 26 to proceed to Silverton and endeavor to adjust by arbitration whatever differences might exist between the above named union and your association as to wages and hours now in vogue in this district, the above Federation of Miners claiming in their communication to me that a scale of wages had been posted by your association, dated July 1st, 1907, which they claim differed materially from the scale of wages that had been in vogue for the past five or six years.

"After consulting both the former scale and the one that is now posted under date of June 1st, 1907, I find, however, that no difference exists, wages and hours being the same, except in two instances, where you have made a slight increase in wages, those instances being the gripman and bucket men, table and vanner men.

"Since my arrival here I have met with a committee of ten, representing the Miners' Union, said committee claiming full power to act in behalf of their organization. I find that they now have submitted to you an entire new schedule of wages, which they wish to have go into effect, said schedule being a general raise of pay with a deduction of hours in many instances.

"Realizing that the low grade ores which you have in this camp might prohibit your association from granting the de-

mand of the Western Federation of Miners, I have requested of the said Miners' Union that they should reduce all of their demands to the greatest possible minimum, in order that work might continue undisturbed in this district, yet I find their feelings are such that they will insist on certain demands being granted, and their determination upon these points might result in a serious and lasting struggle.

"I therefore respectfully wish to recommend to your association, for your consideration, the following points:

"An increase of 25 cents per shift over your present schedule for work in wet places where rubber coats are necessary, the foreman in charge to be judge of same; or should you wish to go inside of the demands of the Miners' Union, that a committee be appointed to decide where rubber coats are necessary and the extra pay should apply.

II.

"The request that the increase of timbermen and timbermen helpers be granted.

III.

"The request that the increase of tool sharpeners and blacksmith helpers be granted.

IV.

"That the hours of the tramway men be reduced from ten to nine per shift.

V.

"That all other provisions as now contained in schedule of June 1, 1907, be embodied. In addition thereto a clause shall be added that the Miners' Union and the Cooks' and Waiters' Union shall each select one representative who shall have the privilege of visiting the company's various properties when the employes are not on shift, for the purpose of collecting dues or soliciting membership. Said representatives shall use no force, intimidation or threats of any nature whatever, either in regard to payments of dues or to the joining of any organization. Said representatives shall notify the manager of each property of such intended visit in sufficient time to give such manager ample opportunity of appointing a representative to accompany the representative of the Miners', Cooks' and Waiters' Unions upon their monthly visit. Should any emergency arise whereby the said Miners' Union wishes to call upon its members for such purpose as an extra call of meeting, then an additional day per each month shall be granted, upon due notice, as above set forth, being given to the manager, and the purpose of the visit also stated.

"Believing that your Association fully intends to use all possible means of continuing the present prosperous condition now

prevailing in the San Juan District, and trusting you will find nothing in my recommendations which will conflict with your privileges of conducting your business to your own liking, and sincerely trusting that you will coincide with me in my recommendations and thus avert all possibility of disagreement between yourselves and the Miners' Union, I am

“Respectfully,

(Signed) “AXEL SWANSON,
“State Labor Commissioner.”

On Saturday, July 13th, at a meeting fully attended by those inviting me to attend, I entered into a full discussion of all of my recommendations. The agreement, submitted by me, governing the visits of the Union representatives, were accepted by a unanimous vote; in fact, after some argument, all recommendations submitted by me were adopted by the operators and accepted by the Union. Thus each side to the misunderstanding were satisfied, and the financial disastrous result of a strike was avoided by using reason and advocating fair play and a square deal to each interested party. Although maintaining the inalienable right that men should conduct their business to their own liking, yet the welfare of the general public, which always suffers in a struggle between capital and labor, should be carefully guarded, and with that in view all misunderstandings of similar nature can easily be adjusted.

Peace and prosperity have since marked the time in the Silverton district. The men engaged in and around the mines and mills are getting from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, while board and lodging cost but \$1.00 per day.

CARD SYSTEM IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

On September 20th I was petitioned by a number of business men and miners of Cripple Creek and Victor to come and make a personal investigation of what they termed the evil effect of the card system in vogue in that locality, the business men claiming that the enforcement of the card system was the means of keeping men from becoming permanent residents of the district, since they were not certain of steady employment, while some of the miners contended that to be compelled to submit to the requirements of these cards was an imposition upon them as free citizens. Thus the two complaining forces contended that to compel an applicant for work to take out a mine owner's card was unjust, and was the means of retarding business, and a detriment to the growth and progress of the district.

In interviewing the business men of Cripple Creek and Victor, I found the vast majority of them unalterably opposed to the enforcement of the card system, and combined effort was being made to request the Mine Owners to abolish the Card System. I found that they were sincere in the belief that the enforcement and continuation of the Card System by the Mine Owners was respon-

sible for the business depression existing in the District. Unannounced and unaccompanied by any one, I visited the large properties, and without interference on the part of any one I talked with the men who work in the mines. A large majority declared they had no objections to the Card System in vogue; that in fact they had no complaint to offer as to the management and regulations prescribed; while many declared that they would not remain at work if the recommendation cards were revoked or abolished, a few declared themselves utterly against the enforcement of the Card System, and such men were not wholly confined to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. Generally I found that the men at work were contented with conditions, and had requested no one to demand a change for them, as the wages in the District were higher than in other mining centers, and the mines were in better condition than in other parts of the State, together with the fact that the mines being located close to the cities of Victor and Cripple Creek, gave the men an opportunity of living where they chose. After having gathered the opinions of the miners, I called upon the operators to ascertain whether or not they would consider the abolishment of the Card System. Without hesitation the mine owners declared that rather than abolish the Card System they would close their properties, for they contended that to abolish what they termed identification cards would again admit a number of persons into their employ whose sole aim and object would be to promote strife and agitation.

On Monday, September 30, 1907, I was requested to meet in Colorado Springs with a committee of business men representing Cripple Creek and Victor, and a like committee of Mine Owners and Operators, and give to them the findings of my investigation. After both sides had thoroughly discussed the enforcement or abolishment of the Card System, each side being firmly convinced as to the good or bad effect of the same, I explained fully the different sentiment and opinions existing among the miners at work, and gave my opinion that it would be unjust to the men now employed, as well as unfair to the owners of the properties, to impose any conditions which, in their judgment, would again plunge the District into strife, and entirely destroy the business interest of this resourceful community. I also stated that in my opinion many different causes existed for the present business depression, such as the closing down of many low grade properties pending the erection of a new mill capable of treating such ore, as the Golden Cycle mill had just recently been destroyed; and many other properties were waiting for the benefit of the drainage tunnel before proceeding with their work with any assurance of profit. These conditions could not be remedied by the abolishment of the Card System. Events have since proven that the position taken by myself and others was correct, as peace and progress now reign in those great gold producing hills, and employers and employes are working hand in hand for the upbuilding of the Cripple Creek District.

COLORADO AND ITS VARIED INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

Colorado is divided into fifty-nine counties; its average length east and west is 380 miles; its breadth north and south is 280 miles, and it is larger in area than all the New England states combined.

Colorado is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by Oklahoma and New Mexico and on the west by Utah.

The population of our State, in the absence of any late census, is based upon the increased school census, and is safely estimated at 700,000; and the principal industries are mining, farming, stock raising, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. The school system of the State, and particularly in Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley, Golden, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, is inferior to none in the United States, and no State offers better educational advantages. The most remote mining camp and the most sparsely settled rural district are as well provided for as the large cities. Our school buildings are unsurpassed in size and sanitary conditions. Colorado is well provided with churches of all denominations, and its sanitariums and hospitals are fitted with all conveniences necessary for the successful treatment of those unfortunate enough to need them. Our State is thoroughly traversed by railroads, perfectly equipped and prepared to carry the products of the mines, mills, factories and farms to the markets of the world, at rates enabling the producers to compete with those of the other states. Telephone lines have penetrated every nook and corner, giving the farmer and the merchant an opportunity of keeping as well posted upon prices as though living at the entrance of New York. The great development of interurban trolley lines will, before the expiration of 1908, place the people of the northern part of Colorado at Denver's doors. The most important work of the year has been the electrification of the new line from Denver to Boulder by the Colorado Southern Railroad. This line will eventually build to Fort Collins and Greeley, thus bringing thousands of prosperous farmers from the counties of Boulder, Larimer and Weld to the business center of the State. The towns of Golden and Arvada in Jefferson county are already connected by electric road, equipped by the Denver City Tramway Company; while the town of Littleton in Arapahoe county is connected by a similar line. Work has already been started on an electric line of road from Florence in Fremont county through the famous Arkansas valley to Garden City, Kansas. This line will give to the people of the counties of Fremont, Otero, Prowers, Bent and eastern Pueblo the market of the city of Pueblo—the Pittsburgh of the West. Trinidad has extended its lines to the coal camps of Starkville and Sopris, giving the men in the coal mines an opportunity to live in comfortable homes in the city. The electric lines of Colorado Springs, which

are now connecting Manitou, Colorado City and other near by resorts, are contemplating further extensions. The Canon City line, known as the Royal Gorge Summit Electric, is destined, when completed, to become the most spectacular electric line in the United States; starting at Canon City, where the Colorado State Penitentiary is located, it winds up the mountain side a distance of fifteen miles until it reaches an elevation of 9,000 feet, showing a scene of rich orchards and farms in the valley below unsurpassed in America.

In the diversity of its natural advantages Colorado has no parallel within the confines of the United States. It occupies a central position among the Western States, forming a great portion of their agricultural area, and exceeds them all in natural resources. It has a climate unsurpassed by any country in the world and a soil adapted to the raising of nearly all varieties of crops. There are yet unbounded opportunities for thousands in her valleys, on her mountains and upon her plains.

Within the last ten years Colorado has become the largest producer of silver and gold of any State in the Union. The value of these metals and their allied minerals amounted to over \$90,000,000 for the years 1906-1907, giving employment to nearly 40,000 men at an average of \$2.50 per day for the common laborer, and from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day for the mechanic, in and around the mines, mills and smelters of the districts of Cripple Creek, Leadville, Boulder, Gunnison, Mineral, San Juan, San Miguel, Ouray, Gilpin, Park, Clear Creek and Summit. There are still other undeveloped districts containing untold wealth, awaiting the hand of the investor and the prospector. The great drainage tunnel of Cripple Creek will give new life to that greatest of all gold producing camps by uncovering new workings, and making it possible to reach low-grade properties and develop them at a profit.

The famous Leadville mines are daily running into new and rich veins, and will again call the attention of the miner and investor to their great and apparently inexhaustible supply of minerals. Tunnels and electric power plants have, in a great measure, reduced the cost of mining, as such power now traverses the districts of Silverton, Clear Creek, Boulder, Gilpin, Park and Gunnison. Renewed activity now exists in the mineral districts and much development work is now in progress, furnishing work for hundreds of prospectors. In fact, we are fully justified in asserting that Colorado's greatest mineral deposits have as yet not been uncovered.

THE GREAT COAL SUPPLY OF COLORADO.

While millions of tons of the best coal in the world, ranging from anthracite to the best of lignite, have been taken out of the mines now in operation in this State, its supply has not been



MINING SCENE AT LEADVILLE, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

SIMPSON MINE (LAFAYETTE, COLORADO), DAILY CAPACITY, 2,000 TONS.



PLANT OF THE NORTHERN COAL & COKE CO., DENVER, COLORADO.

scratched. For hundreds of years Colorado can supply the coal for the entire United States, and, in addition, sell sufficient for all the navies of the world. Our coal fields, as estimated by the United States Geological Survey, cover an area of 20,000 square miles, with an available tonnage of 50,000,000,000. These great and varied coal deposits are located in different portions of the State. The great coal producing counties of Huerfano, Las Animas, Boulder and Fremont supply millions of tons, yet there appears to be no diminution in the accessible and apparent supply, and other counties, such as Weld, Garfield, Gunnison, El Paso, Pitkin, La Plata, Jefferson, Mesa, Delta, Douglas, are steadily uncovering large bodies of good coal; but it remains for the vast empire of Routt county to furnish an almost unlimited supply of lignite, together with vast quantities of the best kind of anthracite known in the United States. This vast territory, which has been practically isolated and unknown except for its vast herds of cattle brought to the markets, has now been placed at the very door of Denver by the Northwestern & Pacific Railroad, better known as the "Moffat Road." The benefit of this road will not alone be limited to the vast coal fields, but it will open up rich mines of copper and gold, which, up to the present time, were considered unprofitable on account of the distance from a railroad. The coal and coke industry now gives employment to about 15,000 men, at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.00 per day. We are safe in saying that, with the large coal consuming States looking to the excellent and unmeasured supply of Colorado, this industry will in a short period double its present army of laborers.

SUMMARY OF THE COAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO
FOR 1906 AND 1907.

	1906	1907
Number of mines in operation.....	180	183
Tons of lignite coal produced.....	1,670,044	2,062,154
Tons of semi-bituminous coal produced.....	100,000	985,226
Tons of bituminous coal produced.....	7,548,769	7,803,147
Tons of anthracite coal produced.....	68,343	45,113
Tons of unclassified coal produced, estimated.....	110,000	70,000
Total tonnage of coal produced.....	10,308,420	10,965,640
Increase		657,219
Total tons of coke manufactured.....	1,135,643	1,097,061
Total number of coke ovens.....	3,376	2,566
Number of employes in and about the mines.....	12,030	12,900
Number of employes at coke ovens.....	1,076	960
Number of non-fatal accidents	160	110
Number of fatal accidents	88	99

COLORADO'S AMAZING AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The tremendous growth of our agricultural industry has astonished the most optimistic observers. It has grown to such an extent that to-day it has become the essential factor in building up the State and creating prosperous growing cities and towns in the now irrigated valleys and upon the plains, where formerly the range cattle had full and free sway. In the last twelve years nearly three million acres have been placed under the most modern and perfect irrigation system known in the world, and many thousands of acres will yet be reclaimed by the reservoir and canal systems at present contemplated or already under way. Eastern and foreign capital is rapidly realizing the vast opportunities Colorado offers to the investors in storage reservoirs, whereby the vast rich acreage can be turned into prosperous homes for thousands of good citizens, and where the crops raised are more diversified and more profitable to the producer than is offered in any other State. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of dry land have been added to the crop raising area in the eastern counties of Colorado, and, from the great amount of wheat and corn raised in some portions of this great farming empire, the average yield bids fair to rival parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The lands everywhere possess a rich soil productive of all kinds of crops which are raised with less labor than in the fields of our neighboring States.

In the production of its fruits, Colorado's products, such as peaches and apples, command the highest price in the markets of the country, and in the markets of New York, and even London, the Colorado cantaloupe is eagerly sought. The splendid climatic conditions together with the varied soil has proven that the fruit of Colorado is the most delicious produced. Mesa, Montrose, Delta and Fremont counties are the fruit raising counties of the State, although in the Arkansas valley, especially in Otero county, apples are grown extensively. In the last year many acres of orchard in the counties of Mesa, Delta and Montrose produced, on the average, \$300.00 to \$400.00 worth of fruit to the acre; and the three counties mentioned will, in the next few years, add thousands of acres to the fruit raising area, through completion of the irrigation projects contemplated at the present time.

The present fruit raising districts comprise a little more than 100,000 acres. There are yet a million acres available for fruit raising, which will be irrigated and placed upon the market at such prices as will enable the small homeseeker to secure ample and productive acreage. In the Uncompahgre valley, which comprises a large basin of Montrose and Delta counties, nearly 200,000 acres of at present raw and non-productive land will be ready for cultivation when the project now under way, known as the Gunnison tunnel, is completed and the waters out of the second largest stream in Colorado are turned upon this vast plain. Then will this barren waste be turned into fruit producing lands, averaging in value from \$500.00 to \$3,000.00 per acre. The

climate here is most excellent, short winters, no late frosts in the spring, nor early frosts in the fall. The soil is suitable for the production of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and berries, inferior to none in the world, and the average yield per acre, especially in the counties of Delta, Montrose and Fremont, is such that no greater profit on labor, or interest on capital invested, can be gotten anywhere. Because of the compactness of the land, and the advantages of railroad facilities for carrying the products of the soil to the markets of the world, such will be the enormous wealth producing possibilities of this valley that 150,000 people can easily be supported therein.

A number of other counties, such as Weld, Garfield, Jefferson, Denver, Boulder and Montezuma, are increasing their acreage of fruit lands each season, so that at present this great addition to Colorado's wealth has hardly been started. The cantaloupe known as the "Rocky Ford" is unmatched anywhere for its aromatic flavor, and is sold in all the leading markets of this country, as well as in many places in Europe, at higher prices than similar products of any other state. In the culture of sugar beets the Colorado product has reached the highest percentage in saccharine purity of any sugar beet raised. Certain it is that no state can compare with the large yield per acre of Colorado. This great industry, which may be termed as yet in its infancy, has been the means of adding to Colorado's wealth over \$20,000,000 in one year. In the sugar beet raising localities farm values have increased over 150 per cent. and the population and business of many towns have doubled.

The State is divided in two natural divisions, mountains and plains. To the mountainous division belong the broad and level mesas, together with the extensive valleys of the Western Slope. The eastern part of the State consists mostly of level plains of a rich sandy loam soil, which, when sufficiently watered, produces a large yield of corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, millet and potatoes. These plains are classified as the "Dry Farming Area" of Colorado, where the rainfall has averaged in the last six years from 15 to 20 inches. Large herds of cattle and sheep are yet to be found in this section, the former home of the buffalo. The western part of the State is principally mountainous, and from the mountains millions of dollars in silver, gold, copper, lead, coal, coke, iron, marble and other materials for building purposes will yet be taken; while the valleys, irrigated by the waters of the melting snows from the same mountains, will furnish homes for thousands of industrious people.

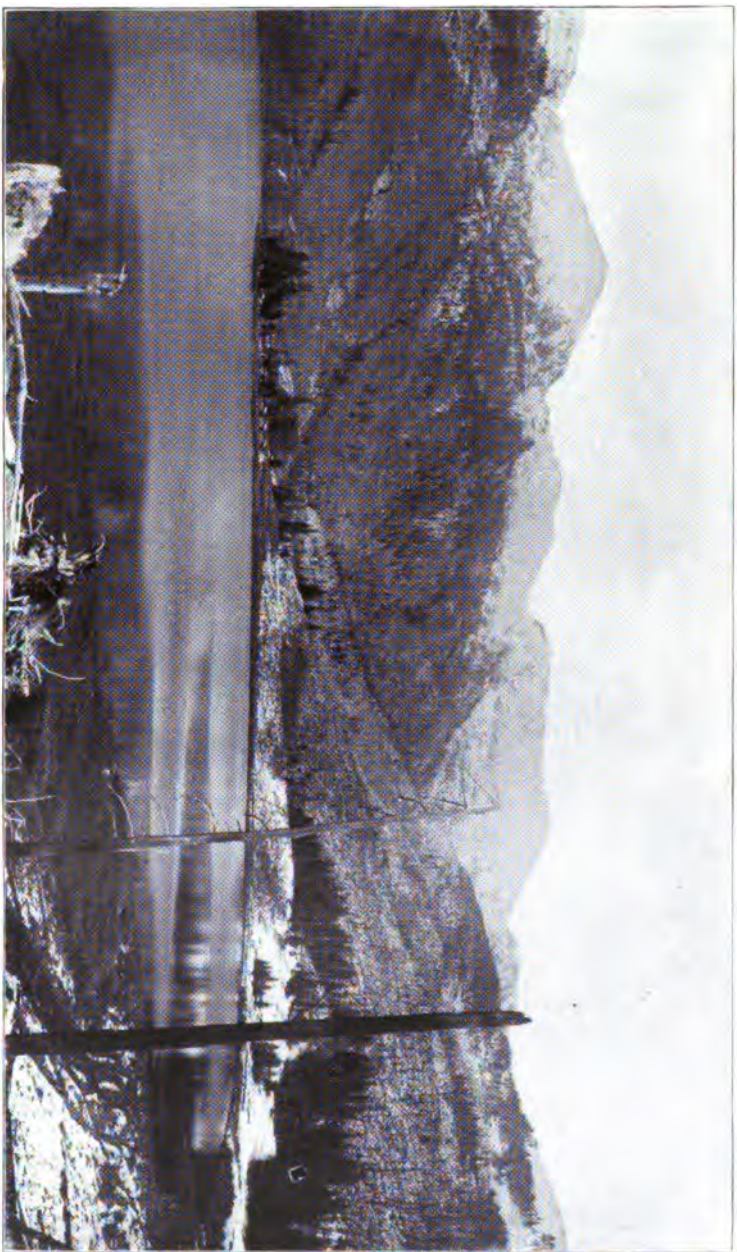
Starting from the foothills in El Paso county and running through portions of El Paso, Douglas, Elbert and Lincoln counties eastward to the Kansas line, is a range of foothills known as the "Divide," which practically divides the plains of Colorado through their center. This area is partly covered with a

fair growth of young timber, while upon the ridges of El Paso, Douglas and Elbert counties rich agricultural lands are yet open to settlers, subject to the requirements of the regulations governing government lands. Much of this land belongs to the State, and its leasing or selling is under the control of the State Land Board.

At the summit of the Divide is Palmer Lake. From this point the waters flow northward to the Platte river and southward to the Arkansas.

The mountainous portion of our State contains two hundred mountain peaks, nearly 13,000 feet high, and over twenty peaks 14,000 feet high. On a clear day a view of three hundred miles of mountain scenery can be seen west and south of Denver. Prominent among the peaks in beauty is Long's peak, over 14,000 feet above sea level, rising from the midst of the foothills which extend from the Spanish peaks in the southern portion of Colorado to the hills of Wyoming.

West of this range lie the parks. North park in Larimer and Routt counties, Middle park in Grand county and South park in Park county. South park is one of the largest hay and cattle producing localities in our State, and is reached by the famous Colorado & Southern and Colorado Midland railroads. Almost in a direct line north and south with these parks lies the famous San Luis park, in what is properly known as southern Colorado's garden spot, the San Luis valley. Watered by the Rio Grande and other tributary rivers, and traversed by the main and connecting lines of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, this valley has developed into one of the richest agricultural sections of the State, and is famous for the raising of field peas for the feeding of hogs and sheep, which command the highest price in the Eastern markets. West of the southern portion of the Park range is the Arkansas valley, which is traversed by the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, and is made famous for its unexcelled watermelons and cantaloupes. With its rapidly increasing fruit raising and, greatest of all, its great volume of water for irrigation which has turned the formerly arid plains into a great garden; with five sugar factories overtaxed with the production of the vicinities of Rocky Ford, Sugar City, Swink, Lamar and Holly; with thousands of acres of alfalfa and other crops, together with the thousands of acres yet to be reclaimed by irrigation, this valley can truthfully be said to offer homes to thousands of families. But greatest of all the agricultural sections is the district lying north and east of Denver, including the counties of Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Jefferson, Adams, Logan and Morgan. This section is traversed by the Colorado & Southern, Union Pacific and Burlington railroads, also the Interurban Electric line connecting Denver, Boulder and Golden by hourly service, thus placing the advantages of the Denver markets at the very doors of its thousands of farmers.



A SCENE ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

This section can truthfully be classified as Colorado's "Favorite Garden Spot." Watered by the Platte river and its principal tributaries, such as Clear Creek, Bear Creek, St. Vrain, Big Thompson and the Cache La Poudre, all flowing eastward from the mountains, it forms one of the richest agricultural valleys of the world. This is known as northeastern Colorado. One million acres are now under irrigation in those counties; Weld county taking the lead, and the production of the combined counties reached in 1907 nearly \$50,000,000 in value, this being an average value of nearly \$50 per acre. These counties are truly the home of the sugar beet, while the potato of Weld county has made the city of Greeley known all over the world. Numerous towns in this section have doubled their population in the last five years. Thousands of acres are yet to be reclaimed by irrigation enterprises, which are as yet but partially matured. With a mild and beautiful climate, an abundance of irrigation water and its many facilities of storing the same, with its splendid and direct railroads and electric service, together with the many educational institutions of the highest class in the world located at Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley and Golden, this section of our State can furnish ideal homes for thousands from the crowded sweat shops of the East.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE LANDS.

On the vast and fertile plains comprising eastern Colorado are yet remaining nearly 10,000,000 acres of government land open to the settlers by entry. These lands are distributed through the counties of Weld, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Morgan, Yuma, Washington, Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, eastern El Paso, Kiowa, Bent, Prowers, Baca and Pueblo; and they can be reached over the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Burlington and Colorado Southern railroads. There are nearly 4,000,000 acres subject to location in the western part of our State which can be reached by the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland or Moffat railroads. While a large portion of this vast area of open land in some of the eastern counties can not be irrigated by any at present comprehensible scheme, the lands on the Western Slope will eventually be brought under the many reservoir and canal systems annually being developed. The land in the counties of Bent and Prowers will in course of time be watered from the mountain streams emptying into the Arkansas river. And in the counties of Logan and Sedgwick thousands of acres, now open range, will be watered by the ever increasing reservoirs filled during the winter season from the Platte and its many tributaries.

Homestead entries can be made either at the Government Land Office or before the clerk or judge of a court, or a United

States Commissioner, in the county in which the land is situated. The United States Land Offices of Colorado are located at Del Norte, Denver, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Hugo, Lamar, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo and Sterling. Their locations are such as to cover every section of our State, and thus not compel the public land seeker to travel far away from the lands desired to the point where entries must be made.

The State owns nearly 4,000,000 acres of land, situated in the various counties, the largest acreage being in the counties of Pueblo, Bent, Routt, Baca, Cheyenne, Conejos, Elbert, El Paso, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Prowers, Washington, Weld and Yuma; while some of the other counties have an acreage of from 10,000 to 50,000 acres. A large portion of this land is located in districts which are bound to enlarge in watered area; and thousands of acres of this rich, level land will be irrigated and produce crops sufficient to support thousands of families. The terms for purchasing State lands are most liberal, and it lies within the power of most any one to purchase land, as each citizen has an equal chance, whether rich or poor. The State Land Board consists of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General. The State Land Office is located in the State Capitol Building, and all applications for lease or purchase of State lands are directed to the Register of the Land Board, and are subject to the following fees and rules:

Filling application for lease.....	\$.50
Filing application to purchase.....	.50
Accepting and approving bond.....	1.00
Issuing lease, each 160 acres or fraction thereof in the same lease	1.00
For issuing patent or certificates of purchase, each 160 acres or fraction thereof.....	2.00
Assignment fee	1.00
Patent for town lot, one or more.....	2.00
Right of way deeds, easements, etc.....	3.00
For issuing permission to make improvements in excess of amount allowed by the terms of the lease	2.00
Certified copies of any instrument or of the records shall be furnished at the rate of 20 cents per folio and \$1.00 for the certification.	

Each application for lease must be accompanied by the advertising fee of five dollars, and the filing fee of fifty cents.

All applications for purchase must be accompanied by an appraisement fee of ten dollars and the filing fee of fifty cents.

If the board orders a sale to be made the applicant shall be required to pay an advertising fee of seventeen dollars.

All township plats shall be furnished at fifty cents each.

For subdividing mineral lands into lots of ten acres each for the purpose of leasing, upon the application of any person, a deposit of ten dollars for each lot shall be required.

Sec. 14. The State Board of Land Commissioners may lease any portion of the land of the State, at a rental to be determined upon after an examination of the land by an appraiser, except as hereinafter provided. The lessee shall pay the annual rental to the State Land Board, who shall receipt for the same in the lease. Upon receiving such annual rental, the State board shall immediately transmit the same to the State Treasurer and take his receipt therefor. If stone, coal, coal oil, gas or other mineral not herein mentioned, be found upon the State land, such land may be leased for the purpose of obtaining therefrom the stone, coal, coal oil, gas or other mineral, for such length of time, and conditioned upon the payment to the State board of such royalty upon the product as the State Board of Land Commissioners may determine.

Sec. 15. All leases of State or school land shall be conditional upon the payment of rent in advance and the violation of this condition shall work a forfeiture of the lease, at the option of the State Board of Land Commissioners, after thirty days' notice to the lessees, such notice being sent to the last known postoffice address of lessee, as given by himself to the register of the State Land Board.

Sec. 16. No lease of State or school land for grazing purposes shall be for a longer term than twenty years, and no lease of State or school land for agricultural purposes shall be for a longer period than ten years, except as hereinafter provided.

When any lease expires by limitation, the holder thereof may renew the same in manner as follows: At any time within the thirty days next preceding the expiration of the lease, the lessee, or his assigns, shall notify the register of his desire to renew said lease; if the lessee and State board agree as to the valuation of the land, a new lease may be issued, bearing even date with the expiration of the old one, and upon like conditions; Provided, always, That the former valuation shall not be decreased without the consent of the State board; Provided, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the State board from leasing any of the State lands to such party or parties as shall secure to the State the greatest annual revenue; Provided, further, That the State board may, in its discretion, offer said land for sale at the end of any period of five (5) years, during the term of said lease, upon the same terms and in the same manner as though said lease had not been executed.

Sec. 23. The State Board of Land Commissioners may at any time direct the sale of any State lands, except as provided in this act, in such parcels, to actual settlers only, or to persons who shall improve the same, as they shall deem for the best interests of the State and the promotion of the settlement there-

of; Provided, That no lands belonging to the State, within the areas to be irrigated from works constructed or controlled by the United States or its duly authorized agents, shall hereafter be sold except in conformity with the classification of farm units by the United States, and the title to such lands shall not pass from the State until the applicant therefor shall have fully complied with the provisions of the laws of the United States and the regulations thereunder concerning the acquisition of the right to use water from such works, and shall produce the evidence thereof duly issued. After the withdrawal of lands by the United States for any irrigation project, no application for the purchase of State lands within the limits of such withdrawal shall be accepted, except upon the conditions prescribed in this section. All sales under this act, except those to the United States, shall be advertised in four consecutive issues of some weekly paper of the county in which such land is situated, if there be such paper; if not, then in some paper published in an adjoining county, and in such other papers as the board may direct. The advertisement shall state the time, place and terms of sale, and the minimum price per acre fixed by the board of each parcel, below which no bid shall be received; Provided, That in all cases the land shall be offered in legal subdivisions of not less than forty (40) acres, or more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres; Provided, That sales of State lands shall be made to citizens of the United States, and to those who have declared their intention to become such only. If any land be sold on which surface improvements shall have been made by a lessee, said improvements shall be appraised under the direction of the State board. When lands on which such improvements have been made are sold, the purchaser, if other than the owner of said improvements, shall pay the appraised value of said improvements to the owner thereof, taking a receipt therefor, and he shall deposit such receipt with the State board before he shall be entitled to a patent or certificate of purchase. All such receipts shall be filed and preserved in the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners.

Sec. 24. All sales of State lands shall be held at the State Capitol, unless otherwise directed by the State Board of Land Commissioners. Terms of payment shall be as follows, viz.: Timber sales, cash on the day of sale; on lands selling for three dollars and fifty cents to twenty-five dollars per acre, 10 per cent. of the purchase money on the day of the sale, the balance in eighteen equal annual payments, at 6 per cent. per annum. Lands selling at more than twenty-five dollars, and less than seventy-five dollars per acre, 20 per cent. cash on day of sale, the balance in fourteen equal annual payments, at 7 per cent. per annum, or the purchaser may make full payment with accrued interest at any time. Lands selling at seventy-five dollars and upwards, 30 per cent. cash, and balance in seven equal annual payments, at 7 per cent. interest, or the purchaser may

make full payments with accrued interest at any time. When the conditions hereinbefore prescribed have been complied with, the State board shall make and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, containing the name of the purchaser, a description of the land purchased, the sum paid, the amount remaining due, and the date at which each of the deferred payments fall due, and the amount thereof; such certificate shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the register, and a record of the same kept by him in a suitable book. Whenever a purchaser of any State land has complied with all the conditions of the sale, and paid all purchase money with the lawful interest thereon, he shall receive a patent for the land purchased; such patent shall be signed by the Governor, attested by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the register, and have the great seal of the State and the seal of the State Board of Land Commissioners thereto attached; and when so signed, such patent shall convey a good and sufficient title in fee simple; Provided, That no patent shall be issued for less than forty acres, except for town lots; Provided, That the Governor and register shall be authorized to issue certificates of purchase in lieu of receipts temporarily issued subsequent to April 17, 1899, for money paid on account of lands heretofore sold by the State Board of Land Commissioners under existing law, and patents in lieu of final receipts so issued during the same period on account of payment in full for lands sold, on presentation of such receipt by the legal owners thereof.

Sec. 25. Whenever any purchaser of land shall default for a period of thirty days in any of the payments of either principal or interest due upon the certificate of purchase issued to him, said certificate may be forfeited and the lands reverted to the State of Colorado upon a notice to that effect mailed to the last known postoffice address of said purchaser, and which notice shall allow him thirty days additional in which to pay the indebtedness to the State.

Sec. 26. If any purchaser of State land, after receiving a certificate of purchase, as provided in section 24 of this act, fails to make any one of the payments stipulated therein, and the same remains unpaid for thirty days after the time when it should have been paid, as specified in such certificate, the State Board of Land Commissioners may sell the lands again; Provided, That, in case of a sale, all previous payments made on account of such land shall be forfeited to the State; the land shall revert to the State, and the title thereof shall be in the State, as if no sale had ever been made.

THE REPORTS OF SUGAR BEET COMPANIES AND THOSE RAISING SUGAR BEETS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Number of factories in the state.....	16
Total daily tonnage capacity of all factories.....	13,000
Total acreage	157,085
Total tonnage of beets.....	2,187,925
Pounds of sugar produced.....	478,153,859
Amount paid to farmers.....	10,550,000
Amount paid for factory labor.....	2,530,350
Number of factory employees.....	4,950
Total No. in factory and field in connection with the sugar beet industry	16,000
Daily wages paid in factory \$2.25 to \$3.50.	

OUR GREAT SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY AND ITS MAR- VELOUS GROWTH.

The greatest triumph of agriculture in Colorado is the sugar beet. Eight years ago we had 3,000 acres of beets, while now nearly 200,000 acres are devoted to beet raising, producing an annual value of nearly \$20,000,000 in money which goes to the farmers and laborers of our State. In 1899 Colorado had one small sugar factory; in 1908 we find sixteen factories, with a tonnage of from 600 to 1,200 tons each. This great industry has been the means of increasing the land values from \$30 to \$250 and \$300 per acre, while the earning power of the lands in the vicinity of the sugar factories has increased over 100 per cent. Not only can results be figured from the direct profit of the sugar beet as delivered to the factory, but, in addition, the attention of the farmer has been attracted to this new industry which gives him a greater profit than any other crop, and while locally reducing the output of other crops it creates a greater demand for them and thus makes better prices for the latter. The establishment of sugar beet factories in various sections of the State has grown, and thus adding impetus to the establishment of other industries that contribute to the success of the farmer. The success obtained in feeding stock the beet pulp has aided the stock raising industry. It has also aided in establishing creameries, cheese and canning factories. Its ramifications are such that its effects are felt in every line of trade. The value of the by products of the sugar factory, such as pulp and molasses, as a food for stock, is realized more each year by the stock fattening ranchman. The pulp can be purchased at the factory for 40 cents per ton. It is easily stored and kept, and is considered cheaper as meat producer than any other feed. In addition to the general demand in these factory districts, from the large feeding interests the factories have also built extensive feeding pens for fattening cattle and sheep



SUGAR FACTORY AT FORT COLLINS.

for market and especially is this true in the counties of Weld, Larimer and Boulder. Several hundred thousand lambs are fattened each year by the feeders and factories. In Colorado the influence of this industry in developing other kindred industries, which add to the success and prosperity of the farmer, can well be marked from its beginning by the progress and development of the business interests, which have been very rapid. The beet sugar factory has been the means of improving many miles of heretofore impassable roads, since cheaply getting the product of the farm to the market is an essential element of profit. It has caused the construction of several local transportation lines, notably the Swink-Holly line in the Arkansas Valley district, and the Wellington and Johnson line in the Northern district. This reaching out into the rural districts and hauling the sugar beet to the factory has placed the cost of hauling other products to the main lines at the minimum. Many new and prosperous towns have been built up since the advent of the sugar factory, and some have in the last five years doubled in population, while the amount of money turned into circulation from this industry has given such places as Fort Collins, Loveland, Longmont, Greeley, Morgan, Brush, Sterling, Rocky Ford, Sugar City, Lamar, Las Animas, Holly, Eaton and Grand Junction the appearance of life and business activity equivalent to that of cities in the East having double the population. The sugar beet factories contract with the farmer for his beet crop long before it is planted, thus leaving him in absolute assurance of running no risk with a fluctuating market, yet the sugar beet company does not give all the care of raising the beets to the farmers. Connected with each factory is a corps of experts who have devoted years of study to the sugar beet enterprise. They have conducted experiments in every possible line of beet culture, and their sole duty is to give the farmers the benefit of their experience in the form of advice in handling, cultivating and raising the crop. Thus the sugar companies assist the producer in getting the largest possible yield and the highest grade. They do not confine their expert advice to the farmer on sugar beets alone, but advise him in raising other crops as well, thus fully realizing that other products are indirectly allied with the success of the industry which they represent. The Nation and the State pay large sums of money for conducting our Agricultural College and Experiment Station, but in the sugar industry we have an educational agency that is rendering valuable aid and co-operation in this work without cost to either pupil or State. The prevailing price of beets is \$5.00 per ton, delivered at the factory or at the nearest beet dump. No farmer hauls his beets over a distance of three or possibly four miles. In all cases where no dump is constructed or where the distance to the factory is too great the sugar companies construct places for piling up the beets. There is no hazard of falling prices, as the price is set before the seed is put in the ground. The average yield is from fourteen to eighteen and sometimes twenty tons per acre.

At an average of fourteen tons per acre, after deducting the cost of plowing, planting, cultivating, watering, cleaning and gathering, which is estimated at \$30 to \$35 per acre and allowing the farmer \$5.00 per day for the man and team engaged in hauling, there remains a profit of \$35 per acre over and above all expenses, including the cost of water for irrigation. It would generally be supposed that such a crop would cause great deterioration of the soil, but this is in a measure overcome on account of the sugar beet being big and long and requiring deep plowing, especially when being harvested, thus bringing to the surface new and rich soil. It is, however, very essential for keeping up the productiveness of the soil that, after three crops of beets have been raised, a series of crops of alfalfa, small grain or vegetables should take its place and then fertilize the soil anew. There are sixty-three factories in the United States—eight in California, sixteen in Michigan, five in Utah, four in Wisconsin, four in Idaho and one each in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Washington—each of these with a less tonnage capacity than any of the sixteen factories in Colorado. These sixteen factories are owned and controlled by six different corporations. The Great Western Sugar Company controls and operates the following: Eaton, Greeley, New Windsor, Sterling, Brush, Fort Morgan; each of a capacity of six hundred tons daily. The factories at Loveland, Longmont and Fort Collins, owned by the same company, have a tonnage capacity of 1,200.

The American Beet Sugar Company owns and controls the factory at Rocky Ford, tonnage capacity.....	1,100
Lamar, tonnage	600
Las Animas	700
Holly Sugar Co., factory at Holly.....	600
Holly Construction Co., factory at Swink.....	1,200
National Sugar M. F. G. Co., factory at Sugar City, tonnage..	500
Western Sugar and Land Co., factory at Grand Junction, tonnage	600

Thus we find practically all the sugar beet factories located in the northeastern part of the State and the Arkansas valley, while the one on the Western Slope will soon be augmented by others in the same vicinity.

This great industry gives employment to about 5,000 men during the treating of the beets in the factory, at wages ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day for the common laborer, and from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day for office men, mechanics and skilled labor. The average number of days of employment each year being:

Office men	177
Mechanics	245
Chemists	210
Skilled labor	240
Common labor	145



SUGAR FACTORY, ROCKY FORD.

In addition to this army of men employed in the factory direct, it requires an additional number of from 12,000 to 15,000 during the cleaning and gathering of the beets. Much of this is let out by contract by the farmers. This method has proved very satisfactory, as the work is performed much faster and the laborer has it in his power to increase his daily wage and be more independent than when engaged by the day or month. During the last four years, when a scarcity of common labor existed in the West, the work in the beet fields has nearly all been monopolized by Russians and Japanese. Although this work will, according to the contracts let, average \$2.25 per day and over to those employed, the farmer has found it impossible to secure the thorough American laborer, as it appears that the beet field is not sufficiently remunerative for his ability and progressiveness. With the past tremendous growth of the sugar industry of our State, it is safe to predict that greater progress is in store for this, Colorado's great product. Not only will the present factories be enlarged, but others will be built in different localities. The United States alone offers a market for this product far in excess of what can be produced. Since congress decided ten years ago to encourage by bounties the growing of sugar beets, a little over 2,000,000 tons of sugar has been produced from the American grown sugar beet. The annual production of the world's sugar cane and beets is less than 15,000,000 tons. The United States government report shows that while 2,000,000 tons of sugar have been produced in the United States in ten years, there has been collected a revenue tax on the sugar imported from foreign countries the sum of \$530,000,000, thus showing the enormous field open to the investor in this great industry at home. While it is estimated that it required nearly \$20,000,000 to construct the factories of Colorado, such is the demand for this product that profits on these investments are bound to be realized. The man with capital realizes that Colorado is the ideal part of the world, not alone for the raising of beets, but for all other crops, offering to the farmer more profit on forty acres of beets, fruit or alfalfa than the farmer of the East can get from one hundred acres of crops generally found in that locality. The wasting waters of the Rockies are being impounded in immense reservoirs and sent out upon the rich soil of the valleys and plains. Thousands of farmers from every section of the East, attracted by the vast possibilities of the beet sugar and other allied industries of the farm, have come and settled in our State in the last five years. Hundreds of new irrigation enterprises are being annually projected, opening up new and rich fields for the tiller of the soil. The names and addresses of a number of beet growers are here published, giving the acreage of their best crops and the average yield, together with their profits:

M. A. Gordon, of La Junta, from two acres received \$207.49, or an average of \$103.74 per acre.

D. L. Owens, of Rocky Ford, received from acres \$538.70, or an average of \$106.69 per acre.

A. P. and B. B. Koum, of Rocky Ford, received from ten acres \$1,057.07, or an average of \$105.81 per acre.

Mr. George Edwards, of Sugar City, and C. B. Wiggins, of Ordway, write as follows:

"In reply to your letter asking for a statement of beets raised on the Aukland farm, will say:

"In 1904 I seeded 480 acres of this farm to sugar beets, including ditches and laterals, or 471 acres actually planted, from which was harvested 9,320 tons of beets, which sold at \$5.00 per ton, or \$46,600.00.

"The total cost of the entire operation, including the rental of the farm, water assessments, superintendence, seed, labor of all kinds, hauling and every other item of expense attached to the operation was \$26,468.80, or a net profit of \$20,131.20 on the 471 acres, or \$42.75 net profit per acre.

"Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) "GEORGE EDWARDS."

"Ordway, Colo., March 17, 1906.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I came here from Homer, Illinois, a year ago and have raised one crop of sugar beets, oats and barley, and can say that I believe the lands here that are covered by both water rights is a splendid and safe investment and am confident land values will double in five years.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "C. B. WIGGINS,

"From Homer, Ill."

"Ordway, Colo., April 10.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I am glad to give from my experience here in this beautiful Arkansas valley, in Colorado, with the hope that others may be helped by it and encouraged to locate in this very fertile country.

"I came from Wisconsin to Colorado more than four years ago and I never have been more favorably impressed with our country here than now. My experience has been that farmers do better raising sugar beets here than can be done with any other farm product raised anywhere. While the yield of my beet crop was not the best in the valley last year, yet I had beets that made nineteen tons (\$95) per acre. The fact that the price for sugar beets is fixed before they are planted, and a good price at that, viz., \$5.00 per ton, makes this crop a most desirable and satisfactory one for the farmer here to grow.

(Signed) "JOHN HELMS."

By Permission.

"Ordway, Colo., March, 1906.

"Dear Sir—You ask me to give you my opinion and experience in the Ordway district of the Arkansas valley, Colorado.

"My experience and observation have extended over four years here, and I have seen results vary here, just as to the effort made by the farmer. But ordinarily farmers do better here than in any other part of the country I have ever lived in.

"I have raised 26 tons of sugar beets per acre; at \$5.00 per ton amounts to \$130 per acre. I have raised from 200 to 400 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre, which I sold for three cents per pound, or \$1.80 per bushel, and last year I sold \$50.00 worth of sweet potatoes on one-tenth of an acre. These results were realized myself, and did not labor any harder than in other parts of the country where I have lived. When a man with a large family (of eight) to support can make a good living and lay up \$1,000 off of forty acres, as I have done, I don't think there is much room for complaint.

(Signed) "H. SCHLEISNER."

NATIONAL SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO. PLANT,
SUGAR CITY, COLORADO.

When this plant was built there was not a home in sight, nor any plowed land. Now Sugar City has a population of 2,500 people, and land is worth from \$50 to \$150 and \$200 per acre.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY OF COLORADO.

For many years Colorado has been classified as one of the great cattle raising states of the Union, so that today the live-stock industry is one of the State's permanent sources of wealth. More attention is paid in Colorado each year to the breeding of cattle, sheep and hogs, of the proper kind to meet competing conditions found in the markets of the country. The change from range to agricultural lands has come to stay. The live-stock industry and the agricultural industry are going hand in hand, as each has found out that both interests are identical and can best be promoted by mutual and joint co-operation, as the many varied products of recent date of the farms have opened up a new era for the feeding and fattening, to the finest degree, of cattle, hogs and sheep. The pea-fed hogs and lambs of the San Luis valley command the highest price in the market to-day; while the beef and cattle of the Bear River valley, in Routt County, have long been considered the choicest on Eastern markets; and, of recent date, alfalfa and corn are siloed very extensively throughout the State, giving the feeders something that has long been needed, a quick and substantial method for the fattening of cattle. It is estimated by the reports received from the various county assessors and stock raisers that we

have in Colorado 1,450,000 head of cattle, nearly 3,000,000 head of sheep, half a million of hogs, while the raising of horses and mules is receiving greater attention than for many years past, so that Colorado can boast of as fine bred horses as can be found anywhere. The raising of hogs is rapidly increasing in Colorado, and all throughout the northeastern counties that part of the live stock industry has more than doubled in the last two years. Denver offers a ready and good market for both hogs and cattle. In the year 1907 the Denver Union Stock Yards handled over a million head of hogs, cattle and sheep, representing a value of nearly twenty million dollars. In view of the splendid market for this growing industry of our State, the packing plants of Denver are preparing to enlarge their capacity to accommodate the increasing live stock supply, and from the present ratio it is safe to assume that it is the raising of hogs which will make Denver the great packing center of the Middle West; and it is the hog raising industry that will turn money to the farmer by feeding the wasted products that can be used in no other way. On account of the unlimited demand for cattle, hogs and sheep, this industry has a field inferior to none, and offers in the many varied products of the farm and range better opportunities at large profits than other localities.

HORSES AND MULES.

Formerly the stockmen of Colorado used to let their horses run wild upon the range, and, when in need of a horse, simply went and caught one and broke it into service, placing the horse on the market at from \$25 to \$50 per head. The last few years have proven to the stockmen that Colorado possesses ideal and natural advantages for the raising of horses and mules; and so rapidly has the quality improved that it is now a common occurrence for good work horses to be sold at \$200 per head. The average farm horses will bring \$100 each. The mining districts of Colorado and the Western states adjoining, where at all times development works are increasing, offer an almost unlimited field for the marketing of mules, the superiority of which have been proven in withstanding the hardships in connection with mining and development work. From the standpoint of profit, also, the raising of mules offers greater inducements than horses. Anyone who came in contact with the range stockman a few years ago will remember that he had no use for the dairy cow, as the men trained to rope wild cattle and horses on the range had little inclination for milking and otherwise attending to dairy cattle. With the rapid and varied evolutions in farm products, from what was practically a range cattle country, the dairy business has gained wonderfully every year, and promises soon to become one of the important branches of the live stock business of the State, especially in the northeastern part and the Arkansas valley, where

the small farmers are increasing, evidence can be found of the rapid growth of the dairy business.

POULTRY RAISING.

The raising of poultry seems to have been badly neglected in Colorado, for annually the states of Nebraska, Kansas and California send carloads to the markets of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, and other points. The natural conditions of our State offer a large and profitable field to those desiring to promote and increase the raising of poultry for our local markets.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS OF THE STATE, 1907-1908.

The reports furnished from the various counties would give to Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Morgan, Jefferson, Logan, Adams, Otero, Prowers, Bent and Mesa a far greater value per acre in the productions than is given in the table below; but the general average has been taken; some of the above mentioned counties having in their irrigated districts an average production of from \$35 to \$60 per acre. The total acreage of irrigated land is 2,470,000; of non-irrigable or "dry farming" land, 1,087,000. The total acreage of cultivated land is 3,557,000 acres; total market value of farm products for 1907-1908 is \$155,917,730.

The sugar beet is most largely raised in Weld, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Sedgwick, Prowers, Bent, Otero, Boulder and Mesa counties; the greatest amount of wheat, barley and oats is raised in Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Morgan, Jefferson, Rio Grande, Saguache, Otero, Prowers, Bent, Arapahoe, Adams and Elbert; such cereals as corn, oats, barley, spelts, rye, millet and sugar cane, as well as other miscellaneous crops, are raised largely in Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Logan, Phillips, Washington, Sedgwick, Douglas, Yuma, Baca, Las Animas, Huerfano, Costilla, Conejos, La Plata, Garfield, Rio Blanco, Routt and Custer; a large quantity of wheat raised in the above named counties is classified as "dry farming" products. Potatoes are extensively raised in Weld, Elbert, Rio Grande, Garfield, Sedgwick and El Paso counties.

The great cattle and sheep raising counties are Adams, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Pueblo, Otero, Las Animas, Huerfano, Lincoln, Washington, Yuma, Cheyenne, Routt, Rio Blanco, Mesa, Delta, Phillips, Sedgwick, Logan, Morgan, Kit Carson, Weld, Larimer, Elbert, El Paso, Costilla, Conejos, Rio Grande, Kiowa.

Horses and mules are raised in a limited number throughout all the counties; *but the production of the sugar beet* leads the farming industry in value; with an acreage of 157,085; having an average yield of thirteen tons per acre; making allowance for the manufacturer receiving \$5 per ton for defraying the operating expenses and giving the farmer the value of

five tons per acre clear, we have the total crop value at \$38,470,000. The acreage of sugar beets was larger in 1908 by nearly 20,000 acres over that of 1907, yet the yield per acre and the quality of the sugar was less than the yield from a less acreage of the previous year; in fact, the saccharine in the sugar beet was so poor that the sugar manufacturer barely cleared the cost covering the operation of the factories. The reason for such condition was the extremely wet weather in the late season while the beets were maturing, causing them to start a new growth, thus destroying their saccharine quality.

The acreage of alfalfa is 570,400 acres, averaging three tons per acre at \$8 per ton, giving a total valuation of \$28,380,600 for 1907 and 1908. The acreage of alfalfa increased nearly 90,000 acres over that of 1907, yet the tonnage was not as great per acre as that of the previous year.

The acreage of native and other grasses on irrigated and non-irrigated farming land is 508,700, the average price of the product per acre being \$9, and the total valuation for the two years \$9,150,600.

The acreage of cereal crops, on both irrigated and non-irrigated land, was 760,970 acres; the general average yield of wheat, rye and barley was twenty bushels to the acre; oats thirty to thirty-five, giving an average valuation of \$17 per acre, and a total value of \$25,872,980 for 1907-1908. While the acreage of these crops was larger by 100,000 over that of 1907, the yield per acre was far below that of 1907 on account of the general shortage of irrigation water and rain.

The fruit acreage of Colorado is estimated at 122,000 acres, with an increase acreage for 1908 over 1907 of 7 per cent. The fruit production is valued at \$75 per acre, making a total valuation of \$18,340,000 for the two years. The yield per acre in 1908 was larger than that of 1907, having had more favorable season for raising and gathering the crop.

The acreage of vegetables and market crops is 14,370, valued at \$6,466,500 for the two years; average acreage of potatoes, on both irrigated and non-irrigated land, is 75,850 acres, valued at \$75 per acre, making a total valuation for the two years \$11,377,500. This product increased slightly in acreage in the non-irrigated districts over that of 1907. Acreage planted in field peas is 190,700 acres, at an average valuation of \$8 per acre, making a total valuation of \$3,051,200. The acreage planted in corn is 235,975 acres, yielding twenty-five bushels to the acre, making a total yield of 11,798,750 bushels for the two years. The acreage of corn was also increased over that of 1907 by nearly 90,000 acres, yet on account of lack of sufficient moisture in the non-irrigable areas the yield per acre was less than that of 1907. At the average value of 50 cents per bushel the value of this product for two years amounts to \$11,798,750.

Miscellaneous crops, including fodder, such as sugar corn, millet, spelts, is 125,400 acres, valued at \$12 per acre, giving a total valuation of \$1,504,800 for the two years.

Value of honey-bee products amounts to \$619,850 for the two years, showing an increase in this industry of \$35,000 over that of 1907. Dairy products, such as butter, cheese, milk and cream, show a steady increase; the total value for the two years being \$35,180,600, an increase of over \$8,000,000 over that of 1907.

Live stock in Colorado, and its valuation for 1908:

Cattle, 1,450,000 head at \$20 per head, total valuation \$29,000,000. Cattle show an increase of 80,000 head over that of 1907.

Sheep, 3,000,000 head, average value per head, \$2.50, total valuation \$7,500,000.

Hogs, 480,000 head, valued at \$12 per head, total valuation \$3,760,000. Hogs show an increase of 70,000 head over that of 1907. Like the dairy animals, they have increased correspondingly with the great influence of Eastern settlers.

Horses, 237,400 head at \$87 per head, total valuation being \$20,653,800. Horses show a slight decrease in value over that of 1907. Mules, 14,000 head at \$95 per head, total valuation being \$1,330,000. Mules show a slight increase in number over that of 1907.

ACREAGE OF PRODUCTIVE LAND AND VALUATION OF FARM PRODUCTS AND LIVE STOCK.

Total acreage of irrigated land.....	2,470,000
Total acreage of non-irrigated land.....	1,087,000
Total acreage of cultivated land.....	3,557,000
Total market value of farm products, etc.....	\$253,961,980

PRODUCTS AND ACREAGE AND VALUATION FOR 1907-1908.

	Acres	Valuation
Sugar beets	157,085	\$38,470,000
Alfalfa	570,400	26,380,800
Native and other grasses.....	508,700	9,150,800
Cereals	760,970	25,872,980
Fruit	122,000	18,340,000
Vegetables	102,000	6,466,500
Potatoes	75,850	11,377,500
Peas	190,700	3,051,200
Corn	235,975	11,798,750
Miscellaneous	125,400	3,009,600
	2,849,080	\$155,917,730

PRODUCTS AND ACREAGE, ETC.—Continued.

	Head	Valuation
Aplary products.....	.....	\$ 619,850
Dairy products.....	.....	35,180,600
Cattle	1,450,000	29,000,000
Sheep	3,000,000	7,500,000
Hogs	480,000	3,760,000
Horses	237,400	20,653,800
Mules	14,000	1,330,000
	5,181,400	98,044,250
		<u>\$253,961,960</u>

MANUFACTURING AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

To the distant reader, the figures representing the value of the manufactures of Colorado will appear very small when compared with the great manufacturing States of the East. Yet the possibilities of manufacturers in Colorado include almost every thing within the range of American industry.

Within our borders can be found almost every element of raw material that goes into the finished product of commerce; coal and iron, silver, lead, tungsten, copper, gold, zinc and other material, exist in close proximity; while countless torrents tumbling from the mountains are rapidly being harnessed and controlled by organized capital, to furnish power for the coming of industrial plants.

The table presented pertaining to manufacturing has been largely gathered through personal inquiries and investigation. From 5,000 letters sent out to all kinds of citizens, public and private, five hundred replies were received. From all the letters sent to county assessors (59 in number), for information pertaining to the industries and resources of their respective counties, but five responded. Out of two hundred and fifty letters sent to daily and weekly papers, ten replied. So little interest was exhibited in the manufacturing industry, that even the most modest and courteous request, with postage inclosed for reply, was ignored.

By personal inspection and otherwise, I am able to furnish data on nearly 2,000 establishments, representing invested capital of over \$116,500,000 with an annual pay roll of \$38,675,000, divided among an army of factory employes numbering 38,300, furnishing an estimated value of manufactured products of \$185,400,000. This, however, does not include the great steel plant of Pueblo, with an average of nearly 3,000 employes and its monthly payroll of \$200,000; nor does it include the twelve smelters with their 3,000 employes; nor the 2,500 engaged in cigar manufactur-

ing at wages of from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day; nor those engaged in the lumber products, such as lumber yards and sawmills, employing several thousands, the making of boxes, the manufacture of lathes and shingles, and all building material; in addition thereto, we find individuals engaged in manufacturers where sometimes one and not more than five are employed. The following are such plants in Denver and Pueblo:

- 1 Babbitt metal and solder.
- 1 Paper boxes
- 2 Bicycles and tricycles.
- 1 Calcium light.
- 1 Chemicals.
- 2 China decorating.
- 2 Coffee and spice roasting and grinding.
- 2 Supplies for dairymen and poulterers.
- 2 Druggists' preparations.
- 1 Electro plating.
- 1 Engraving.
- 1 Engraving wood.
- 1 Gas and lamp fixtures.
- 2 Gas machines and meters.
- 2 Glass cutting, straining and ornamenting.
- 1 Gloves and mittens, leather.
- 1 Knitting factory.
- 1 Wall plaster.
- 2 Hairwork.
- 1 Handstamps.
- 2 Ice plants.
- 1 Instruments (engineering.)
- 1 Lamps and reflectors.
- 1 Lapidary.
- 1 Leather tannery.
- 1 Mirrors.
- 2 Mucilage and paste.
- 4 Paints.
- 1 Perfumery and cosmetics.
- 1 Photo engraving.
- 1 Printing materials.
- 1 Society banners and emblems.
- 2 Roofing materials.
- 1 Vaults.
- 2 Scales.
- 1 Shirts.
- 2 Showcases.
- 2 Silversmithing.
- 1 Sporting goods.
- 2 Statuary and art.
- 1 Surgical appliances.
- 1 Tinware.
- 1 Watchcases.

The above plants, while owned by individual and mostly operated by the owners, will in course of time expand and grow if Colorado consumers will but patronize Colorado products. While the principal points where Colorado manufacturers are located are Pueblo, Florence, Littleton and Boulder, yet with the raw material at our very doors our industries will, if given proper attention, make great strides.

In Denver the leading manufacturing is mining and smelting machinery, building lumber and architectural iron work, brick and tile, brewery products, street cars, freight cars and car wheels, flour, breadstuffs and crackers, chemicals, packing house products, pickling and preserving, smelting and refining copper and lead, foundries and machine shops, such as building smelting furnaces and concentrating mills, engineering instruments, marble and stone work, various iron and electrical works, potteries and different claywares, canning and starch factories, shoes and clothing. Throughout the State, such manufacturing as steel rails, iron and steel structural work, flour and grist mills, foundry, smelting and coke manufacturing, canning factories, beet sugar, butter and cheese, refined oil, machinery and building materials. With the exception of the great iron and steel works at Pueblo, Denver is distinctively the manufacturing center of the Rocky Mountain region, being centrally located as to commerce and railway traffic of the country. In the manufacturing of mining machinery, the Denver products are rivals of the markets of the world, and many patents of new and improved mining and smelting machinery manufactured in Denver have received universal adoption. These products have found their way and are sold in the markets of the South American countries, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, England, France, Germany and South Africa.

The fire clay products of our State for assayers' use and for smelting are equal competitors with other States and countries. This particular clay is almost exclusively taken out at Golden, Colorado. The Eastern cities have of late come to recognize these fine articles, such as flower pots, jugs, toilet sets, fruit jars, crocks, churns, mixing bowls, tea urns, water pitchers, jardiniers, beer stines and mugs, pipes, banks, cigar holders, ash trays, cuspidors, etc. A new cement company, called the American, has entered the field, located now at Florence, to compete with the Portland Cement Company.

The Leyner Engineering Works Company, formerly located in Denver, have moved their shops to Littleton, a suburb of Denver, in order to secure better facilities for the enlargement of their shops. Their product is mining machinery, compressors, hoists, rock drills and other mining machinery. Their drills, on account of mitigating the miners' consumption, so prevalent among miners, have been adopted by many of the foreign governments who have it within their power to control such things.



THE GRIFFITH WHEEL WORKS, DENVER, COLO.



COLORADO FUEL AND IRON PLANT, PUEBLO, COLO.

The largest canning factory of the kind in the world is located at Longmont, where peas are canned from thousands of acres annually.

The Dupont Powder works, twenty miles from Denver, has been organized within the year. Alfalfa meal mills are being operated at Niwot and Brush, and the field for this product for fattening cattle is such that more factories will soon be built.

The Griffith Wheel Works, located in Denver, manufactures most of the railroad car wheels for the railroads of the West, also large numbers of cast iron wheels for mining cars and for street cars.

Other industries which should receive the attention of investors are the manufacturing of silver ware, stockings, boots and shoes, and soap. The manufacture of iron pipes for plumbers, gas fixtures, agricultural implements, horseshoes, malleable iron plants, steel foundries for the production of special alloys of steel, carpet factories, glue factories, window and plate glass factories, cotton rope factories, rattan and willow factories, condensed milk factories, knitting factory, paper factory, the making of flour sacks, window shade factory, linseed oil mills, and other lines that are at present but poorly represented.

The great Pueblo steel plant, the mammoth steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, constitutes the leading mechanical industry of our State. It is the largest steel plant west of Pennsylvania; and it has, at the very door of its plant, the raw materials of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, thus giving it an unusual advantage to produce its finished products at less cost to the purchaser than can be secured in the Eastern markets. The products of this plant are steel rails, nails, angle bars, annealed wire, fence staples, merchant iron, tin plate, wire roads, wire and water pipe, pig iron, railroad spikes and structural works. This plant cost more than \$40,000,000, covers 1,500 acres of land, and employs on an average of 3,000 men; sometimes having on its payroll 5,500 men, whose wages range from \$1.75 per day for the common laborer to \$6.00 per day for the skilled workman. To supply this great steel plant with raw material such as coke, coal, iron, clay, limestone and other products, an army of 15,000 men is required. The construction of the various departments are of the most modern, and everywhere is evidence that no effort has been spared for the convenience and safety of those employed. The company has formed what might be termed an auxiliary company which has constructed a number of five to seven-room dwellings in the near vicinity of the plant. These houses are modern, and are rented at such rentals as any private house owner would charge.

The company's trading stores are stocked with such articles of merchandise as generally are used by working men and their families. It is, however, not obligatory or compulsory upon the employes to live in the company's houses, or to trade in the stores owned by the company. The company deducts hospital

fees of \$1.00 per month and this entitles anyone sick or injured to room in the hospital, with surgical and medical treatment. The company has semi-monthly paydays. This great corporation, reaching out into several of the neighboring states in exploring for new material, has added much to the wealth and prosperity of Colorado by furnishing an army of nearly 20,000 men with work the entire year, at wages far above the average wage of the common laborer. Directly, this great plant has been the mainstay of the city of Pueblo, and has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the business interests of that city. So unlimited are the resources of the states where this great concern is pushing its development work that no doubt exists with those in direct contact with the management, that the capacity of this plant will before long be doubled, as the demand for its products are increasing with the building of new railroads and other enterprises. During the past year several large coal mines were opened in Las Animas and Huerfano counties. New blast furnaces and several open hearth furnaces were opened at the plant in Pueblo during the year, and new iron deposits and other sources contributed to the increased production, pointing with certainty to a large force of men being employed in the coming year. During the year 1905-1906 it was with difficulty that labor could be secured to fully operate the plant, consequently many Austrians, Italians, Greeks, Servians, Russians and Japanese, emigrating from Eastern states, have of recent date been employed. Of this class of foreign-raised workmen, the Austrian and Italian have been found giving the greatest satisfaction to the management.

THE SMELTING AND REFINING INDUSTRY.

The smelting industry has revolutionized the mining industry in our State. The first smelting plant was erected in Black Hawk, in Gilpin county, in 1868. Now we have ten large plants in the State, located at Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, Durango, Salida and Canon City; and there are, in addition to these, the pyritic smelters for treating the low grade ores at Robinson, Buena Vista, Grand Junction, Ouray and Silverton. In the early mining days of our State the mine owners received less than 55 per cent. of the value of their ore, but since the advent of the modern smelting plant they have received fully 90 per cent. The smelting process has removed the mining industry from what it formerly was termed—a precarious subsistence—to an army of prospectors, and placed it as the support of thousands of people, backed up by the great railway lines, manufacturers, bankers, etc., of all states. It has been the means of creating cities in the mountains and upon the plains, developed the coal and iron resources of the country, and led to the establishment of manufacturing, and brought prosperity to the farmers and laborers. In the smelting industry direct, as

per report furnished by plants, there are more than 3,000 men employed at wages ranging from \$1.75 for the laborer up to \$2.75 for skilled workmen. As new and continued improvements are being steadily added to facilitate the handling of ores at a minimum cost, great aid has been given to low grade properties, and renewed activities in the last year have been found in many counties, notably Boulder, Pitkin, Gunnison, Gilpin, Clear Creek, San Juan, Chaffee, Custer, Montezuma and Summit. With the increased opportunities of treating and saving of low grade ores Colorado smelting and mining industries have but fairly begun.

|

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. of Employees	Wages Per Day	Location
Automobiles	1	25	\$3.00	Denver.
Alfalfa meal	2	20	2.00	Sterling, Niwot.
Awnings, tents, etc.	5	73	2.05	Denver, 1; Pueblo.
Artificial limbs	3	9	4.00	Denver, 2; Pueblo, 1.
Air compressors	3	360	2.50	Denver, 1; Littleton, 1; Pueblo, 1.
Assay balances and engineers' instruments	30	125	1.75	Denver, 1.
Acids—Ammonia	1	75	2.18	Denver, 1.
Artificial stone	4	35	2.30	Denver, Pueblo, Sterling, Colorado Springs.
Beer breweries	8	1,100	...	Denver, Pueblo, Golden, Boulder.
Beer bottling	1	45	2.40	Denver.
Bakeries—Retail	236	632	2.40	Denver, 200; Lafayette, Boulder, 2; Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Central, Glenwood Springs, New Windsor, Rocky Ford, Telluride..
Bottling works	2	4	1.50	Denver.
Biscuit manufactories	2	142	1.75	Denver, Pueblo.
Bedding	2	30	2.20	Denver, 2; Newcastle, 1.
Boxes—Paper	3	42	1.50	Denver, 2; Newcastle, 1.
Boxes—Wooden and packing	3	22	1.75	Denver, 33; Montrose, Gunnison, Trinidad, Pueblo, Canon City, Colorado Springs, 2; La Junta, Glenwood Springs.
Brick and tile	63	1,495	3.00	
Bank fixtures	3	120	2.00	Denver, 3.

Brass castings and finishings.....	7	63	2.20	Denver, 3; Pueblo, 1; Boulder, 1
Butter, cheese and cream.....	19	226	2.40	Denver, Longmont, Littleton, Platteville and Pueblo.
Blue print paper factory.....	1	5	5.53	Denver.
Boilers	8	50	3.50	Denver, 5; Pueblo, 3.
Brooms and brushes	7	47	2.70	Denver, 4; Pueblo, 1.
Boots and shoes	1	60	3.50	Denver, 1.
Baking powder	3	150	3.21	Denver, 1; Pueblo, 2
Beet sugar	16	4,950	2.25	Rocky Ford, 3; Holly 1; Swink, 1; Sugar City, 1; Eaton, 1; Greeley, 1; Loveland, 1; New Windsor, 1; Longmont, 1; Fort Collins, 1; Sterling, 1; Brush, 1; Fort Morgan, 1; Grand Junction, 1.
Blacksmith	7	28	2.50	Denver, 1.
Blasting powder	1	10	3.00	Dupont, 1.
Blank books	4	150	2.60	Denver, 1; Pueblo.
Car wheels	1	30	2.75	Denver, 1.
Cement	2	394	2.56	Portland, 1 (American Co.).
Cheese	8	11	1.85	Case, Peckham, Brighton.
'Creameries'	13	120	3.12	Denver, 10; Littleton, 1; Longmont, 1; Lafayette, 1.
Carriage and wagon manufacturing.....	35	177	2.25	Denver, 13; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Canning and preserves, fruit and vegetable.....	7	312	1.20	Denver, 2; Manzanola, 1; Longmont, 1.
Candlesticks—Miners'	1	3	3.25	Denver, 1.
Carpet—Rag	5	12	1.25	Denver, 3.
Cars and general shop construction and repairs....	34	3,062	2.40	Denver, Pueblo.
Clothing—Men's	3	244	1.33	Denver.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. of Employees	Wages Per Employee Day	Location
Clothing—Women's	3	48	1.25	Denver.
Chemicals—Manufacturing	2	106	2.50	Denver.
Concentrating machinery	1	40	3.85	Denver.
Coke and coal	14	1,781	3.00	
Crackers	3	215	2.40	Denver, 3.
Confectionery	30	309	2.40	Denver, 6; Pueblo, 1; Colorado Springs, 1; Victor, 1.
Cornice	9	108	2.25	Denver.
Cooperage	4	13	1.80	Denver, 1
Coppersmithing and sheet iron	11	48	3.33	Denver, 5.
Chemical—Manufacturing	2	60	2.25	Denver, 2.
Cigars and cigarettes	51	100	2.81	Denver, 38; Soper, Greeley, La Junta.
Carbonated beverages	1	14	2.70	Denver, 1.
Cars—Mining	3	36	3.00	Florence, Denver.
Cereals and nut foods	1	8	1.46	Boulder.
Compressors	1	154	2.50	Littleton.
Cars—Street railroad	1	154	2.50	Denver.
Drill sharpeners	1	154	2.50	Littleton.
Drills—Rock	4	226	3.43	Denver, Littleton and Pueblo.
Dies and small machinery	1	2	2.00	Denver.
Electric company	1	5	4.00	Colorado Springs.
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	7	89	2.00	Denver, 3; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.

Engravers and plate printers	1	7	1.75	Denver, 1.
Engines—Gas, etc.	6	22	3.20	Denver, 5; Pueblo, 1.
Elevators	2	53	4.90	Denver.
Elatelite roofing	1	34	3.70	Denver.
Engineers' instruments	1	5	3.50	Denver.
Flavoring extracts	6	57	2.00	Denver.
Flour and grist mills	52	544	2.75	Denver, 4; Moline, La Veta, Grand Junction, Niwot, Del- ta, Canon City, Montrose, Berthoud.
Food preparations	12	41	1.70	Denver, 11; Pueblo, 7; Monte Vista, 1; Boulder, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs.
Foundry and machine shop products	88	1,451	1.55	Denver, 1.
Furniture	14	157	2.90	Denver, 1.
Fisheropathic food	1	3	3.08	Denver, 1.
Feed	1	24	2.00	Denver, 1.
Fixtures—Bank and office	1	40	3.00	Pueblo, 1.
Farm implements	1	17	3.50	Denver, 1.
Gem cutting	1	6	2.27	Greeley.
Gas and tar	1	....	2.00	Denver, Greeley, Fort Morgan, Pueblo.
Gas—Illuminating and heating	8	1,519	2.50	Denver.
Gypsum wall plastic	3	5	1.55	Denver.
Galvanized iron, copper cornice	2	20	2.88	Denver.
Glove manufacturing	2	2	2.00	Denver.
Glass manufacturing	1	4	2.25	Pueblo.
Hay presses	1	15	2.00	Denver.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER
OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. of Employees	Wages Per Day	Location
Hand stamps	4	15	3.00	Denver, 2.
Honey	8	32	2.00	Denver.
Harness and saddlery	3	63	3.00	Pueblo, 3.
Iron and wire works	1	17	2.25	Denver.
Iron foundry	1	25	3.00	Denver.
Iron and brass castings	3	204	2.50	Denver, Boulder, Longmont, Pueblo.
Ice manufacturing	16	138	2.25	Denver, 2.
Iron—Beet loaders and hay stackers	15	....	...	Longmont.
Jewelry	21	121	5.40	Denver, 19; Pueblo.
Lathes	5	21	2.50	Denver, 4.
Lead pipe, solder, babbitts	5	15	2.50	Denver, 5.
Lime	5	33	2.50	Denver, 4; Leadville, 1.
Liquors—Malt	11	360	2.75	Denver, 6.
Looking glass and picture frames	3	13	1.75	Denver, 2.
Lumber and timber products	37	1,350	2.70	Idaho Springs, Dolores, Ladora, Florissant, Meeker, Phil- bot, Knob, Ariva, Mancos, North Semur, Dillon.
Lithographing, printing and binding	6	490	3.15	Denver, 5; Pueblo, 1.
Marble and stone work	24	169	\$3.70	Denver, 6; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Mattress and spring beds	6	78	2.00	Denver, 2; Pueblo.
Mineral and soda waters	46	120	2.30	Denver, 6; Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	5	24	2.40	Denver, 2.

Monuments and tombstones.....	29	43	3.87	Denver, 12; Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek.
Machinery	47	1,500	3.00	Denver, 4; Littleton, 1; Pueblo, 3; Trinidad, Leadville,
Macaroni	3	40	....	Colorado Springs, Monte Vista.
Overalls	1	45	1.50	Denver, 2; Pueblo, 1.
Optical goods	4	30	2.30	Denver.
Paste-Flour	2	10	1.75	Denver, 4.
Patent medicines and compounds.....	8	22	2.00	Denver, 2.
Pattern makers.....	1	5	2.40	Denver, 4.
Photograph material.....	3	22	2.50	Denver, 1.
Picture framing.....	1	9	1.50	Denver, 1.
Pickles, preserves and sauces.....	8	225	2.15	Denver, 1.
Pumps	2	6	2.70	Denver, 1.
Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay.....	11	511	1.90	Rocky Ford, Pueblo.
Printing and publishing books—job.....	8	100	2.20	Denver, 3; Colorado Springs, Pueblo.
Printing and publishing newspapers.....	326	2,000	2.50	Denver, 8.
Potteries	1	5	3.75	Denver, Colorado Springs.
Paper company.....	1	126	2.03	Denver.
Pulp and paper.....	1	135	2.10	Denver.
Packing company.....	2	600	3.00	Denver, Fort Collins.
Repair and manufacturing machinery.....	3	24	3.00	Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
Roofing and metal paint.....	4	36	2.60	Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs.
R. R. machine shops.....	6	5,557	3.35	Denver, 6.
Rug factory.....	1	7	3.00	Denver, 1.
Saddlery and harness.....	16	246	2.75	Denver, 1; Pueblo, 3; Colorado Springs.

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED, SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF WORKMEN, AVERAGE WAGES, WORKING HOURS, ETC.—Concluded.

Name of Manufacturer	No. of Industries	No. of Employees	Wages Per Day	Location
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7	420	2.25	Denver, 1; Pueblo, Fort Collins.
Soap	4	41	1.90	Denver, 1.
Stone cutting	1	6	2.50	Denver, 1.
Stone and coal.....	1	12	4.00	Denver
Saratoga chips.....	1	4	\$1.25	Denver.
Syrups and extracts.....	1	8	2.50	Denver, 2.
Safes and vault doors.....	1	5	2.50	Denver.
Sash, door and mill work.....	9	120	3.50	Denver, 8; Grand Junction.
Sampling and smelting jewelry.....	1	3	2.40	Denver, 1.
Smelting machinery and ore milling.....	4	175	3.00	Denver, 4.
Stove factory.....	1	40	3.00	Pueblo, 1.
Sausage factory.....	1	24	2.50	Denver, 1.
Sheet iron.....	1	20	2.40	Denver, 1.
Soda water and extracts.....	1	7	3.00	Denver, 1.
Spices and coffee.....	1	10	2.25	Denver, 1.
Tannery	1	....	....	Denver.
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	117	632	2.93	Denver, 38
Tools not elsewhere specified.....	3	5	2.50	Denver.
Trunks and valises	6	54	1.80	Denver, 5; Pueblo 1.
Toilet preparations for skin.....	1	10	.75	Denver.
Transmission material.....	1	30	2.00	Denver.

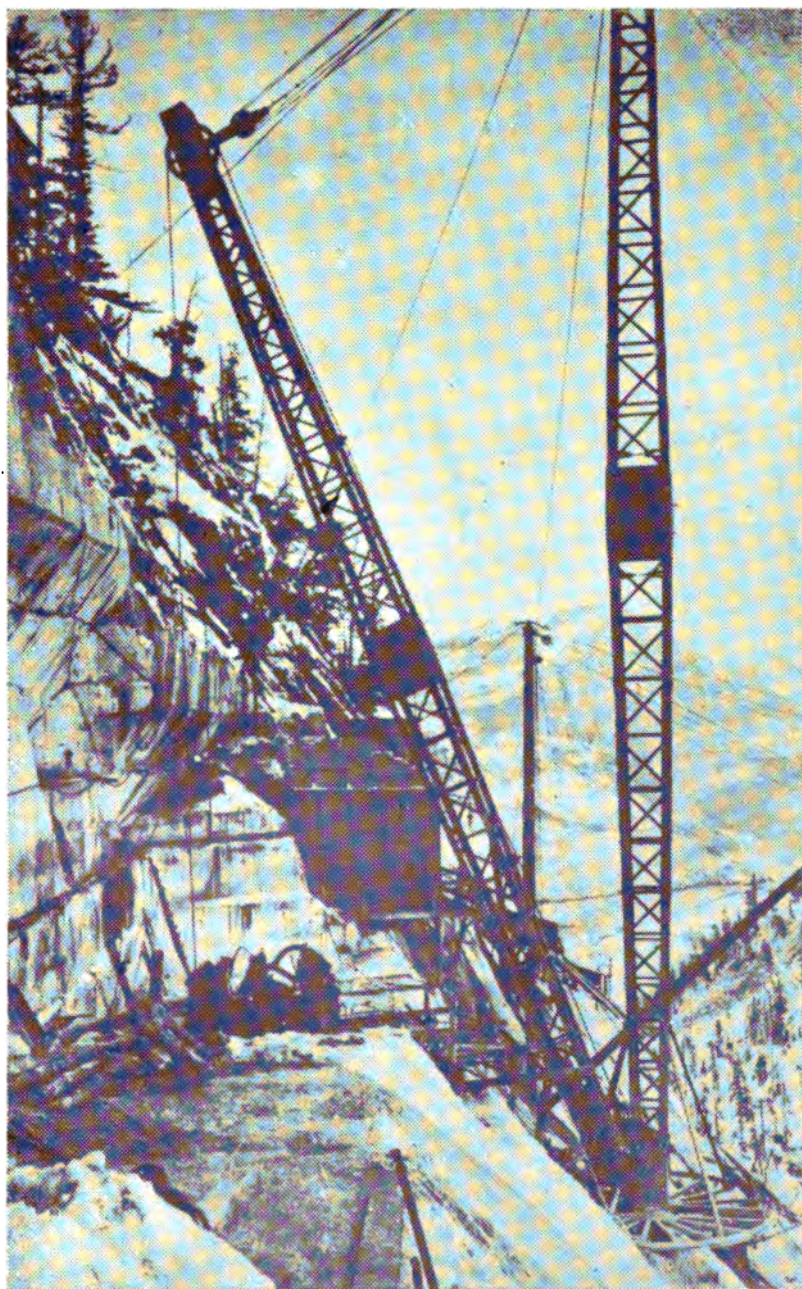
Tents and awnings.....	4	50	2.75	Denver, 3.
Tamale factory	1	18	2.00	Pueblo, 1.
Vinegar	1	....	....	Denver, 1.
Wagons and wagon repairs.....	15	8	2.75	Denver, 15.
Washing powder.....	1	5	2.00	Denver.
	73	1,219		
Grand	1,864	38,364		
	533	12,174		

OUR GREAT DEPOSITS OF MARBLE, GRANITE, ONYX, LAVA, LIME AND SANDSTONE.

Colorado has stores of unknown vastness of granite of every color and kind, as well as lime, sand and lava; and as the means of transportation become better each year, and local demands warrant the opening of new quarries, the market will eventually extend, on a much larger scale, to other states. Quarries, large and small, exist in all the mountainous sections of the State, the largest and most available for home uses and shipments being the great red sandstone quarries of Lyons, in Boulder county. Lava rock, from Castle Rock, in Douglas county, and the soft red sandstone of Manitou. In the Turkey Creek valley, west of Pueblo, has been uncovered a large deposit of hard crystalline white sandstone, almost as desirable for building purposes as white marble. Other quarries of smaller proportions are in operation at Morrison, in Jefferson county, and near Cotapaxi, in Chaffee county. Onyx in large deposits and of good quality has been found in Routt county. Colorado's granite is everywhere famous for its strength and beauty, while the building stones are of every known color and of the most durable kind; in fact, the apparent supply of building and monumental work is practically inexhaustible. It has remained for the last year, however, to discover that, in the northeast corner of Gunnison county is a deposit of marble, which appears upon examination by experts to be equal in quality to the marbles of the Roman empire; while the at present uncovered supply indicates that there is sufficient to supplant all other marble quarries of the world.

This deposit is located on Yule creek in Gunnison county, Yule creek being a tributary to the Crystal river, which flows into the Grand, or commonly called Colorado river. Already a cutting plant has been established at the town of Marble, where a number of men are engaged in sawing, while nearly two hundred are engaged in quarrying and cutting, ready for the market, this precious product for the arts of architecture.

Within the year two companies have been organized—The Colorado Yule Company and The Crystal River Marble Company. T. K. Taylor, the supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, declared the stone as fine as any that can be found. Last year a railroad was built to the quarries, and the town of Marble is now a thriving place of nearly 1,400 people. On one side of Yule creek the face of the measure runs for nearly a mile, varying in thickness from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. Work can be done in the entire



SHOWING QUARRIES AT YULE CREEK.

mile exposure, the thickness of two hundred feet of the strata making it possible to simultaneously work a large equipment of machines, with thousands of men. Power can be easily secured from the excellent rivers nearby, thus reducing the cost of production and enabling Colorado to not only overcome in quality but in cost the marble quarries of Georgia and Vermont, but to also take the place of all imports as well, in this industry. Cutting and trimming is now being done on the spot, and the stones ready for use are loaded on the cars of the broad gauge spur connecting with the main line of the Rio Grande railroad. Already a large contract has been secured from Cleveland, Ohio, where work is carried on for beautifying the city. Nature has not been too generous in its gifts of this, the most desired of stone, for only four quarries of any quality of importance have been known in ancient Europe, while none up to the present time has been found in this country to compete with their quality, hence, the magnitude of the possibilities in store for this as yet unknown industry of our State is nearly incomprehensible. In the near vicinity of these marble quarries, has been found a vast deposit of first class roofing slate, in fact the only slate known west of the Alleghany mountains. And new cement companies have erected a large plant for the manufacturing of cement near the Portland Cement Works at Portland, Colorado, about thirty miles west of Pueblo. The demand for the Colorado product has become so great that, although the Portland Company have a capacity of several thousand barrels per day, there was found to be plenty of room for the new company, called the American.

The bed of cement stone furnished the factories runs in horizontal layers for miles, insuring, beyond any question of doubt, the permanency of this industry. The two concerns have nearly five hundred and fifty men in their employ, at an average daily wage of \$2.50. The product of the Portland Cement Company is highly recommended by architects and engineers, and used very extensively in the construction of large buildings, dams, and other engineering works.

OUR RAILROADS AND THEIR GREAT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLORADO.

Upon the transportation companies depend, in a large measure, the prosperity of our State. We have a little over 5,000 miles of railroad in Colorado, operated by the following companies: The Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado & Southern, the Colorado Midland, the Midland Terminal, the Union Pacific, the Cripple Creek Short Line, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, the Colorado Northwestern, the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, better known as "The Moffat Road." These railroads have an aggregate of twenty-five thousand, four hundred and sixty-eight employes,

with an aggregate pay roll of fourteen million, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado & Southern leading in this large army, with 12,384 men in their employ. The last five years have witnessed great improvements and additional facilities for handling passengers and freight at reasonable cost, and with speed and convenience. Thousands of dollars have been annually expended by all the railroads traversing Colorado in the improvements of their tracks, straightening and solidifying their roadbeds, increasing their rolling stock, and in every way adding to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, together with their untiring efforts to give quick and reasonable service for the stock man and farmer, for the products of the factory, smelters and mines. The railroads of Colorado have made it possible for the products of the mines, mills and farms to be placed upon the markets of the world, and have furnished the opportunity for Colorado, with her numerous and diversified products, to compete with other states in the markets where quality has the commanding influence. The railroads have penetrated the mountains and valleys in every nook and corner, until prosperous villages and manufacturing cities have been created. Branches throughout the various agricultural and mining districts have been built for the convenience of the stock raiser and the farmer, the mines and the manufacturer, placing it within the power of individuals to operate with profit business, which otherwise would require immense capital or remain inactive. Certain it is that the railroads have been the chief factor in developing thousands of mining properties, from which millions of dollars have been taken and distributed among the laborers, the artisans, the mechanics, the farmers and the merchants.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad, with its eastern terminal in Denver, crosses and recrosses the mountainous region of our State. Its main line extends from Denver southward to Pueblo, where one of its broad gauge lines goes south through the great coal fields of Huerfano and Las Animas counties to the city of Trinidad, a prosperous city, practically on our southern border.

At Walsenburg the part of the southwestern main line proceeds in a southwesterly course through La Veta pass and enters the famous San Luis valley, which is commonly called the "Garden Spot of Southwestern Colorado."

Following the Rio Grande river from Alamosa to the famous mining town of Creede, it passes the great mineral springs called Wagon Wheel Gap. At Alamosa the narrow gauge portion of the line proceeds over the Cucharas mountains down to the city of Durango, up the Animas river, past the Hot Trimble Springs, located eight miles from Durango, in the Animas val-



A SCENE ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER, NEAR CANON CITY.



SCENE IN EAGLE COUNTY, ON THE
RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

ley, to the mining city of Silverton. From Durango the branch known as the Farmington branch goes down through a rich fruit raising country. Another narrow gauge proceeds from Durango through the Mesa Verde National park and the rich crop and stock raising country of the Montezuma valley along the Dolores river, branching again northward through the mountains to the mining districts of Telluride and Ouray. Proceeding again in a northwesterly course, through the famous fruit raising counties of Delta and Montrose, connecting with the western terminal of the Colorado line of the beet and fruit raising vicinity of Grand Junction, from where the main line proceeds westward toward Utah and California. At Pagosa Junction, fifty miles from Durango, another branch line runs a distance of thirty miles from the main line to the hot springs of Pagosa. Another narrow gauge line branches from Alamosa to Salida, across one of the largest tracts of level land in the State.

Coming again to the division point of Pueblo, the main line for Grand Junction and Utah follows the Arkansas river to its inception at the summit of Tennessee pass, then down the Eagle river canon, until it strikes the Grand, or what is commonly known as the Colorado river, passing the world-famous Glenwood Hot Springs, down the Grand river valley. Thus forming an endless chain of the most modern mountain system of railroad known, and taking in the most magnificent scenery in the world. After passing through the Royal gorge, above Canon City, another line branches off at Salida, crosses Marshall pass to the stock raising center of Gunnison, following the Gunnison river and connecting with the Montrose line.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

The Colorado & Midland railroad runs from Denver through Leadville and Glenwood Springs to Grand Junction, making Salt Lake and California connections, branching off from the main line of the Colorado & Southern at Colorado Springs. It passes through Colorado City and the greatest of all summer resorts, known as Manitou, where the "Garden of the Gods" is to be found, circles round the famous Pike's peak and the gold producing hills of the Cripple Creek district, enters the largest hay meadows in Colorado, known as South park, passes the famous Hartsel Hot Springs at the town of Hartsel, winds along the great snowy range of mountain spires on the way to the great silver and gold region of Leadville, follows the Frying Pan river and passes through some of nature's greatest grandeurs of mountain peaks and chasms, through splendid parks and fruit raising valleys, down to Glenwood Hot Springs and follows the Grande river through the fruit raising country of Grand Junction, on its way to Salt Lake and Ogden.

THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The main line of the Colorado & Southern from Denver passes down the mountain valley to Pueblo, thence through the cities

of Walsenburg, Trinidad and the numerous coal camps in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, on its way to Fort Worth, Texas. The line from Denver to Fort Collins, a distance of seventy-four miles, passes through one of the richest farming countries known, going through the prosperous cities of Boulder, Loveland, Longmont and Greeley, where sugar beet factories and canning factories are visible to the travelers in every direction, connecting with the splendid and beautiful summer resort of Eldorado Springs, and the great coal mines of Louisville, Marshall and Lafayette; and giving to Denver, through the electrification of part of its system, an hourly service through this richly populated country. The branch following Clear creek penetrates into the mineral fields of Idaho Springs, Black Hawk and Central City, taking its way to Georgetown and Silver Plume, forming what is known as the Georgetown loop, considered as one of the greatest railroad engineering feats of the country, reaching an elevation of over 14,000 feet amongst a succession of glorious scenery of mountains and chasms. Located at Idaho Springs are the curative hot caves and mineral springs. Another branch of this road passes out of Denver up Platte canon through a mountainous country, where the scenery varies every mile, taking in the many summer resorts along this line and going through the great South park, it winds its way to the Alpine tunnel, crossing the range to Leadville and going through the great mining districts of Fairplay, Breckenridge and Como. Also a branch line runs from Buena Vista to Gunnison. In addition to the great direct lines, branches to Wellington, Johnstown and other beet raising centers have been built.

THE "OVERLAND ROUTE"—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its direct line from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Portland, Oregon, enters Denver; the line to Omaha going through the Platte River valley and the rich farming section of Platteville, Brighton, Orchard, Morgan, Sterling and Julesburg. The Union Pacific was the first railroad to lay its tracks into Denver, and it has ever since been a great factor in the development of eastern Colorado. Its branch from the main line at Lasalle to Cheyenne, Wyoming, passes through the great potato and beet sugar belt of Greeley, Eaton and many other prosperous towns, while the ride to Julesburg presents a scene of prosperous towns with factories, where but a few years ago we found a barren waste. The line toward Kansas City passes through a great cattle raising country and through what is termed the dry farming section of Colorado.

Through its persistent effort in selling its land to the Eastern land seeker many localities have been settled and prosperous towns built along its line; chiefly among these are Byers, Limon, Hugo and Cheyenne Wells. Its Boulder branch reaches the great coal mines of Weld and Boulder counties, while its Julesburg and Cheyenne lines have made an empire out of the Platte River valley, giving to the farmer and stockman a market for his products equal to that of the Eastern farmer.



HELL GATE. A POINT ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAIL
ROAD, ON THE BRINK OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

The Burlington railroad has its main line from Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City entering Denver, coming through the prosperous dry farming country of eastern Colorado, known as Yuma county, where the town of Wray is located; going through the great stock raising county of Washington, and striking the Platte river at Brush, where the beet sugar and alfalfa holds sway; proceeding up the valley past the prosperous city of Fort Morgan where more land has been placed under irrigation in the last four years than in any other county.

At Brush the line branches off down the Platte River valley past the city of Sterling on its way to Sidney, Nebraska, and the Black Hills. At Sterling the line to Holdrege, Nebraska, goes through a great stock raising country of level land, passing the towns of Haxtum and Holyoke, where dry farming has proven such a success. Out of Denver the branch runs to the great hard red sandstone quarries of the town of Lyons, passing through Longmont.

THE SANTA FE RAILROAD.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad runs on its way from Denver past Pueblo, going down the Arkansas valley through the great beet sugar and fruit districts of Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, Swink, La Junta, Lamar, Las Animas and Holly on its way to Chicago. This valley represents one of the greatest farming communities of Colorado, where a string of sugar factories is in evidence clear to the Kansas line, and where car loads of cantaloupes and watermelons are shipped to the markets of the world. At La Junta the main line goes southwest to the city of Trinidad, on its way to New Mexico, Arizona and California. One of its branches runs from Pueblo to Canon City, where the State Penitentiary is located. Numerous branches have been built by this company in the last four years to haul the products of the farm to the main line in the Arkansas valley, thus saving thousands of dollars to the farmer and stock raiser, and building up an empire in the southeastern part of our State.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Missouri Pacific railroad runs from Denver to St. Louis, going past Pueblo, down the Arkansas valley, leaving the river valley at Nepesta, and going through the rich irrigated towns of Ordway and Sugar City, where sugar beets and alfalfa abound, and where five years ago all was a barren waste, proceeding through the great stock raising county of Kiowa on its way eastward.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Rock Island railroad also enters Denver, and with its main line beginning at Colorado Springs it proceeds eastward

through the prosperous dry farming counties of Elbert, El Paso, Lincoln and Kit Carson, where thousands of cattle and sheep are marketed and of late years thousands of settlers have taken up land and farmed successfully under what is called the dry farming system. The important towns on this road in Colorado are Peyton, Calhan, Ramah, Limon, Flagler, Clarmount and Burlington.

DENVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The Denver & Northwestern railroad, known as the "Mof-fat Road," starts from Denver in a northwesterly course over Berthoud pass, crossing a mountain range where the eternal snow is in evidence along the line at all times of the year, heading westward in its course, going through a country as yet undeveloped, but apparently rich in minerals and timber, with valleys of rich grasses for herds of cattle and an abundance of water for irrigation, reaching the town of Hot Sulphur, where the Grand river appears from Grand Lake and where the Hot Mineral Springs have long been known; the road follows along the Grand river past the town of Kremmling, through the famous Gore canon, thence up the sloping hills to the town of Yampa, the present terminal. Before the year 1909 will have past, the construction of this road will be completed past the town of Steamboat Springs, noted for its hundreds of different mineral springs of water of all tastes and of different temperatures, thence down the Bear River valley, where the greatest beef cattle in the world have been raised, and proceeding westward toward Salt Lake, opening up an empire whose coal supply is estimated by the government to be thirty-two billion tons, where thousands of acres can be irrigated from the Great Bear and Elk rivers, where mineral and timber exist in abundance awaiting the hand of the prospector and investor, who are waiting for this great railroad to blaze the way and open a territory owned by Colorado larger than the combined states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey.

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END-
ING DECEMBER, 1907.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.— Classification of Services—		Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Al- lowed Per Month	Number of Em- ployes Injured During the Year	Number of Em- ployes Whose In- juries Resulted Fatally.
General officers		2	744	\$ 9,900.00	...	...	...	...
Conductors		98	21,485	113,440.68	171	...	9	1
Brakemen		211	46,554	144,319.56	346	...	39	1
Engineers		145	31,966	173,046.96	176	...	24	1
Firemen		152	31,966	111,492.96	176	...	33	2
Yardmasters		9	2,928	11,821.68	11	...	1	...
Switchmen		54	16,464	55,715.16	46	...	17	...
Flagmen, policemen, watchmen.....		8	2,388	4,213.92	12	...	2	...
Engine wipers, etc.....		195	64,431	117,638.16	...	...	24	1
Yardmen .....		....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Trackmen		957	257,160	428,424.60	1,091	...	89	2
Agents		15	5,208	14,564.40	60	...	...	...
Agents and operators.....		18	5,532	11,397.00	49	...	...	...
Baggage men		1	298	912.36	12	...	...	...
Clerks		51	15,180	30,777.36	108	...	1	...
Other station men.....		147	42,216	72,728.16	75	...	11	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END-
ING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.—

Classification of services—

Classification of services—	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employees Injured During the Year	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
Machinists and helpers.....	204	66,648	195,069.16	...	...	32	...
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	24	7,453	21,735.04	...	...	4	...
Boilermakers and helpers.....	66	21,369	61,376.04	...	...	10	...
Carpenters and repairers.....	128	64,394	153,048.00	...	...	31	1
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	166	50,062	107,724.36	...	...	16	...
Dispatchers	7	2,976	14,340.00	...	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	110	39,660	83,066.63	231	...	3	...
Division superintendents	1	365	2,100.00	...	...	...	...
Division superintendent's office.....	16	4,704	11,424.84	...	...	...	...
Supply department	24	7,440	13,588.20	...	...	...	...
Other employees	75	24,371	52,890.41	90	...	9	...
Totals	2,964	863,992	\$2,016,336.69	2,593	...	355	9

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.—

Classification of Services—

General officers	1	365				...	...	...
Conductors	552	201,480				...	2	...
Brakemen	1,104	402,960				...	...	...
Engineers	552	201,480				...	11	1
Firemen	552	201,480				...	16	1
Switchmen	144	52,560				...	16	2
Engine wipers, etc.	2	680				...	...	...
Trackmen	1,200	390,000				...	...	...
Agents	132	48,180				...	...	...
Baggagemen	12	4,380				...	...	...
Clerks	26	9,490				...	...	...
Machinists and helpers ..	6	2,130				...	16	...
Blacksmiths and helpers ..	2	710				...	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers ..	7	2,485				...	...	...
Carbuilders and repairers ..	45	15,750				...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders ..	180	56,340				...	5	1
Construction gangs	540	72,900				...	6	1
Telegraph operators	180	65,700				...	...	...
Division superintendent's office ..	180	61,200				...	...	...
Supply department	3	1,060				...	...	...
Other employees	27	9,450				...	34	1
Totals	5,357	1,800,860				...	106	7

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END-
ING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

The Colorado Midland Railroad Company—
Classification of services—

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employees Injured During the Year	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
General officers	10	3,650	\$ 34,623.84	No record	...	...	...
General office clerks	61	22,995	51,285.94	No record	...	...	...
Other officers	33	12,045	47,240.34	...	...	...	...
Conductors	31	11,315	60,880.04	...	...	...	...
Brakemen	57	20,805	81,996.36	...	...	25	3
Engineers	96	35,040	144,577.76	...	...	...	...
Firemen	102	37,220	97,926.40	...	...	...	...
Switchmen	22	8,080	27,622.90	...	...	...	...
Switch and crossing tenders and watchmen	16	5,400	9,297.97	...	...	...	...
Engine wipers, etc.	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...
Trackmen	369	98,995	162,446.74	...	...	...	...
Agents	23	8,395	23,147.10	...	...	...	...
Other depot men	20	7,300	16,018.04	...	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	44	13,552	43,256.50	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...
Boiler makers and helpers	43	13,244	36,661.76	...	...	...	...

The Colorado Midland Railroad Company—

Classification of services—

Carbuilders and repairers	36	11,088	35,041.04	..	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	43	13,244	36,661.76	..	..
Telegraph operators	28	10,220	28,211.98	..	..
Superintendent's office	15	5,840	13,768.07	..	..
Supply department	17	6,570	12,451.63	..	..
Other employees	29	11,680	15,838.85	..	..
Total	1,181	383,066	\$1,062,532.84	..	..

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company—

Classification of services—

General officers	13	4,530	41,233.31	..	..
Conductors	133	44,724	185,329.40	..	..
Brakemen	233	90,188	238,832.00	..	..
Engineers	261	79,730	333,630.10	..	..
Firemen	326	80,782	208,630.00	..	..
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	129	38,407	92,891.08	..	..
Trackmen	1,458	306,932	486,152.38	..	..
Agents	73	28,238	54,478.90	..	..
Assistant agents, baggagemen and other depot men	548	149,626	340,762.60	..	..
Machinists and helpers	423	96,876	271,989.05	..	..
Blacksmiths, helpers, boiler-makers, car-builders...	576	168,646	386,156.76	..	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	231	53,377	133,976.92	..	..

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END- ING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Company—									
Classification of services—									
Div. Supt's. office and telegraph operators.....	101	35,998	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Al-	Number of Em- ployes Injured During the Year	Number of Em- ployes Whose In- juries Resulted Totally	
Supply department and other employees.....	601	116,072		223,987.21	..	..	..	..
Total	5,176	1,295,175		\$3,090,966.73	..	..	..	..
The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.—									
Classification of services—									
General officers.....	38	13,870		\$ 189,038.88	8	Sundays	..	..
General office clerks.....	266	97,090		252,409.88	8	Sundays	..	..
Conductors	187	68,255		319,361.86	10	Sundays	..	..
Brakemen and other trainmen.....	374	136,510		447,853.71	10	Sundays	135	13	
Engineers	331	120,815		597,362.78	10	Sundays	..	..
Firemen	331	120,815		397,591.29	10	Sundays	..	..
Watchmen, switchmen, flagmen.....	275	100,875		310,763.92	10	Sundays	3	..	
Yardmen, trackmen.....	1,482	476,217		746,126.45	10	Sundays	28	4	
Agents	112	40,880		112,843.48	10	Sundays	..	..
Asst. agts., baggage men, clerks. Other depot men..	452	164,980		309,638.92	10	Sundays	1	..	
Machinists and helpers.....	330	119,660		235,524.89	9	Sundays	..	..

The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.—

Classification of services—

Blacksmiths, boiler makers, car builders and helpers	1,068	333,216	811,714.47	9	Sundays	6	2
Carpenters and bridge builders	323	100,776	294,445.72	10	Sundays	..	..
Telegraph operators	122	44,530	132,454.65	12	Sundays	1	..
Division superintendent's office	39	14,235	42,235.89	8	Sundays	..	..
Supply dept., other employees, engine wipers, etc.	1,428	445,536	992,616.60	10	Sundays	13	..
Totals	7,208	2,395,660	\$6,260,480.78	..	..	187	19

The Union Pacific Railroad Company.—

Classification of services—

Conductors	46	16,425	\$ 60,387.86	11	..	3	..
Brakemen	86	22,800	54,859.75	11	..	12	1
Engineers	70	25,918	106,448.41	11	..	3	..
Firemen	70	25,735	67,289.70	11	..	13	..
Switchmen	33	15,155	45,015.00	10	..	8	2
Flagmen	15	5,580	11,769.48	10	..	..	..
Engine wipers	31	11,832	17,760.60	9	..	3	..
Yardmen	31	11,168	23,231.56	10	..	..	..
Trackmen	826	251,767	401,553.84	10	..	34	1
Agents	22	7,938	18,673.31	9½	..	1	..
Baggagemen	7	2,581	3,012.27	10	..	..	..
Clerks	78	31,463	69,854.67	9	..	5	..
Other depot men	84	39,712	75,260.65	..	..	..	..
Machinists and helpers	36	13,612	37,233.51	9	..	7	..
Blacksmiths and helpers	9	3,108	8,112.24	9	..	1	..

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END-
ING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company— Classification of services—									
	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Al- lowed Per Month	Number of Em- ployes Injured During the Year	Number of Em- ployes Whose In- juries Resulted Totally		
Boilermakers and helpers.....	15	5,856	16,106.04	9	..	..	..
Car builders and repairers.....	117	44,676	105,142.23	10	..	17	..		
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	67	31,426	81,371.97	10	..	3	..		
Telegraph operators.....	54	21,149	51,332.53	9½	..	1	..		
Division superintendent's office.....	9	3,510	10,663.87	9	..	..	..
Supply department.....	16	5,949	11,217.12	9	..	..	..
Other employes.....	148	54,167	129,897.81	10	..	20	..		
Totals	1,870	651,526	\$1,406,720.51	..	..	131	4
The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co.— Classification of services—									
Conductors	16	5,840	\$ 23,069.76	...	...	...	...
Brakemen	24	8,760	25,113.00	...	...	1	...
Engineers	34	12,410	54,232.48	...	...	...	1
Firemen	35	12,775	33,883.92	...	...	2	...
Switchmen ..	31	11,315	26,728.76	10	...	...	...
Flagmen	5	1,825	3,240.00	10	...	...	...

Engine wipers	24	7,512	15,969.60	10	...	...
Yardmen	3	1,085	4,260.00	11	...	...
Trackmen	128	42,820	70,136.52	10	...	...
Agents, assistant agents, baggage men.....	30	10,950	20,305.56	12	...	...
Clerk	38	11,894	28,114.56	10	...	...
Other depot men.....	42	18,146	26,883.08	12	...	...
Machinists and helpers.....	12	3,756	9,498.60	10	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	4	1,252	3,264.48	10	...	...
Boilermakers and helpers.....	9	2,817	8,655.96	10	...	...
Carbuilders and repairers.....	52	16,276	38,661.12	10	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	8	2,504	5,640.84	10	...	...
Construction gang	50	15,650	18,166.56	10	1	...
Telegraph operators	28	10,220	19,406.76	8	...	...
Division superintendent's office.....	7	2,555	8,249.40	10	...	...
Other employees	143	44,707	105,400.92	10	6	...
Total	723	240,079	\$ 548,879.88	...	10	...
The Colorado Southern & Cripple Creek Division—						
Classification of services—						
General officers	12	4,835	\$ 28,514.97	10	...	...
Conductors	19	6,823	27,820.83	9	...	...
Brakemen	17	6,133	21,954.33	9	...	...
Engineers	28	10,252	43,916.34	9	...	...
Firemen	18	6,396	21,640.49	9	...	...
Engine wipers	9	3,379	7,212.90	9	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

88

The Colorado Southern & Cripple Creek Division— Classification of services—

Classification of services—	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employees Injured During the Year	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted Totally
Yardmen	68	2,869	10,282.53	10	...	...	...
Trackmen	88	21,343	42,909.60	10	...	...	...
Agents	8	2,700	9,786.50	12	...	...	...
Baggage-men	1	305	840.00	12	...	...	...
Clerk	14	8,752	17,221.02	9	...	...	...
Other depot men	3	1,062	1,246.50	9	...	...	...
Machinists and helpers	10	3,664	10,674.27	9	...	...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers	2	849	2,311.04	9	...	...	...
Rollermakers and helpers	2	669	1,838.70	9	...	...	...
Carbuilders and repairers	16	5,565	14,040.82	9	...	...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders	8	3,050	8,533.17	9	...	...	...
Telegraph operators	9	3,345	7,456.02	12	...	...	...
Division superintendent's office	4	1,338	2,252.46	12	...	...	...
Supply department	2	789	1,960.98	12	...	...	...
Other employees	24	8,524	13,367.84	10	...	...	...
Total	292	105,122	\$ 296,791.31	...	...	...	...

The Midland Terminal Railway Co.—
Classification of services—

General officers	8	3,080	\$11,746.00	10 Legal holiday ...	...
Conductors	7	2,382	10,375.90	9 ...	...
Brakemen	12	4,336	13,942.53	9 ...	...
Engineers	9	3,083	15,414.94	9 ...	...
Firemen	8	2,795	9,525.06	9 ...	...
Switchmen, engine wipers, etc.....	5	1,964	2,642.00	9 ...	...
Trackmen	73	26,337	90,414.27	10 ...	...
Agents	10	3,874	7,331.00	12 ...	...
Baggagemen	1	210	471.79	12 ...	...
Clerks	4	1,251	3,417.16	9 ...	...
Other depot men.....	6	2,342	3,462.53	9 ...	...
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	1	290	799.43	9 ...	...
Boilermakers and helpers.....	1	75	359.42	9 ...	...
Car builders and repairers.....	10	3,590	6,323.47	9 ...	...
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	5	2,064	5,681.28	9 ...	...
Telegraph operators.....	1	103	283.93	12 ...	...
Other employees	1	14	293.00	10 ...	...
Totals	162	57,670	\$122,963.51	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END-
ING DECEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

The F. & C. R. R. Co.—
Classification of services—

	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Al- lowed Per Month	Number of Em- ployes Injured During the Year	Number of Em- ployes Whose In- juries Resulted Totally
General officers	8	3,080	\$ 18,716.67	10	..	..	..
Conductors	13	4,661	20,032.71	9	..	..	..
Brakemen	19	6,809	21,447.99	9	..	..	..
Engineers	15	5,236	23,800.11	9	..	..	..
Firemen	14	5,205	16,986.84	9	..	..	..
Engine wipers	7	2,638	5,553.80	9	..	..	..
Trackmen	32	11,670	20,187.85	10	..	..	..
Agents	9	3,324	9,088.50	12	..	..	..
Clerks	17	6,170	10,828.32	9 Legal holiday	..	..	..
Other depot men.....	3	1,023	1,170.69	9	..	..	..
Machinists and helpers.....	20	7,144	19,242.89	9	..	..	..
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	4	1,424	3,870.08	9	..	..	..
Boilermakers and helpers.....	4	1,473	4,320.21	9	..	..	..
Car builders and repairers.....	14	4,990	11,397.42	9	..	..	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders.....	5	1,910	5,890.52	9	..	..	..
Telegraph operators	5	1,620	3,152.19	12	..	..	..

The F. & C. R. R. Co.—

Classification of services—

Division superintendent's office.....	4	1,401	2,506.29	...	...	...
Supply department	3	1,161	1,889.25	12	...	...
Other employees	18	6,646	15,489.10	10	...	...
Totals	24	77,541	\$220,511.43	...	...	...

The Book Cliff Railroad—

Classification of services—

General officers	1	365	\$ 15.00	16 Sun. & holidays	...	...
Brakemen	1	200	5.00	8 Sun. & holidays	...	...
Engineers	1	365	9.60	8 Sun. & holidays	...	...
Firemen	1	365	7.80	8 Sun. & holidays	...	...

STATISTICS OF LABOR EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO FOR THE YEAR END-
ING DECEMBER, 1907.—Concluded.

TOTAL OF ALL ROADS.									
Classification of services—									
General officers	369	Number Employed	Aggregate Number of Days Employed	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages	Average Number Hours Employed Per Day	Number of Free or Rest Days Allowed Per Month	Number of Employees Injured During the Year	Number of Employees Whose Injuries Resulted Totally	
Conductors	1,140		408,217	901,786.15	114	1	32	3	
Brakemen	2,040		714,373	1,053,677.38	108	1	94	3	
Engineers	1,548		532,631	1,552,367.24	104	1	76	6	
Firemen	1,622		529,714	1,024,082.18	114	4	104	5	
Switchmen	471		162,613	327,701.89	61	4	70	3	
Flagmen	355		75,230	490,631.70	42	4	3	...	
Engine wipers	799		253,080	236,215.63	96	4	24	...	
Yardmen	841		269,988	455,411.92	51	4	17	2	
Trackmen	6,305		1,704,877	2,093,441.96	135	4	127	4	
Agents	439		161,010	773,379.89	127	...	...	...
Baggage men	372		118,960	233,977.46	73	4	2	...	
Clerks	587		182,778	389,081.11	124	4	1	...	
Other depot men	550		150,119	357,053.35	80	5	18	...	
Machinists and helpers	1,074		307,047	262,151.11	95	4	63	1	

Classification of services—

Blacksmiths and helpers.....	643	197,746	490,363.94	84	4	13	1
Boilermakers and helpers.....	674	207,609	515,047.10	65	4	12	2
Carbuilders and repairers.....	1,094	348,608	816,636.90	112	4	88	1
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	1,029	307,118	644,123.32	132	4	23	...
Construction gangs							
Telegraph operators	584	210,235	37,978.96	108	5	2	...
Division superintendent's office.....	253	90,079	90,523.98	61	4	...	...
Supply department	549	172,191	78,948.74	63	4	4	...
Other employees	1,945	528,079	833,744.29	100	4	29	...
Totals	25,468	7,876,458	14,188,886.75	2158	90	805	33

OUR RIVERS AND STREAMS.

None of Colorado's rivers are navigable; they are, however, important for the use of irrigation and power plants, and furnish the water supply for the cities and towns. Pioneer travel marked out the roads of commerce along the rivers and streams of our State, and opened up the long buried treasures of the Rockies. All the principal streams have their source in the central portion of the State, flowing east, west, north and south. The South Platte, the Arkansas, the Grand and the Gunnison are the arteries that supply life to the great farming section of Colorado. The South Platte river rises in the mountains, one hundred miles southwest of Denver, in the neighborhood of South park, and emerges from the mountain twenty miles from Denver, and flows northeasterly for nearly a hundred miles, where it is joined by the Cache La Poudre. It has other tributaries, such as Clear creek, Bear creek, St. Vrain, Big and Little Thompson, Boulder creek, which water the larger portion of northeastern Colorado, taking in Boulder, Larimer, Weld and Jefferson counties.

From Denver to Julesburg the South Platte flows through portion of Adams and Weld counties, passing entirely through Logan, Morgan and Sedgwick counties, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. The Aarkansas has its origin in the mountains surrounding Leadville, in Lake county, flowing eastward toward the Kansas line, and watering thousands of acres of the richest land to be found in Fremont, Pueblo, Otero, Bent and Prowers counties. Its main tributaries are the Huerfano and the Las Animas. The Gunnison rises in the mountains of Saguache and the Uncompahgre, and pursues a northeastern course through a chain of mountains. The great Gunnison tunnel is now being bored through the mountains for four miles to tap the Gunnison river for the purpose of distributing its waters on the rich lands of Delta and Montrose counties. The Gunnison river is the second largest river in the State. The Yampa, or better known as the Bear river, has a number of tributaries, such as the Elk, Little Snake, Fortification creek, and this river carries a large amount of water, flowing through the entire length of Routt county, where thousands of acres are awaiting the hand of capital to turn the wasting waters into profitable and producing farms. The Grand river has its source in the mountains forming a wall around Grand county, flowing westward through Grand, Eagle, Garfield and Mesa counties, and being joined by the Gunnison in the agricultural sections of Mesa county. Its tributaries are Eagle river, Roaring Forks and other small streams of the mountains. The Grand river is



SCENE ON THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD ALONG PLATTE CANON.

being harnessed for the development of power at Gore canon, in Grand county, and near Glenwood, in Garfield county. The Rio Grande river has its source in the mountains surrounding Creede and flows southeast through Mineral, Rio Grande, Costilla and Conejos counties, watering the famous San Luis valley.

Through the counties of Dolores, Montezuma and Montrose, flow the Dolores and Uncompahgre rivers, watering vast tracts of rich fruit lands. Through La Plata flows the Las Animas and on down through the prosperous Farmington valley, and through Archuleta county, flows the silvery San Juan river. Many other smaller rivers, such as the Alamosa, La Jara, Conejos, San Miguel, flow northward into Utah from the San Juan country, and hundreds of mountain streams contribute to the source of power of the larger ones mentioned.

PETROLEUM.

Oil has been discovered in many places in Colorado, but events have proven that only two fields remain to-day where oil is believed to be of permanence. These fields are Florence and Boulder. From the Florence oil fields have been shipped nearly \$15,000,000 worth of the highest grade oil in the world. Hundreds of wells have been bored, and it is estimated that this district produces 2,000 barrels per day. The Western states secure a large percentage of their oil from Florence.

The oil field of Boulder, which was operated on a small scale, has again taken on new life, and promises to become a rich producer of a very high quality of illuminating oil. Great development work has been in progress by the Colorado Oil and Refining Company of Boulder, and large quantities of oil have been found. This company has a small refining plant at Boulder, and is supplying northeastern Colorado with a splendid quality of oil. Great development in this field is looked for, as Boulder county is noted for its many and varied stores of wealth.

The oil company at Florence has in the past two years expended over \$200,000 in improving their plants at Florence.

POWER PLANTS.

Developing the water power into electric power will add millions to the wealth of the State. The introduction of this gigantic volume of power will mean a vast transformation for several industries. Mining, the chief industry of the mountains, will be stimulated. Thousands of acres of land, that are located too high to be irrigated by any of the present irrigation plants, can be reclaimed by cheap electric power being furnished to pump the water and spread it over the rich mesas, thus turning the now worthless land into productive and profitable areas.

In Colorado we have four power development companies, as follows:

The Northern Colorado Power Company.

The Central Colorado Power Company.

The Leadville Light and Power Company.

The Summit Power Company.

The Northern Colorado and the Central Colorado Power Companies are considered equal in power development to any in the United States. The two companies mentioned have in the last two years employed nearly 4,000 men in the construction of their reservoirs, dams, pipe lines and tunnels. The Northern Colorado Power Company's plant is located at Louisville, in Boulder county. The power plant has a capacity of 12,000 horsepower. The towns now served by this company are Louisville, Lafayette, Superior, Boulder, Berthoud, Timnath, Fort Collins, Longmont, Loveland and Greeley. Extensions are being contemplated that will serve the towns of Brighton, Fort Lupton, La Salle, Platteville, Ault, Erie, Lucerne, Niwot, Evans and Windsor. The mines of Boulder county will be furnished with power, thus adding new assistance to this field, rich in gold, silver, tungsten and other precious minerals; and, in addition power will be furnished for the Denver and Interurban Railroad Company, operating hourly service between Denver and Boulder, a distance of thirty-one miles. The towns of northern Colorado are growing rapidly. The varieties of crops that can be raised, the splendid climate, together with the great educational institutions located in Boulder, Fort Collins and Greeley will draw thousands of public-spirited citizens to this great farming and stockraising empire. We need only to look at the wonderful influence the trolley lines have on the thickly populated centers of the East to determine what will follow in the way of growth, when northern Colorado will be interlaced with electric lines. The Northern Colorado Power Company is thoroughly equipped to furnish electric power for railways throughout the entire district. One of its main objects is to furnish power to pump water out of the irrigation canals upon the lands that are too high to receive water from gravity systems. The power and lights are furnished from a central station, furnishing a twenty-four-hour system.

The Central Colorado Power Company is working on plants which will develop 80,000 horsepower. The transmission lines will cover an area extending from Denver and Pueblo to Grand Junction in the extreme western part of the State. The principal generating plants will be located in Gore canon, on the Grand river, in Grand county, and on the Grand river near Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county; also a plant on Boulder creek, to take care of the power wanted east of the mountains in case of any interruption of the transmission lines from the plants across

the divide. This company has had an army of men at work on their plant near Glenwood, running in numbers from 300 to 1,600, constructing a dam on the Grand river to divert the water into a tunnel 14x16 feet in size, and about two and one-half miles long. This tunnel is being driven through solid rock, and lined with concrete to preserve the walls. At the lower end of the tunnel two steel pipes will conduct the water down the side of the canon and deliver it to two turbine water wheels having an aggregate capacity of 18,000 horsepower. It is contemplated by the company to run its tunnel the distance of ten miles down the canon and deliver the water at the terminal point under a head of 450 feet, instead of 166 feet, as under the present steel pipe plan. The Gore canon development is similar in its character to that of Glenwood, the tunnel being about four miles long.

The Leadville Light & Power Company is a subsidiary of the Central Colorado Power Company, and will take care of the Leadville District, also of the South Park and Georgetown Districts.

The Summit Power Company has a plant of 2,500 horsepower mainly to furnish power in Summit county and near by mining properties.

The Boulder plant will involve the construction of a large reservoir on Boulder creek. Work is now under way. The water will be carried from this reservoir a distance of twelve miles through concrete pipes, three feet in diameter, into a terminal reservoir, from which it will be led through a steel pipe, four feet in diameter and two miles long, to the bottom of the canon at the power house under a head of 1,800 feet—equal to a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch—which will drive electrical generators having a capacity of 20,000 horsepower.

All of the plants will be connected with each other, and the various markets will be served by a number of steel tower transmission lines; seven or eight towers to the mile being sufficient to support the transmission wires. These various power companies will, when developed, cause the establishment of many new industries, and give employment to thousands of men.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN OUR STATE AND WHAT THEY AIM TO ACCOMPLISH.

The wage earner in Colorado is generally well organized, and has, through his respective organization, secured better advantages than some of his Union brethren in other States. The 122 Unions reporting give their total membership at 15,000, not including the Building Trades of Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. 33 Unions report as working eight hours, 15 Unions report their members working nine hours, 5 Unions claim they work twelve hours, 1 Union works thirteen hours, 3 Unions work seven hours, and 3 Unions work five hours per day. The Unions working over eight hours per day are as follows: Barbers and Bakers

report working twelve hours per day, also trainmen; those working nine to ten hours are Beer Bottlers, Beer Wagon Drivers, Bill Posters, Tailors, Theatrical Stage Employes and Teamsters; while the Cooks' Union report their members as working thirteen hours per day. The various reports indicate a shorter workday has been adopted by the employers of labor in all industries, not alone through the untiring efforts of organized labor, but through aroused public sentiment. The benefit from a reduction of hours has not been reaped by organized labor alone, but that great army of unorganized mechanics and laborers have reaped the benefit of the constant effort of the so-called leaders of organized labor in securing a higher wage and shorter day for those who toil. This benefit has spread to the mines, mills, factories and field employes; so that to-day the general public shares in the belief and teachings of organized labor that he that earns his living by hard manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled, should also be given an opportunity to devote some time to recreation and education, instead of devoting ten and twelve hours per day to earning a mere substance. A reduction of hours has tended to increase the demand for labor, and when the question of giving the proper protection to the wage earner is placed in the care of honest, fair and competent men, no better cause can be advocated by the public, or those intrusted with legislation or enforcing the laws, than to endeavor to permanently establish legally a fair wage and an eight hour workday for the competent toilers in the mills, mines, factories, and such other places where the interest of the general public might not be jeopardized or endangered.

The following questions were sent to most of the Unions known to us:

(Kindly return this blank, properly filled out, to Axel Swanson, Deputy Labor Commissioner, Room 14, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.)

STATE OF COLORADO,
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Powers of Commissioner.—The Commissioner shall have power to send for persons whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary. And he may examine witnesses under oath, being hereby authorized to administer the same in the performance of his duty, and the testimony so taken must be filed and preserved in the office of said Commissioner.—(Section 304, volume 1, M. A. S.)

Penalty for Obstructing Commissioner.—Any person who wilfully impedes or obstructs the Commissioner in the full and free performance of his duties shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten (10), nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment not less than seven (7), nor more than thirty (30) days in the county jail, or both.—(Section 302, volume 1, M. A. S.)

Oatmeal, per 2-pound package.	Flour, prepared, per pound.	Bread, large, per loaf.	Bread, small, per loaf.
*....	*.12½	*.05	*.03½
.10	....	.12½	.05
.15	....	.08½	....
....
.13	.10	.07	.05
.11	.11	.10	.05
.11	.10	.08	.04

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables and graphs showing the data and the findings of the research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It discusses the significance of the findings and the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and a summary of the findings. It provides a final statement on the results of the study and the recommendations for future research.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. It includes any additional information that is relevant to the study, such as raw data, additional tables, or figures.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary. It includes definitions of all the terms used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the terminology.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes a list of all the figures used in the study, including tables, graphs, and charts.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of tables. It includes a list of all the tables used in the study, including data tables and summary tables.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It includes a list of all the abbreviations used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the shorthand used.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of symbols. It includes a list of all the symbols used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the notation used.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of equations. It includes a list of all the equations used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the mathematical notation used.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of footnotes. It includes a list of all the footnotes used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the additional information provided.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a list of appendices. It includes a list of all the appendices used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the additional information provided.

16. The sixteenth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

17. The seventeenth part of the report is an appendix. It includes any additional information that is relevant to the study, such as raw data, additional tables, or figures.

18. The eighteenth part of the report is a glossary. It includes definitions of all the terms used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the terminology.

19. The nineteenth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes a list of all the figures used in the study, including tables, graphs, and charts.

20. The twentieth part of the report is a list of tables. It includes a list of all the tables used in the study, including data tables and summary tables.

21. The twenty-first part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It includes a list of all the abbreviations used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the shorthand used.

22. The twenty-second part of the report is a list of symbols. It includes a list of all the symbols used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the notation used.

23. The twenty-third part of the report is a list of equations. It includes a list of all the equations used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the mathematical notation used.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the report is a list of footnotes. It includes a list of all the footnotes used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the additional information provided.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the report is a list of appendices. It includes a list of all the appendices used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the additional information provided.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Secretary:

The law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes it obligatory on the part of the Deputy Labor Commissioner to gather all statistics pertaining to the industries and resources of our State, and compile same in the biennial report, which must be submitted to the Legislature. Believing that your organization has for its purpose the furthering and promoting of the welfare of those that toil, as well as to assist in the upbuilding of our State, we would respectfully request of you that you will answer, as correctly as possible, the questions herein submitted, and add thereto any suggestions which you may deem of interest to all laboring men in our State, as well as to the various industries of the State.

Respectfully yours,

AXEL SWANSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,
Commissioner Ex-Officio.

1. Name of organization.....
2. For what purpose are you organized?.....
3. What do you accomplish for your members?.....
4. What are the sanitary conditions of the workshop and dwellings of the working man in your community?.....
5. What reforms, if any, would you suggest that would improve the present conditions of all classes of labor?.....
6. Give estimated number of men and women employed in your city and county?.....
7. What are the average wages in your section per day?....
8. The average cost of living for each person?.....
9. The various occupations—classify, if possible.....
10. The average number of unemployed in your city and county?
11. Give cause for same.....
12. Number of Chinese employed in your city and county, and nature of their employment.....

13. Average number of days of employment of each year. of all classes of workingmen.....
14. How many children under 15 years of age are employed in your city and county?.....
15. What is the nature of their employment?.....
16. What is their average daily wages?.....
17. What effect, if any, has the employment of convict labor upon free labor in your community?.....
18. Is the demand for labor greater than the supply in your locality?
19. What class of foreign-born labor do you consider most detrimental to the American workingman?.....
20. What class of foreign-born labor consumes the least of the products of the American industry?.....
21. How many were killed or injured in the discharge of their duties in your county?.....
22. Give causes of accidents.....

ANSWERS.

The Bryan Miners' Union No. 64 replied to Question No. 5: "The restriction of foreign immigration, and wages and living in proportion to the price received by the producers." Question No. 19: "Greek."

The Leadville Typographical Union No. 179 replied to Question No. 5: "Would reform the working man and have an eight-hour law." Replying to Questions Nos. 18 and 19: "Greeks, Bulgarians and Dagos."

The Leadville Local No. 513, J. B. I. U. of A., replying to Question No. 5: "Elect cool-headed and competent leaders." To No. 18: "It has been until Nov. 1, 1907." To No. 19: "Japs and Italians." To No. 20: "Italians."

The Retail Clerks International Protective Association replied to Question No. 3: "Shorten the hours of work for better pay, giving us our holidays and 6 o'clock closing." Replying to Question No. 19: "Italians." To No. 20: "Italians and Polish."

The Tinnners' Union No. 107, answering Question No. 2: "For betterment of laborers' condition." To No. 5: "The shops are good, but the private dwellings should be connected to sewer and not cess-pools." To Question No. 10: "900." To No. 11: "The importation of foreign illiterate laborers by corporations and railroads to starve home laborers."

The Journeymen Barbers' Union replies to Question No. 19: "Japs and Greeks."

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen replies to Question No. 2: "Protection of members." To No. 3: "Rights of men

and advanced scale of wages." To No. 4: "Good; first-class." To No. 5: "Giving American citizens employment before foreign labor." To No. 19: "Italians." To No. 20: "Italians."

Colorado State Federation of Labor replies to Question No. 2: "To consolidate the laboring people of the State." To No. 3: "Act as arbitration and conciliation committee, assist the unions in making agreements to better their conditions." To No. 11: "Financial stringency brought on by stock gambling." Nos. 19 and 20: "Japanese."

Local Union No. 515, Carpenters and Joiners, replying to Question No. 3: "Secure shorter work days, less hours per week, fair wages, care for sick and bury the dead." To Question No. 4: "Our city is noted for cleanliness, and 80 per cent. of our members own their own homes."

Local No. 1668, U. M. of A., Louisville, Colo., replying to Question No. 2: "For better conditions." To No. 3: "Better wages and shorter hours." No. 4: "The condition of the mines, lots of room for improvements; dwellings in a pretty fair sanitary condition." No. 5: "More wages and lower price on provisions." No. 12: "None; wish we had some." No. 17: "It would be a detriment."

The Denver Typographical Union No. 49, replying to Question No. 3: "Increased wages and shorter hours." To No. 4: "Good, bad and indifferent." To No. 8: "All we can earn."

The Cigar Makers' Union No. 129, replying to Question No. 4: "re fair; improvement could be made in heating and ventilating most of them." To Questions Nos. 19 and 20: "Japanese and Chinese."

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Barbers' Union	26	Shaving, etc.	278	\$2.00	12	12
Barbers' Union	513	Shaving, etc.		2.00	12	12
Barbers' Protective Assn.....	27	Shaving, etc.	18	2.25	12	12
Barbers' International Assn. of America.....	42	Shaving, etc.	44	2.25	12	12
Barbers' Union	453	Shaving, etc.	7	2.25	12	12
Barbers' International Assn. of America.....	427	Shaving, etc.		2.25	12	12
Barbers' Union	219	Shaving, etc.	45	2.25	12	12
Barbers' Union	92	Shaving, etc.	36	3.00	12	12
Bakers' Union	26	Baking bread, etc.		2.40	12	12
Bakers' Union	162	Baking bread, etc.	30	3.50	10	12
Bartenders	18	Tending bar				
Beer Bottlers and Drivers.....	58	Bottlers and drivers	80	\$1.90 to \$3.00	9 to 10	12
Beer Drivers	56	Beer wagon drivers	62	\$3.00	8 to 10	10
Bill Posters and Billers.....	6	Posting bills, etc.	100	2.10	9 to 10	10
Boiler Makers	179	Making boilers	91	3.00	8 to 9	12
Boiler Makers	335	Making boilers	17	3.00	8 to 9	12
Boiler Makers	44	Making boilers	40	3.00	8 to 9	12
Bookbinders, Rulers and Finishers.....	290	Ruling, forwarding and finishing	54	35 cents per hour	8 to 9	12
Boxmakers and Sawyers' Union.....	269	Making wooden boxes				
Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union.....	44	Brewing beer	105	\$3.25	7	12

Bricklayers' Union	1	Bricklaying	4.00	8	9
Bricklayers' Union	7	Bricklaying	4.00	8	9
Bricklayers and Masons	2	Bricklaying		8	9
Bricklayers and Masons	4	Bricklaying	4.00	8	9
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	24	Iron construction	4.00	8	11
Broommakers	40	Makers of brooms		8½	12
Broommakers	71	Makers of brooms		8 to 9	12
Boot and Shoe Workers	290	Makers of boots and shoes			
Building Laborers	1	Laborers	3.00	7 to 8	9
Building Laborers	3	Laborers	3.00	8	9
Blacksmiths (International) and Helpers	457	Blacksmithing	3.25	9	12
Blacksmiths and Helpers	15	Blacksmithing	3.15	9	12
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	30	Railroading			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	210	Railroading			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	446	Railroading			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	252	Railroading			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	464	Railroading			
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	51	Railroading	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	373	Railroading	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	77	Railroading	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	480	Railroading	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	323	Railroading	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	323	Railroading	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	59	Railroading	3.50	12	12

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE
SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE—Continued.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per	
					Day	Year
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....	218	Railroading	126	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....	488	Railroading	36	3.50	12	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	18;	Railroad engineers	250			
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	149	Railroad engineers	130			
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	505	Railroad engineers	85			
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	515	Railroad engineers	40			
Carpenters' Union	770 .	Carpentering	248	\$3.50	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners.....	244	Carpentering	50	3.50	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners.....	489	Carpentering	18	3.50	8	11
Carpenters	56	Carpentering	28	3.50	8	11
Carpenters	417	Carpentering	220	4.50	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners.....	515	Carpentering	20	3.50	8	11
Carpenters and Joiners.....	267	Carpentering		3.50	8	11
Carpenters	382	Carpentering	140	3.50		
Carpenters	484	Carpentering				
Carpenters	362	Carpentering				
Carworkers	103	Carpentering				
Carmen, Railroad	244	Carpentering				
Carmen, Railroad	70	Railroad carpentering				
Cigarmakers' Union	149	Making cigars	455	Piece work	8 to 9	12

Cigarmakers' Union	492	Making cigars	220	Piece work	8 to 9	12
Cigarmakers' Union	499	Making cigars	21	Piece work	8 to 9	12
Cigarmakers' Union	306	Making cigars	50	Piece work	8 to 9	12
Composition Roofers	3	Roofing			8 to 9	12
Cement Workers	54	Making and laying cement	54		8 to 9	10
Coach and Car Builders.....	1196	Making and repairing ry. cars			8 to 9	12
Ceramic and Mosaic Tile.....	28	Fancy tile makers	45		8	9
Cooks' Union	18		100		13	9
Colorado State Federation of Labor.....		Digging coal		\$3.00	8	12
Coal Miners' Union.....	13	Digging coal	15	\$2.75 to \$3.00	8	10
Coal Miners' Union.....	1172	Digging coal	29	2.75 to 3.00	8	10
Coal Miners' Union.....	84	Digging coal		2.75 to 3.00	8	10
Coal Miners' Union.....	2546	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside		2.75 to 3.00	8	10
Electrical Workers	233	wiring		\$4.00	8	9
		Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside				
Electrical Workers	68	wiring, etc.	90	4.00	8	12
Electrical Workers	479	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside		4.00	8	12
		wiring, etc.				
Electrical Linemen	121	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside	80	2.70	8	9
		wiring, etc.				
Electrotypers	20		90	3.00	8	9
Electrical Workers (Street).....	19		12	3.00	8	
Electrical Workers	12					
Firemen's Union	70					

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE—Continued.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Glass Workers' Union	53	Molding and cutting	31	2.50	9	12
Garment Workers	139	Making of clothes	200	Piece work	8	12
Holisting and Portable Engineers	323					
Horseshoers' Union	29	Shoeing horses	40	3.50	9	12
Iron Molders	188	Making stoves and hollow ware	190	3.50	9	12
International Marble Workers	62					
Int. Steam, Hot-water & Power-pipe Ass'n.....	73					
Job Printing Pressmen	1	Printing	40	3.00	8	11
Jewelry Workers	20	Making jewelry	37	2.75	9	10
Leather Workers	25					
Laundry Drivers	44	Driving laundry wagon				
Laundry Workers	22	Laboring in laundry				
Machinists	47	Making tools and machinery	500	3.25	9	11
Musicians' Union	20	Furnishing music	240	....	..	..
Musicians' Union	154	Furnishing music				
Musicians' Protective Ass'n	49	Furnishing music	80	....	..	..
Plumbers, Laborers & Drainlayers	294	Laborers	70	2.50	8	10
Plumbers	20		140	4.25	8	10
Plumbers & Gasfitters	3		150	4.50	8	10
Painters' Union ..	332	Painting and decorating	....	4.00	8	11

Painters and Decorators and Paperhangers	1045	Painting, decorating and paper-hanging	....	4.50	8	11
Painters and Decorators	78	Painting, decorating and paper-hanging	400	4.00	8	8
Painters and Decorators	302	Painting and decorating	47	4.00	8	9
Pattern Makers .....	...	Painting and decorating	45	4.00	9	11
Painters	171	Painting	46	4.00	8	8
Photo Engravers	18	Touching up pictures	40	4.00	8	12
Printing Pressmen	144	Plastering	60	....	..	..
Plasterers	58	Clerking	20	2.50	10	12
Retail Clerks' International Association.....	167	Clerking	40	3.00	6	6
Retail Clerks	366	Clerking	32	3 cents per mile	10 to 24	..
Retail Clerks	28	Clerking	65	3 cents per mile	10 to 24	..
Retail Clerks	7	Clerking	82	3 cents per mile	10 to 24	..
Roofers .....	...	Roofing	74	3.00	Varies	11
Railroad Conductors	441	Conductors on railway	22	1.00 to 4.00 per show	Varies	11
Railroad Conductors	247	Conductors on railway	100	4.60	8	8
Railroad Conductors	132	Conductors on railway	65	4.50	8	..
Smeltermen's Union	93	Working in smelters	...	...	...	...
Stage Employees' Union	7	Working on theater stages	...	...	...	...
Stage Employees' Union	62	Working on theater stages	...	...	...	...
Steam Fitters and Helpers	208	Working on theater stages	...	...	...	...
Stereotypers and Electrotypes	13	Cutting stone and masonry	65	4.50	8	..
Stonecutters .....	...		...	...	...	...

TABLE IS HEREBY SUBMITTED SHOWING DIFFERENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; ALSO TABLE SHOWING APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM PREVAILING IN OUR STATE—Concluded.

Name of Association	No. of Union	Occupation	No. of Membership	Wages per Day	Work Hours per Day	Work Months per Year
Stone Handlers and Derricksmen	24					
Stone Masons	12	Laying stone	130	2.00	9	12
Stationary Firemen	140		90	2.00	9	12
Stationary Engineers	1	Running stationary engines	10	3.00	8	12
Street Railway Employees	19	Employees of street trains	54	3.00	8	12
Typographical Union	275	Composition	470	2.90	8	12
Typographical Union.. ..	175	Compositors	70	Piece work	8	12
Typographical Union	49	Compositors	7	2.50	10	12
Tobacco Strippers	10422	Stripping tobacco	31	4.40	8	12
Trunk and Bagworkers	22	Manufacturing of trunks, etc.	12	2.00	10	12
Tile Layers and Helpers	28	Laying of tile	30	3.00	10	12
Tailors	102	Making of garments	11	2.00	10	12
Theatrical Stage Employment	47	Fixing theater stage, etc.	45	3.00 to 4.00	8	8
Tailors and Journeymen of America	21	Making of garments	55	2.50 to 3.00	8	6
United Mine Workers of America	1633	Workers in metalliferous mines	52	3.00	8	6
United Mine Workers of America	2483	Workers in metalliferous mines	370	2.25	8	7½
United Mine Workers of America	2418	Workers in metalliferous mines	60	2.50	8	7½
United Mine Workers of America	1388	Workers in metalliferous mines				
United Mine Workers of America	1662	Workers in metalliferous mines	200	2.00	10½ to 12	12
United Metal Workers	14		80	....	..	..

Walters and Waitresses	14	Waiting on table	1300	....	..	..
Western Federation of Miners	59	Mining	11	....	..	..
Western Federation of Miners	26	Mining	32	2.55	8½	12
Western Federation of Miners	36	Mining				
Woodworkers	3	Carving wood	20	....	..	..
Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union	49		40	....	..	..
Woman's Auxiliary	5					
Woman's Auxiliary	11					

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

The apprenticeship system in our State is regulated by mutual agreement between the unions and the employers. The arrangements for the number of apprentices allowed to the different trades and crafts are as follows:

Trade or craft.	No. of apprentices allowed.
Machinists employing union labor.....	1 to 4 machinists.
Plumbers	1 to each shop.
Steamfitters	1 to each man employed as steamfitter.
Printers	1 to every shop employing at least two men.
Bricklayers	1 is allowed to each contractor employing on an average of three men.

Garment cutters, tailors, cigarmakers, bakers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, horseshoers, carpenters and other crafts are also governed by rules and regulations similar to those above specified, but they are not strictly enforced, and no contracts as to the number of apprentices allowed are entered into with the said organizations..

CHINESE.

The number of Chinese in the State is estimated at 500. They are engaged in business, mostly as laundrymen, store and restaurant keepers. The largest number is located in Denver, and do not come in competition with other labor or business—only to the extent that other people patronize them, as their stores are simply supplied with such goods as are used by their own class. Their sanitary condition is such that the health department will from time to time compel them to comply with the city and State ordinances. A small percentage is married, and practically none of their earnings from their business is spent for American goods or products; hence they are, and will remain, a detriment to the State. From the Bureau of Immigration I gather that there have come into our State in the past two years the following numbers of immigrants, who are engaged in various occupations:

Armenians	1	Japanese	11
Bohemians	95	Coreans	1
Bulgarians	90	Lithuanians	3
Chinese	5	Magyars	33
Croatians	713	Poles	94

Cubans	1	Portuguese	2
Dalmatians	101	Roumanians	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	28	Persians	11
English	375	Scandinavians	485
Finnish	74	Scotch	164
French	42	Slovak	32
Germans	895	Spaniards	8
Greeks	200	Sierians	24
Hebrews	175	Welsh	47
Irish	139	Other nations	6
Italians (North)	813		—
Italians (South)	956	Total	5,601

On March 19, 1908, I sent out letters to a number of merchants throughout the State, in order to ascertain what effect the foreign laborers might have upon the consumption of American products. I received numerous replies, portions of which are given below, also statistics from the Postal Department showing the amount of money sent out by various nationalities.

"Pueblo, Colo., March 27, 1908.

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th at hand. In answer to your question as to which nationality buys the most and best goods for himself and family, will say that this we have no way of ascertaining exactly.

"I would put the English, Germans and Swedes in about the same class. They are people who own their own homes and are industrious, frugal and substantial citizens. Among the other foreign element, we find the Japanese buy the very best goods we carry. We have a very good trade with the Austrians. A great many of them own their own homes, they always pay cash, and we consider them good customers. The Greeks and Italians are of the least importance in the way of trade, etc."

"Denver, Colo., March 20, 1908.

"Labor Commission :

"Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 20th will state: Austrians, no good; Italians, no good; Greeks, no good; Japanese, fair; Swedish, good; Irish, Pat is the best; English, good; German, good.

"Yours truly."

"Labor Commission :

"Dear Sir—In answer to yours of the 20th would say the Austrians, Italians, Greeks and Japanese no good. The English are in the lead.

"Yours truly."

"Labor Commission:

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 19th received, and in reply will state: Austrians, no good; Italians, no good; Greek, no good; Japanese are the best for our business, they are good spenders; Swedish, good; Irish, good; English, best; German, good.

"Yours truly."

"Labor Commission:

"Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry of the 20th, would state that the foreign element rank about in the following manner: Austrian, 6th; Italian, 7th; Greeks, 8th; Japanese, 5th; Swedish, 2d; Irish, 3d; English, 1st; German, 4th.

"Yours truly."

My Dear Sir—In compliance with your letter of the 18th inst., I inclose herein statement of the amounts of money orders issued for the months of August, September and October, 1907, on the countries named in your letter from this office.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POSTAL ORDERS.

	August, 1907.	Sept., 1907.	Oct., 1907.	Total of Each Country.
Austria	\$ 2,306.00	\$ 2,524.00	\$ 3,936.70	\$ 8,766.70
Italy	709.00	829.00	845.00	2,383.00
Greece	4,067.00	3,316.00	2,708.00	10,091.00
Japan	7,014.00	4,575.00	3,389.00	14,978.00
Sweden	2,277.00	3,250.00	2,867.95	8,394.95
Total each month....	\$16,373.00	\$14,494.00	\$13,746.65	\$44,613.65

"Yours truly,

"POSTMASTER."

Sir—Complying with yours of the 9th inst., requesting a statement of money sent from this office to the various countries by means of International Money Orders, I submit the following for August, September and October, 1907:

Austria	\$ 32,069.54
Bulgaria	120.00
Denmark	43.75
England	429.03
France	567.40
Germany	678.00
Greece	6,034.50
Hungary	20,434.37
Ireland	311.72
Italy	25,526.90
Japan	8,655.40
Mexico	3,097.50
Montenegro	405.00
Russia	1,718.40
Scotland	126.10
Sweden	132.00
Switzerland	52.00
	<hr/>
	\$100,421.31

Respectfully,
Postmaster.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The employment of children under the age of fourteen years in any mine, mill or factory is prohibited by statute. It is also unlawful to employ children under the age of fourteen years at any occupation or business during school hours of a school day. See Mills Ann. Stats., section 417. Consequently the employment of children is limited to messenger boys, newsboys and cashboys and girls in the stores, all such being employed under the exemptions granted at the request of the parents. Such cases have been found to be rare indeed, and Colorado is practically free from the demoralizing effect upon her people which comes from the employment of children in factories, mines and mills.

The employment of women is confined to garment workers, to pickle and canning factories, to starch, candy and cigar factories, burnt leather and curio manufacturers, paper box factories, to cracker factories and book binderies and to a few other miscellaneous occupations. A large army of women wage-earners are employed in stores, in offices, as teachers, in restaurants, laundries, hotels and boarding houses; while quite a number have entered the professions, for in Colorado the professions are open to women, such as physicians, lawyers, ministers and professors; many have taken up homesteads and others have acquired land in other ways, and are engaged in farming; others are in real estate and brokerage business; some have entered into

mining, and still other women are in the legislature. And the majority of women who have taken up an independent means of livelihood are very successful.

The free employment bureaus established by an act of the Sixteenth General Assembly have been a boon to those seeking employment who do not possess the necessary means to pay for information concerning employment.

AN ACT

Creating free employment offices in the cities of over twenty-five thousand population, and defining the duties of the officers thereof, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Free employment offices are hereby created as follows: One in each city of not less than twenty-five thousand and two in each city containing a population of two hundred thousand or over, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. Such offices shall be designated and known as Colorado Free Employment Offices.

Sec. 2. Within sixty days after this act shall have been in force, the deputy commissioner of labor statistics, shall recommend, and the commissioner ex-officio shall appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent who shall act as clerk for each of the offices created by Section 1, of this act, who shall devote their entire time to the duties of their respective offices. The tenure of such appointment shall be two years, unless sooner removed for cause. The salary of each superintendent shall be twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per annum; the salary of such assistant superintendent shall be one thousand (\$1,000) dollars per annum, together with the proper amounts for defraying the necessary costs of equipping and maintaining the respective offices.

Sec. 3. The superintendent of each free employment office shall, within sixty days after appointment, open an office in such locality as shall have been agreed upon between such superintendent and deputy commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics as being most appropriate for the purpose intended, such office to be provided with a sufficient number of rooms and apartments to enable him to provide, and he shall so provide, a separate room or apartment for the use of women registering for situation or help. Upon the outside of each office in position and manner to secure the fullest public attention shall be placed a sign which shall read in the English language "Colorado Free Employment Office," and the same shall appear either upon the outside windows or upon signs in such other language as the location of each such office shall render advisable. The superintendent of each such free employment office shall receive and record in books kept for that purpose names of all persons applying for employment of help, designated opposite the names

and addresses of each applicant the character of employment or help desired. Separate registers for applicants for employment shall be kept showing the age, sex, nativity, trade or occupation of each applicant, the cause and duration of non-employment, whether married or single, the number of dependent children, together with such other facts as may be required by the bureau of labor statistics to be used by said bureau.

Provided, That no special registers shall be open to public inspection at any time, and that statistical and sociological data as the bureau of labor shall require shall be held in confidence by said bureau, and so published as not to reveal the identity of any one.

And Provided, further, That any applicant who shall decline to furnish answers to the questions contained in special registers shall not thereby forfeit any right to any employment the office might secure.

Sec. 4. Each such superintendent shall report on Thursday of each week to the deputy commissioner of the said bureau of labor statistics the number of applications for positions and for help received during the preceding week and the number of positions secured; also, those unfilled applications remaining on the books at the beginning of the week. It shall also show the number and character of the positions secured during the preceding week. Upon receipt of those lists, and not later than Saturday of each week the deputy commissioner of said bureau of labor statistics shall cause to be printed a sheet showing separately and in combination, the lists received from all such free employment offices.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent of a free employment office to immediately put himself in communication with the principal manufacturers, merchants and other employers of labor, and to use all diligence in securing the co-operation of the said employers of labor, for the purpose and objects of said employment offices. To this end it shall be competent for such superintendents to advertise in the columns of newspapers or other medium for such situations as he has applicants to fill, and he may advertise in a general way for the co-operation of large contractors and employers in such trade journals or special publications as reach such employers, whether such trade or special journals are published within the State of Colorado or not.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent to make report to the said bureau of labor statistics annually, not later than December 1st of each year, concerning the work of his office for the year, together with a statement of the expenses of the same, including the charges of an interpreter when necessary, and such report shall be published by the said bureau of labor statistics with its biennial report. Each such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of statistics of labor as the deputy commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics may require.

Sec. 7. No fee or compensation shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through said free employment offices and any superintendent, assistant superintendent or clerk, who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation from any applicant, or from his or her representative, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. The term "applicant for employment," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons seeking help in any legitimate enterprise; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the meaning of the term "work" to manual occupation, but it shall include professional services and all other legitimate services.

Sec. 9. Any money or moneys received from fees and fines by the said deputy commissioner of labor shall constitute a fund for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this act, and the said commissioner shall, at the end of each fiscal year, take an account of said fund and pay into the State Treasurer whatever balance shall remain after paying the necessary disbursement for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. All printing, blanks, blank books, stationery, postage and such other supplies as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the offices herein created, shall be furnished by the secretary of state upon requisition for the same by the superintendent of the several offices.

Sec. 11. All the expenses attendant upon the conducting of the several offices herein named shall be paid by this state. *Provided*, such expense shall not exceed the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars in any one year; and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

R. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. R. HARPER,
President of the Senate.

HENRY A. BUCHTEL,
Governor of the State of Colorado.

Approved April 5th, 1907, at 1:55 p. m.

The offices thus created are the Denver Free Employment Office, 1515 Larimer street, Denver. E. E. Jackson, superintendent; established August 1, 1907. The Pueblo Free Employment Office, Board of Trade Building, Pueblo, John M. Saxton, superintendent; established July 15, 1907, and the Colorado Springs

Free Employment Office, 14 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Wesley Nethers, superintendent; established September 1, 1907.

Examination of the tabulated statements of business transacted which follows, develops the interesting information that in the sixteen months which these offices have been in operation situations have been secured for 9,032 persons; of these 2,485 were females.

That more males than females have been furnished situations is obvious. During the time these offices have been established practically 42 per cent. of the male and 74 per cent. of the female applicants for employment were supplied with situations.

The Pueblo office, the first established, supplied situations for 35.70 per cent. to males applying and 52.73 per cent. of females. The Denver office, second one established, supplied situations for 34.08 per cent. of the males and 84.44 per cent. of the female applicants. And the Colorado Springs office, the last established, supplied situations for 39.46 per cent. of the males and 84.11 per cent. of the female applicants.

The tabulated statement follows:

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS.

Pueblo, Colo., October 10, 1908.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Commissioner of Labor,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—Herewith enclosed find report of this office, as per your instructions. Trusting this will meet with your approval,

Respectfully,

JOHN M. SAXTON,
Superintendent.

PUEBLO.

MALES.

Number of applications for employment.....	4,967
Situations secured	1,774
Classification as follows, viz.:	
Laborers	854
Coal miners	116
Machinists	71
Porters	17
Mill hands	70
Dairy men	3
Car repairers	40
Carpenters	47
Waiters	27
Dish washers	78
Cooks	44
Bookkeepers	9
Clerks	29
Teamsters	91
Canvassers	6
Quarrymen	40
Stationary firemen	8
Coachmen	4
Laundrymen	2
Collectors	5
Ranch hands	194
Yardmen	9
Janitors	3
Hostler	1
Baker	1
	<hr/>
	1,774

FEMALES.

Number of applications for employment.....	1,337
Situations secured	775
Classified as follows, viz.:	
Chambermaids	153
Cooks	96
Dishwashers	19
Clerks	31
Stenographers	5
Bookkeepers	5
Housemaids	158
Kitchen girls	75
Nurses	13
Waitresses	170
Housekeepers	16
Lady solicitors	15
Laundresses	10
Dressmaker	1
Factory hands	8

775

RESIDENCE GIVEN BY PARTIES SECURING POSITIONS.

State	Male	Female
Colorado	958	425
Kansas	166	62
Illinois	20	40
Iowa	35	..
Arkansas	75	12
New York	20	22
California	10	..
Pennsylvania	12	22
Nebraska	54	28
Washington	7	2
Ohio	38	12
Wyoming	3	35
New Mexico	52	17
Utah	69	13
Montana	40	5
Oklahoma	12	17
Japanese	46	..

**COLORADO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BOARD OF
TRADE BUILDING.**

Pueblo, Colo., December 1, 1907.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—In compliance with section 6 of the law creating the Free Employment Office, I take pleasure in reporting the following work done; also, the expense account of this office from starting, July 15, to December 1, 1907:

Number of applications for employment.....	1,106
Number of positions secured.....	786
Number in families dependent on these positions.....	1,320

EXPENSE ACCOUNT 1907.

Salaries	\$ 825.00
Rent	170.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	146.19
Janitor	11.00
Lights	4.85
Telephone	31.75
	<hr/> \$1,188.79

FROM JULY 15, 1907, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

Rent	\$ 660.00
Janitor	47.00
Lights	17.45
Telephone	115.50
Papers	16.30
Salaries	3,025.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	165.69
	<hr/>

\$4,047.44

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. SAXTON,
Superintendent.

Colorado Springs, Colo., 1907.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Deputy Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—Herewith I submit a report of business transacted at the Free Employment Office at Colorado Springs, Colorado; also, the expense account.

Very respectfully,
WESLEY NETHERS,
Superintendent.

MALES.

Character of employment.	Applications for employment			Applications for help	
	No. filed	Places secured	No. unfilled	No. filed	No. unfilled
Cooks	20	7	13	8	1
Laborers (common)	418	377	41	802	425
Solicitors and canvassers.....	6	5	1	14	9
Ranch hands	61	46	15	88	42
Stationary engineers	28	8	20	9	1
Dishwashers	24	14	10	23	9
Bellboys	29	19	10	30	11
Clerks	109	...	109	1	1
Teamsters	58	38	20	69	31
Carpenters	20	11	9	44	33
Janitors	62	3	59	3	...
Miners (coal)	9	9	...	139	130
Plasterers	4	1	3	1	...
Total	848	538	310	1,231	693

FEMALES.

Nurses	15	5	10	11	6
Cooks	36	28	10	55	29
Waitresses	18	14	4	39	25
General housework.....	109	103	6	153	50
Second girls	10	6	4	6	...
Solicitors	14	12	2	28	16
Total	202	166	36	292	126
Grand total	1,050	704	346	1,523	819

**ANNUAL REPORT ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.
MEN.**

Character of employment.	Applications for employment		Applications for help	
	No. filed	Places secured	No. unfiled	No. unfiled
Laborers (common)	1,858	1,041	817	1,041
Dish washers	85	73	12	73
Cooks	63	36	27	36
Ranch hands	178	125	53	127
Delivery men	17	10	7	10
Yard men	30	25	5	25
Solicitors	20	12	8	20
House men	16	12	4	12
Stationary engineers	14	3	11	4
Bellboys	66	20	46	20
Clerks	12	4	8	4
Teamsters	69	35	34	35
Carpenters	49	25	24	25
Porters	89	46	43	46
Stationary firemen	16	4	12	4
Milkers	10	10	...	10
Timbermen	49	20	29	20
Coal miners	9	6	3	22
Stenographers	14	3	11	3
Machinists	9	2	7	2
Man and team	17	4	13	4
Bridge men	11	9	2	9
Forest fire fighters.....	121	121	...	121
Stable men	19	9	10	9
Walters	12	9	3	11
Blacksmiths	4	1	3	1
Total men	2,857	1,665	1,192	1,694
Total women	1,070	904	166	982
Grand total	3,927	2,569	1,358	2,676

WOMEN.

Cooks	204	176	28	185	7
Waitresses	135	120	15	136	16
General housework	392	374	18	422	48
Chamber maids	136	93	43	95	2
Second girls	73	61	12	64	3
Laundresses	50	43	7	43	...
Nurse girls	25	14	11	14	...
Pantry girls	18	10	8	10	...
Stenographers	6	4	2	4	...
Dish washers	19	7	12	7	...
Canvassers	12	2	10	2	...
Total	1,070	904	166	982	78

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AT
 COLORADO SPRINGS FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER,
 1907.

Superintendent's salary	\$ 300.00	
Assistant superintendent's salary	250.00	
		\$ 550.00
Furniture	54.00	
Rent for room from September '16 to November 30.....	68.75	
Telephone service	15.00	
Stationery	27.50	
Scrubbing floors and washing windows.....	1.25	
Freight on carpet.....	.36	
Dray fee .....	.25	
Laying carpet .....	.75	
Office railing	2.65	
Paint for railing.....	.45	
Laundrying curtains .....	.60	
Postage stamps	2.00	
Pens and ink.....	.65	
Advertising		724.21
		11.80
Total		\$ 736.01

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

Salary superintendent	\$1,200.00
Salary assistant superintendent.....	1,000.00
Rent of offices.....	330.00
Telephone service.....	76.25
Day book .....	.30
One journal .....	.35
2,500 business cards.....	5.00
Postage stamps	3.40
Ink .....	.35
2,500 employment cards.....	4.38
Advertising	14.70
Cleaning windows and office.....	4.45
Sign painting, office windows.....	6.25
<hr/>	
Total	\$2,650.43

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY NETHERS,

Superintendent.

Denver, Colo., October 15, 1908

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I herewith respectfully hand you report for positions secured and applications made. Also for the expenses of this office for the year—or the existence of this office, up to November 30, 1908.

Yours respectfully submitted,

E. E. JACKSON,
Superintendent.

COLORADO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, DENVER.

Nov. 20, 1907, to Nov. 30, 1908.

MALES.

Character of Employment.	No. Filed.	Positions Secured.
Attendants	1	1
Bell-boys	10	10
Blacksmiths	3	1
Bus-boys	5	5
Bakers	32	9
Bricklayers	1	1
Canvassers	8	3
Chere-men	20	4
Cigarmakers	1	1
Cooks	124	39
Carpenters	15	11
Coachmen	1	1
Clerks	2	2
Car-repairers	9	9
Counter men	4	3
Collectors	1	1
Dishwashers	171	65
Drivers	12	6
Drillmen	3	3
Errand-boys	7	3
Engineers	1	1
Elevator pilots	6	3
Electricians	1	1
Foundry work	1	1
Factory work	1	1

Gardners	34	14
Hog herders	1	1
Hostlers	11	2
Housemen	56	21
Hotel-men	1	1
Ironworkers	2	2
Janitors	9	2
Kitchenwork	3	3
Laborers	2,916	903
Laundrywork	1	1
Lightwork	42	2
Lumberman	1	1
Machinists	50	31
Millwork	5	5
Miners	23	12
Milkers	13	6
Officework	5	4
Plumbers-helpers	1	1
Porters	34	41
Panwashers	11	4
Painters	1	1
Printers	1	1
Ranchwork	137	56
Runners	2	2
Rockmen	3	2
Stockmen	1	1
Salesmen	8	3
Solicitors	16	3
Teamsters	79	35
Warehouse men	1	1
Waiters	10	6
Yard-men	25	20
Total men	4,043	1,378
Total women	561	174
Grand total	4,604	1,552

FEMALES.

Character of Employment.	No. Filed.	Positions Secured.
Cooks	70	61
Chambermaids	85	74
Clerks	6	2
Dressmakers	1	1
Dishwashers	26	23
Daywork	12	10
Factory work	12	8
Governesses	5	3
Housework	197	190
Laundry work	7	4
Light work	2	1
Nurses	18	12
Office work	7	3
Pantry girl	20	14
Stenographers	12	1
Salesladies	10	2
Seamstresses	2	1
Waitresses	69	64
Total	561	474

EXPENSES.

Denver, Colo., December 10, 1907.

HON. AXEL SWANSON,
Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I herewith respectfully hand you my report of expenses for the year ending December 1, 1907:

Salary	\$ 733.32
Rent	83.33
Signs	15.00
Furniture	120.45
Stationery	9.70
Advertising	8.25
Postage	11.00
Telephone	25.53

\$1,006.58

BIENNIAL REPORT

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Salary	\$2,933.32
Printing, etc.	194.92
Telephone	58.43
Rent	485.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,671.67

LABOR BUREAUS IN OTHER STATES AND THIS BUREAU'S EXPENSE.

SALARIES.

State	Officers	Clerical Force	Special Agents	Total	Other	Total
California	\$4,800	.....	.....	\$ 4,800	\$2,500	\$ 7,300
Colorado	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Idaho	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	600	2,400
Illinois	3,250	7,020	.....	10,270	2,230	12,500
Indiana	3,200	1,490	1,958	6,648	1,677	8,325
Kansas	2,700	720	800	4,220	2,300	6,520
Montana	2,500	1,500	.....	4,000	2,300	6,300

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1907 TO		EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1906 TO	
1909.		1907.	
Printing	\$ 456.09	Printing	\$ 786.54
Postage, April 15, 1907, to Jan- uary 30, 1909.....	149.00	Postage	404.00
Stationery and supplies.....	108.33	Stationery and supplies.....	219.98
Messages .....	.80	Miscellaneous	108.05
Miscellaneous	54.50		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 763.72		\$1,518.57

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. JACKSON,
Superintendent.

OUR COUNTIES—THEIR EDUCATIONAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Their Railroads, Rivers, Resources and Industries.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams county is located east by north of Denver. It contains a population of about 8,000, and has thirty-two school districts, with plenty of school houses and up-to-date teachers. The Platte river passes through and across the entire part of the northwestern part of the county, where the lands are irrigated and produce great crops of alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, oats and garden truck. Creameries and pickle factories are located in the prosperous town of Brighton, the county seat, on the Union Pacific Omaha main line. Irrigated lands here are worth as high as \$125.00 per acre. Wages for common labor commands \$2.00 per day; mechanics, such as carpenters and bricklayers, \$3.00 to \$3.50. The Union Pacific Kansas City main line runs through the southwestern part, and along this line is found the prosperous town of Bennett. The irrigation area of Adams county is small indeed; the great portion being non-irrigable land of fine rich sand loam, where good crops have been raised from the natural rainfall in the last few years. Hundreds of farmers have purchased private and railroad lands and other hundreds have taken up government lands in this county in the last five years. But thousands of acres of rich and level lands are yet awaiting claimants. All of this county is what is termed good rolling farm lands, if sufficient rain will fall for crop raising purposes, which, fortunately, has been the case the last five years. The price of dry farming land runs from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

mon labor receives from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. There are about 50,000 acres of cultivated land, irrigated partly from the Platte river, the remainder being used for grazing purposes. Both Arapahoe and Adams counties are great cattle and sheep raising centers. Good schools exist everywhere in the county. Irrigable lands sell at from \$20.00 to \$125.00 per acre for those that are irrigated. Alfalfa, wheat and oats are the main products. The main lines of all the roads going towards Colorado Springs pass through Littleton. The Union Pacific line to Kansas City crosses near the eastern part of the county, and the prosperous towns of Byers and Deertrail are located here, midst one of the greatest sheep and cattle vicinities.

ARCHULETA COUNTY.

Archuleta county is located in the southwestern portion of the State on the border of New Mexico, and, out of its population of 3,000, a large portion are of the Mexican race. Pagosa Springs, the county seat, is a prosperous town of 1,000 people. Here the great hot mineral springs are located, claimed to be the largest body of hot mineral water in the world. The San Juan river passes through the town of Pagosa. It is reached by a branch line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad of about thirty miles in length, the main line going towards Durango. About 700 men are employed in the lumber industry, there being five sawmills operated in the county, and millions of feet of lumber has found its way from here to the market. Its main industry is cattle and sheep. There appears large bodies of coal and some copper, silver and lead, which, up to the present, have not been developed. Wages in the lumber industry range from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day, with living at \$1.00 per day. Some small amount of work has been done on the development of the oil industry, but up to the present without success. This county is rugged and mountainous. The agricultural land being about 7,000 acres in the county.

BACA COUNTY.

Baca county, located in the extreme southeast corner of the State, is a rolling plain of fine land; a great cattle raising county; no flowing streams, yet numerous arroyas and floodwater creeks. No railroads have entered this county, Springfield, the county seat, being located fifty miles south of Lamar, its nearest railroad point. In some localities cane, millet and rye are raised extensively; also some wheat, oats, broom corn and hay; all depending upon the rainfall, which is quite generous. This great territory would make a farming empire unto itself if irrigation were adaptable. Ere long the railroads will cross this vast sheep and cattle raising plain.

ACME MINE (LOUISVILLE, COLORADO), DAILY CAPACITY, 1,500 TONS.



PLANT OF THE NORTHERN COAL & COKE CO., DENVER, COLORADO.

BENT COUNTY.

Bent county is located in the southeastern part of the State. Las Animas, its county seat, has a sugar factory, together with modern schools and business houses. The agricultural lands are watered from the Arkansas river and sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat and other crops are raised here. The land is rolling, though much of it is very level, and thousands of acres can be cultivated if water can be secured sufficient for irrigation. Bent county furnishes great herds of cattle and sheep and is classed as one of our great stock raising counties. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe main line to Chicago goes through this county.

BOULDER COUNTY.

Boulder county lies north and west of Denver. The city of Boulder, county seat of Boulder county, is thirty-one miles from Denver, and is reached by the Denver Interurban Electric line, with an hourly service; also by the Colorado & Southern and Union Pacific railroads. This county has many natural resources, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, tungsten and oil. A plentiful supply of water from the mountain streams furnish irrigation water for thousands of acres, where sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, etc., are raised. The acreage of fruit lands are being increased in this county every year, some being worth from \$300 to \$500 per acre. Most of the irrigating water is furnished from Boulder creek and the St. Vrain. Irrigable lands are worth from \$75.00 to \$150.00 per acre, while the choice beet lands in some localities are worth more. This County contains a large area of irrigable and cultivated lands. Its coal production is rapidly increasing, and the field for metaliferous mining has shown renewed activity, and offers vast opportunities for the prospectors and investors. Great reservoirs and power plants are being constructed in this county for the furnishing of light and power for the numerous small towns that are rapidly increasing in population.

Thousands of acres of rich agricultural land will be added to the already large field by the constant addition of storage reservoirs. The city of Boulder, the county seat, has a population of ten thousand, with splendid light and water plants, street car service and other conveniences that tend to make a city, as well as splendid schools, churches, modern business houses and hotels. The State University is located here, and is considered one of the best institutions of learning in the country. Some of the greatest civil engineers have received their education from this school. Well does the city of Boulder deserve the title of "Boulder the beautiful." Longmont, the next largest city, has a large sugar factory, also the largest pea canning factory in the United States. The greatest areas of the choicest irrigable land in the state can be found here, good water is plentiful, schools, churches and all modern business

houses and public conveniences are located here, and tend to make Longmont a thriving, prosperous city. In the surrounding country all kinds of crops are raised. Lafayette, where the great power plant of the Northern Power Company is located, is another growing, thriving town, with its great coal producing mines furnishing work for hundreds of men. Louisville and Superior are also great coal camps. The prosperous town of Lyons is surrounded with a rich agricultural section; and its red sand quarries furnish a large quantity of the finest sandstone that can be found for building material, as well as for curbing and sidewalks. Lyons is reached by the Burlington branch from Denver, while Louisville, Lafayette, Niwot, Superior, and other small towns, are reached by the Colorado & Southern railway. The western and metalliferous section of Boulder county is reached by the Moffat road. Boulder county, with its splendid climate, its great educational institutions, the great water supply for its vast acreage of tillable land, its undeveloped mineral field, lying in close proximity to Denver, offers a great field for the student, the farmer, the laborer, the investor, and the home seeker. The Colorado Central & Northern Power Company will extend its power to the various towns, thus giving greater impetus to the manufacturing industry that can find the raw material at the very door of Boulder.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

Clear Creek county is practically a mining county, located to the north of Denver. Georgetown, the county seat, is a thriving town, about 2,000 inhabitants, a distance of fifty-two miles from Denver, and reached by the Colorado Southern railroad, over the famous Georgetown Loop. This road follows the winding stream of Clear creek, past Idaho Springs, noted for its hot cave springs, and through other small towns along its line. Outside of the mining industry, stock raising is the main industry of Clear Creek county. Wages of miners are from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day, while the common laborer receives from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

CONEJOS COUNTY.

Conejos county is located in the extreme middle southern district, bordering on the New Mexico line. Conejos, the county seat, formerly an old settlement of Mexicans and Spaniards, is located in the valley of Alamosa and La Jara rivers, which furnish water for the irrigation of about 100,000 acres for the raising of hay and grain. Alamosa, a thriving railroad center of about 2,000 inhabitants, is the principal place of business. In the northern part lies thousands of acres of sage brush flats, which would yield great crops if water could be secured for the same.

The western part is mountainous and covered with a stunted growth of timber. Large herds of cattle and sheep are grazed in



THE FAMOUS GEORGETOWN LOOP, ON THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

this county, and some prospecting for minerals has been carried on with fair prospects of finding profitable and paying quantities. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad runs through the county, and prosperous towns are found in the Alamosa and La Jara valleys, such as La Jara, Antonita and Manassa, the latter being practically a Mormon settlement. At Antonita, one branch of the Rio Grande leads off to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Quite a large portion of the population is of Spanish-Mexican origin, and most of them are engaged in farming and stock raising. Farm labor receives \$30.00 per month and board.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Cheyenne county lies along the middle eastern boundary, bordering on the State of Kansas, and is crossed by the Kansas Pacific railroad, the main line of the Union Pacific railroad from Kansas City to Denver. Cheyenne Wells, the county seat, is a prosperous town of about seven hundred inhabitants, with modern schools, churches and business houses. It is in the midst of what is termed a "dry farming" district, where none of the land can be irrigated except by pumping water from wells. The last seven years, however, have been good crop producing seasons, as the rainfall has been sufficient for the raising of all kinds of small grains and corn. The land is fairly level, of a rich black soil, and produces sometimes thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. Lands in the vicinity of Cheyenne Wells are valued at from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre, while thousands of acres of rich level land can be had for less. Great herds of cattle are annually raised in this county, where, if the rainfall should increase, as it has in recent years, thousands will settle upon its vast plains.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Custer county is located in the midst of the Rockies. Agriculture, mining, and stock raising, are the leading industries. Silver Cliff, the county seat, is reached by the Rio Grande railroad and is located in the Wetmountain valley, where the small streams furnish water for the irrigation of twenty thousand acres of land, raising alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and barley. This valley is mostly settled by Germans, who have contributed largely to the reclamation of the arid lands between the Green Mountain range. The town of West Cliffe was formerly one of the largest silver producing centers of the State, and much mining and prospecting is yet carried on in this county.

Farm help receives from \$1.50 to \$1.70 per day, while miners receive \$3.00 and \$4.00. Much stock is raised in this county.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

Chaffee county lies almost in the center of the State, and, with the exception of small plats of land along the Arkansas and other streams, there is but little farming in this County; there is,

however, much stock raised, and mining is carried on extensively. At Salida a smelter is located, employing four hundred men, but of course, some of the ore treated here is shipped in from other counties.

The town of Salida is located on the Arkansas river and on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The population of Salida is about 6,000, with six churches, splendid schools, and modern business houses. The climate is mild, and Salida is considered a good place to live in. It is the converging point of the "standard" and "narrow gauge" system of the Rio Grande; the shops located here employing about four hundred men, and the company's monthly payroll averages \$100,000 for the month. The main line, toward Grand Junction, the narrow gauge toward Gunnison, and the one toward Alamosa, center at this point. Immediately outside of Salida is located the Poncha Hot Springs, reputed as very curative.

Buena Vista, the county seat of Chaffee county, is thirty-six miles from Leadville, and can be reached by the Colorado Midland, as well as the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railroads. It is a pretty town of 1,000 inhabitants, surrounded with quite a large area of farming lands, upon which are raised hay, oats, and potatoes. Quite a number of cattle are raised here, also mining is progressing with profit and new properties are very rapidly developed. The town of Buena Vista has modern schools, churches, and up to date business houses, and has also the "Reformatory" where boys of over sixteen years of age are sent who have been charged with misdemeanor and petty violations of law; this institution is supported by the State, and the inmates are employed at only such work as tends toward the support of the institution. There are splendid hot springs about one mile from Buena Vista.

COSTILLA COUNTY.

Costilla county lies in the southern portion of our state, and is practically a level sage brush flat. Costilla county is the entrance of the San Luis valley. Some of its lands are watered from the Rio Grande river, while stock raising and farming are the main industries of this county, wheat, field peas and hay are the general crops raised. A considerable part of the population is of Spanish-Mexican origin. The town of San Luis is the county seat and is reached by the main line of the Rio Grande R. R.

DENVER.

Denver is the capital of Colorado. It is now fifty years since Denver was founded, and it now has at present a population of 200,000, while fifty years ago it was the objective point of the trapper and trader. The primitive paths of the prospector and trader have been taken up by the railroads from all points of the Union, and the trading post of fifty years ago has been trans-

formed into a beautiful city of churches and schools. Denver, on account of its central location, is destined to become the commercial and industrial center of the Rocky Mountain country. The superb climate has added to Denver's fame throughout the American continent, and no traveler feels his journey complete without a visit to Denver the beautiful. Entered by all the trunk lines of the East, North, South and West, together with numerous independent lines; with unlimited water power, and raw material, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal, and all kinds of building material at its very doors; situated in the center of a vast territory of land adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops, the destiny of Denver is inconceivably great. With its many solid blocks of imposing buildings and beautiful residences, and with miles of shady avenues and verdant lawns, Denver presents to the visitor a charming and inviting place to live in.

Situated upon the gently sloping plateau of the South Platte river, with the foot hills twelve miles west, where the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountain range rise in majestic splendor, there is presented an entrancing picture of nature's paintings in varied colors every day of the year. To the east, north and south stretches the unbroken plains and valleys, where the waters of the mountains are turned out upon the productive soil, and all kinds of crops and fruits are raised. Denver is the main point of commerce of the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern, Colorado Midland, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Moffat and Burlington railroads, as well as of other railroads operating their trains in connection with the above roads run into Denver. Electric lines are operated from Denver to the nearby towns of Boulder, Golden, Arvada, Leyden, Littleton and other points. The street railway lines in Denver are admitted to be of the best in the United States, nearly two hundred miles being operated. It has sixteen parks, nearly two hundred churches, beautiful driveways theaters and hotels of the most modern construction, a school system that has no superior, daily and weekly newspapers equal to the great public educators of the large Eastern cities, with nearly every public-spirited citizen associated in the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the State Commercial Association always ready to meet the public measures affecting the interest of the city and State. Denver is the great manufacturing center of Colorado, and in this respect no one can set its bounds. Mining and smelting machinery manufactured in Denver are sent to Europe, China, Japan, New Zealand, Africa and the South American countries. Engineering instruments manufactured in Denver are classed in the highest grade to be obtained anywhere; car wheels and steel springs for cars, manufactured and supplied to the Central West, are considered to be equal to any article manufactured. Automobiles, air compressors, artificial limbs, cars and general fittings for street cars, boots and shoes, clothing and bedding, concentrating machinery, crackers, rock

drills, mining cars, electrical apparatus, gas engines, elevators, furniture, glass and bottles, bank, bar and office fixtures, harness and saddles, optical goods, photograph materials, pottery and terro cotta, smelting and mining machinery, and hundreds of other articles are here manufactured, not alone for the home demands, but for the markets of the Central West as well. In addition to the numerous foundries and machine shops are lumber mills turning out the finished product ready for the builder; brick and artificial stone tiling and fire clay, products which form an important part of Denver's industries; the large railroad shops of the Denver & Rio Grande, Burlington, Colorado & Southern, Union Pacific, employs hundreds of men. The Pullman Company shops, employing on an average of five hundred men building and repairing cars, the smelters, breweries, packing houses and other industrial plants all tend toward making Denver an important manufacturing point. The residence section of the city is rapidly spreading around the various parks, such as City Park, Cheesman's Park, Washington, Berkeley and Rocky Mountain Lake Parks. Throughout the city is being perfected a system of parks distributed in every locality for the convenience and comfort of the residents of each section of our city. The summer parks and theaters, such as Elitch's Gardens, Manhattan and Lake Side, are all striving to beautify and improve their grounds. Lake Side is one of the greatest summer amusement resorts west of Cleveland, Ohio, and is properly termed the "Coney Island" of the West. The Denver Tramway Company has perfected its street railway system in the best possible manner for the convenience and comfort of that portion of the public patronizing these places of recreation and amusement during the summer season.

The great building industry in Denver is advancing rapidly, there being over 10,000 men engaged in the building trades. It is fast becoming a city of beautiful and substantial homes, while the public buildings, such as the State Capitol, the United States Mint, the Auditorium, the Public Library, now under construction, are considered far superior to those of our neighboring states. Great business blocks are being rapidly constructed, and churches and cathedrals superior in beauty and comfort to the houses of worship in the Eastern cities. With broad and clean streets, with the purest of mountain water, a perfect and extensive sewer system, with modern lighting and heating systems, with a telephone and street railway system conducted with the aim of giving comfort and convenience to the public, modern sanitariums and hospitals, with every scientific safeguard adopted for the people's health, together with a climate superior at all seasons to that of other cities, Denver stands pre-eminently as the greatest city of the Central West.

DOLORES COUNTY.

Dolores county is located on the western slope. The Dolores river runs through the southwestern part of the county, where small tracts of land are watered and crops are raised. The raising of cattle and sheep constitutes the main industry. The North and Eastern part is mountainous, and mining and lumbering are the main resources. Rico, the county seat, is the main town, and is reached by the Rio Grande Southern, which follows the Dolores river down toward the Montezuma Valley from the mining district of Telluride. Wages of lumbermen average \$2.50 per day and miners \$4.00 per day.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas county is located south of Denver. Castle Rock, the county seat, being thirty-two miles from Denver on the main line of all the railroads leading from Denver to Colorado Springs. Castle Rock is a town of good schools, churches and up to date business establishments, having a population of about 800. The northeastern part of the county is composed of rolling lands of a rich sandy loam, very productive, and good crops of wheat, oats, hay, barley, and potatoes are raised here from natural rainfall. In the past eight years no failure of crops has been reported, and farm land is valued at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Numerous small creeks run through part of the county, and along the bottoms of these streams small amounts of land are irrigated. Large herds of cattle and horses are raised, and dairy products are given much attention, while a small amount of fruit and honey is annually produced. The climate is excellent, and Denver offers a ready market for the products. Splendid water and electric light systems are installed in Castle Rock. It is here the great white lava stone quarries are located, from which thousands of tons of fine building rock have been taken.

DELTA COUNTY.

Delta county is one of the Western Slope counties, and is one of the leading fruit raising districts of the State. The great Gunnison river furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation purposes, and, when the Gunnison Tunnel, now being constructed by the government, is completed, thousands of acres of rich soil will be watered and converted into fruit and beet producing lands. The soil is rich, the climate mild, with short, mild winters, making this county an ideal place for the home seeker. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad main line runs through this county. Delta, the county seat, is a prosperous town of nearly 3,000 inhabitants, with splendid schools, churches, and business houses, and supplied with all up to date necessities. Laborers, especially for the fruit raising districts, have in the last four years been much in demand in this county. Stock raising, such as cattle and sheep, form a part of Delta county's great industries.

EAGLE COUNTY.

Eagle county, located on the western slope of "The Divide," is rough and mountainous and stock raising and farming is the chief industry. The Eagle river, running westward throughout the central part of the county, furnishes water for small tracts of land, where alfalfa, wheat, oats, and potatoes are raised. The climate is very mild and the soil in the valleys of a rich red color and, as an abundance of water is always at hand, the farming industry of Eagle county should rapidly advance.

Fruit is being raised quite extensively in the various valleys. Potatoes give large yields and are of an excellent quality. All along the Rio Grande railroad, following the Eagle river westward, are found growing and prosperous towns, and throughout the valleys of the tributary streams, such as Gypsum and Nolan creeks are well improved farms, where fruit and other crops are raised. Redcliff, Wolcott, and Gypsum are prosperous towns located along the Rio Grande river. In the southwest part of the county along the Colorado Midland railroad, on the Frying Pan river, is found another rich and productive valley. The prosperous towns of Basalt and Peachblow, surrounded with extensive rich lands, are great cattle raising localities. Red Cliff is the county seat, and has a population of 500. Other towns ranging in population of from 300 to 500 are surrounded with natural resources and such advantages as will cause them to grow rapidly in population and wealth. Land throughout the valleys is worth \$40 to \$80 per acre. Wages of farm hands are \$30 to \$40 per month; and mechanics, such as bricklayers and carpenters, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso county lies at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, in the central part of the state. Its diversified resources, together with its scenic pleasure resorts, have placed this part of the State before thousands of tourists, who annually visit Colorado Springs and Manitou. The main resources of the county are farming, stock raising and coal mining. Colorado Springs, the county seat, is a city of 45,000 inhabitants and is the third largest city in Colorado. It is located at the foot of Pike's Peak and it is unquestionably a city of schools, churches and colleges. The school for the Deaf and Dumb, maintained by the State, is located here. The Childs-Drexel Home for Printers is also here. Great business blocks, banks, theaters, hotels, clubs, libraries, sumptuous residences and beautiful parks make Colorado Springs an attractive city. No city on the American continent offers so many varied delightful drives and scenic attractions as Colorado Springs, and the town of Manitou, adjoining. Colorado City and Manitou are both connected with Colorado Springs by electric street railway. Colorado City has a popu-



SCENE ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND, SOUTHWESTERN PART OF EAGLE COUNTY.



NORTHERN ELEVATION OF PIKE'S PEAK, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN MANITOU AND CRIPPLE CREEK.

lation of 6,800, and was at one time the capital of the Territory of Colorado. Manitou is in the midst of the Garden of the Gods, and the business houses are chiefly curio stores, hotels and restaurants.

Throughout the summer season thousands of people gather at Manitou, Colorado's greatest summer resort, where are located the well-known mineral springs of soda and iron water, clear and pleasant of taste, which are served to all visitors. At an elevation of 6,527 feet its climate is unsurpassed in both winter and summer. Located in the entrance of the heart of the Rockies, Manitou can justly be termed the Saratoga of the West. All around Manitou and Colorado Springs are vast deposits of pink, white, gray and green building stone. Surrounding Colorado Springs are four large coal mines, furnishing to the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Manitou and other nearby towns their coal supply. Brick, tile, pottery works, carriage and wagon manufactories, foundries, machine shops, saddlery and harness, roofing and paint manufactories are located at Colorado Springs; but the great army of tourists from all parts of the civilized world contribute most to the wealth of the business people of Colorado Springs and Manitou. The railroads entering Colorado Springs are the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Southern, Colorado Midland, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe; this being the terminal point of the Rock Island. Manitou is five miles, and the summit of Pike's Peak is twenty miles by road or rail from Colorado Springs. Denver is seventy-five miles and Pueblo forty-two miles. Other towns along the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern are Palmer Lake, a summer retreat, and the town of Fountain, located in the rich part of the Fountain valley, where wheat, alfalfa, oats, corn and fruit are raised. All along this valley are rich farming lands, watered from the Fountain river. Out of Colorado Springs, along the Rock Island, going east toward Limon, a number of prosperous and growing towns are located, such as Calhan, Peyton, Falcon and Eastonville. All around these places large crops are raised, such as wheat, oats, barley, spelts, rye, millet and corn. In this part of the county large crops of potatoes are also raised, and their quality is such that they are preferred on the market to other potatoes. The soil is of a sandy loam, and very productive. There are no irrigated lands in this portion of the county, and all crops depend upon the natural rainfall, which, in the last five years, has averaged from seventeen to twenty-one inches. Wheat, oats and corn yield from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, and lands are worth from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. All along this territory great herds of cattle and sheep are raised, and poultry raising and dairy products are very important factors. The eastern portion of El Paso county is a level plain, where immense herds of cattle and sheep are pastured, while along the flood water streams hay is raised for feed. This vast

territory offers many opportunities for irrigation enterprises, as thousands of acres of open range can be turned into productive fields and made to furnish homes for thousands of families in the northeastern part of the county. In the vicinity of Palmer Lake and Monument good tracts of timber are located. At Colorado City are located the refining mills of the United States Refining Company and the Golden Cycle Company, at which a large amount of the ores from the Cripple Creek mines are treated.

ELBERT COUNTY.

Elbert county is located in the central part of the State and to the southeast of Denver. It is a farming and stock raising county, wheat, oats, rye, barley, millet, spelts, corn and potatoes being the crops raised. There is very little land irrigated in the county, and rain is depended upon for crop raising. The average rainfall has been from eighteen to twenty-two inches. It produces larger yields of wheat per acre than any other county where farming is extensively carried on without irrigation. Fields of fifty acres of wheat have averaged as high as sixty bushels to the acre. The crop raising district is in the western part of the county, where the towns of Elizabeth and Elbert are located, on the Colorado & Southern railroad. The county is of a rolling character, with a sandy loam soil and very productive. The farms are well improved and lands are valued at from \$7.00 to \$40.00 per acre. Numerous small streams flow through the county, furnishing water for stock and in some instances irrigating small tracts of land. Potatoes form an important part of Elbert county's crops, the yield being very large, while the quality is considered equal to those raised in other sections of the State. Poultry and dairy products also contribute a large share of its wealth. On account of the richest part of the county being located midway between Denver and Colorado Springs, a ready market is offered to the products of this locality, which fact, together with the natural conditions, such as soil and climate, make this a locality well adapted for the raising of poultry and the dairy cow. Kiowa is the county seat and is located eight miles from the Colorado & Southern railroad.

Elbert and Elizabeth, located in the southeastern part of the county, are the principal towns, with a population of 300 each, and are supplied with good schools and churches. The Union Pacific main line from Kansas City to Denver runs across the northeastern part of the county. The stations of River Bend and Agate are located on this line. In this vicinity is the great stock raising territory, and all throughout the southeastern part of the county thousands of sheep and cattle are pastured. Vast tracts of land are open to the settler in this part of the county. In many portions of the eastern part a good growth of timber can be found. With the large areas of good land, climatic conditions favoring

the raising of all kinds of crops, honey, fruit, dairy and poultry, Elbert county, located at Denver's doors, offers many and diversified opportunities to the home seeker.

FREMONT COUNTY.

Fremont county is located in the central southern portion of the State, and is part of the western end of the Arkansas valley, joining Pueblo on the west. Canon City, the county seat, has a population of nearly 11,000. Situated at the outlet of the Arkansas river from the mountain gorge, where the mountains rise perpendicular on each side of the river and above the Rio Grande railroad to the height of 12,000 feet, it presents one of nature's grandest views to the traveler.

Canon City has splendid and up to date water and electric light plants, beautiful parks, twelve churches of modern construction, numerous high grade schools, bank buildings, hotels and other business houses of substantial build, a public library, and two famous springs of iron and soda water, which for their healing qualities have attracted the attention of eminent doctors. It also has two fire and pressed brick plants, whose products are shipped to all parts of the West and South. One large canning plant, and the United States Smelting Company and Empire Zinc Company are operating large plants here and employing several hundred men. An electric line is being built from Canon City up to the summit of the mountain, which will cross the Royal Gorge at an elevation of over 11,000 feet and will give the traveler a view of the entire valley, as well as of the grand Rockies. Located in one of our richest and most productive fruit raising sections, with the main line of the Rio Grande railroad, the Canon City and Cripple Creek and a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, it has ample railroad facilities. With climate unexcelled, with modern civic improvements, with the unlimited fuel supply and other materials, such as granite, gypsum, alabaster, fire and brick clays, lime and cement rock, oil and other deposits, Canon City offers many advantages to the laborer, the investor and farmer not possessed by other localities.

Florence, another town of 4,000 population, is located in the oil and gas field of Colorado. The oil production is one of the great resources of our State, there having been produced from the Florence oil field over \$15,000,000 in oil. The Florence Oil Company is now expending over \$200,000 improving its plant, and throughout all this district continuous drilling for the apparent inexhaustible supply of oil is carried on. The fruit raising section extends from Canon City to Florence, a distance of twelve miles. All up and down the valley, from Canon City to Pueblo, fruit, corn, wheat, alfalfa and vegetables are raised. The land is watered from the Arkansas river, and some of the fruit land around Florence and Canon City is worth \$1,000 per acre. Up the river, along the Rio Grande railroad at Cotopaxi and Howard, are located the granite stone quarries. To the south of Canon City and

Florence are great coal mines, where hundreds of men are employed in taking out the best grade of coal obtainable anywhere. Near Florence is located two large cement manufacturing concerns, which turn out cement, declared by experts and architects to be equal to any in the country. Throughout the entire southern part of the county, in the valleys, the stockmen are located, and thousands of cattle and sheep are annually raised. There is a large open range and numerous streams where hay and other fodder is raised to feed them during the winter. With her mild climate, her railroad facilities, the apparent inexhaustible supply of all kinds of minerals, her vast stock feeding range, the thousands of acres of land that can be placed under irrigation, together with an abundance of water, and soil adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops and fruits, Fremont county holds out a promising and prosperous future. Wages for common labor averages from \$2 to \$2.50 per day; farm hands, \$30 to \$40 per month; carpenters, bricklayers and such, \$3.50 to \$5 per day.

GARFIELD COUNTY

is one of the central western counties extending to the Utah border. The resources of Garfield county are stock raising, farming and coal mining; a great deal of fruit is also raised in the central part of the county, and abundance of water for irrigation can always be had from the various streams. The Colorado Midland and Rio Grande railroads go through the eastern part and follow the course of the Grand river toward Grand Junction. The soil in the valleys of Garfield county is very rich and produces great crops of alfalfa, wheat, potatoes and other crops, together with various fruits and berries. The strawberry raised in the valleys is exceptionally rich in flavor, and preferred on the market to all others. Cattle and horses are raised extensively; the climate is mild and the snows do not remain long. The coal mining area centers along the river at the prosperous towns of New Castle and Rifle, where an abundant coal supply is apparent and accessible; in fact, that great coal belt appearing in Routt county seems to extend through Rio Blanco, Garfield and Mesa counties and has given to Garfield alone sufficient to supply our entire State for many years.

Glenwood Springs is the county seat of Garfield county and has a population of 3,000. Both the Colorado Midland and Rio Grande railroads have their main line here, also the branch from Aspen is operated from this point. Glenwood has attracted the attention of all the traveling and pleasure seeking public to her great hot springs and caves, where thousands come annually from all parts of the United States and Europe to seek the curative powers of the waters, or to see the scenic wonders and the grandeur of nature's handiwork. Entering Garfield county from the east, approaching Glenwood Springs through the Grand River Canon on the Denver & Rio Grande,



VIEW OF BEAUTIFUL GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO'S GREAT SUMMER RESORT, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND AND RIO GRANDE RAILROADS.

where the rocks are towering on each side to the height of 4,000 feet, the Colorado Central Power Company is constructing one of its greatest dams and reservoirs to furnish power for the undeveloped metalliferous field and for numerous prosperous towns that are rapidly building up in this rich, but as yet undeveloped, territory. All along the western part of the county great herds of cattle are pastured, and afterwards fattened upon the crops raised in the valleys. The agricultural lands surrounding Glenwood and New Castle are worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Great tracts of rich land, that will in the near future be irrigated and produce fruits and other crops equal to the irrigated areas, now idle, can be had for \$10 per acre. In the town of Glenwood are found all modern conveniences, up to date hotels, beautiful churches, high grade schools, banks, and other business houses, comparing favorably with first-class cities. With her two main lines of railroad competing for the business of the county, with her rich soil and the great bodies of water available for the irrigation of the large area of tillable land, with the apparently inexhaustible coal supply, with the veins of gold and silver now being developed, with the great beds of cement rock, deposits of fire clay, brick clay, gypsum, building and paving stone, with more than her share of the world's natural scenery and resources, Garfield county offers many and varied opportunities for the investor and home builder.

GILPIN COUNTY.

Gilpin county, another of our central mountain counties, is a mining county, located a little to the northwest of Denver. Gilpin county has furnished vast amounts of gold and silver, and some of the best paying properties in the State are located within its borders. Central City is the county seat, with a population of 3,000, and it has modern business houses, good schools and numerous churches. Its neighbor, the town of Blackhawk, is a thriving town of 1,200 people. Both are located on the Colorado Southern line, north of Clear Creek. Gilpin county is our smallest county in square miles, but, with her inexhaustible mineral wealth, she stands in the front rank as a gold and silver producer.

GRAND COUNTY

is located in the middle district of the northern slope. Stock raising and timber are the main resources. Most of the county is rough and mountainous. There is very little farming done on account of the short seasons; hay being the principal crop raised along the river valleys, where cattle are fed in winter. Great herds of sheep are pastured in the county in the summer. All along the eastern and northern part of the county are great tracts of marketable timber, and this industry gives employment to hundreds of men and contributes in a large measure to

the wealth of Grand county. Some mining has been carried on, mostly prospecting, but indications, from the various minerals found, are that this county will be added to the list of mineral producing counties of the State. Hot Sulphur Springs, the county seat, is located on the Grand river on the Moffat railroad, with a population of 600. It is noted for the hot sulphur springs located here, and used by many who are seeking relief from rheumatism. Down the Grand river eighteen miles is the town of Kremmling, with a population of 400. In this part of the valley are many large hay ranches. Up the river from Hot Sulphur Springs a distance of twenty-five miles is Grand Lake, one of Colorado's summer and fishing resorts, the most beautiful of all the lakes in the State. It is surrounded with timber covered hills, and is fed by the many streams of the mountain range to the west. It is the ideal trout fishing and beauty spot of a great wilderness. The Grand river has its origin from this lake. Coming from the top of the Continental Divide, the Moffat road follows the valley of the Frazer river. The towns of Frazer and Granby are located on its route. Nearly all business of the North Park district in Larimer county is transacted through Granby. A branch railroad runs from Granby a distance of sixteen miles northwest into a region of timber-covered mountains, where large bodies of copper ore has been uncovered. The vast resources of this county has up to the present not been disturbed on account of no railroad, but since the entrance of the Pacific railroad, known as the Moffat road, great development work has been started, and capital has entered and promises to penetrate the vast resources of this great territory. Wages of timber and sawmill men are from \$2.50 to \$4 per day, and ranch hands \$35 to \$40 per month. Most of the grain fed in this county is shipped in from Routt county. The entrance of the railroad will now make cattle raising more profitable and extensive.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

Gunnison county is located in the central part of the mountain range. The chief industries of this county are stockraising, mining and lumber. Millions of feet of lumber and ties have been supplied by Gunnison county. In various parts along the rivers some farming is carried on, but mostly hay, oats and other fodder are raised for the cattle, that, on account of the severe winters, must be taken care of and fed. The short seasons make it quite impracticable to raise other crops. The Gunnison river flows through the central part of the county in a southwesterly course. The various streams flowing through the county, fed by the surrounding snowy range, gives it more water than any other county; but, having very little land available for farming, this water will become of untold value to the counties of Mesa, Montrose and Delta, when the tunnel will have been



ON THE RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

completed. This tunnel will tap the Gunnison river and all its tributaries, and spread the at present wasting water upon rich and productive soil. Mining is carried on with success throughout the county.

One of the greatest marble quarries known in the world has been opened up within the last year in the extreme northwestern part of the county. It is considered by experts to be of a quality equal to that of Southern Italy, and the apparent quantity would indicate an almost inexhaustible supply. Already hundreds of men have been placed at work uncovering this vast treasure, and saw mills are in operation furnishing the stone for the market. A large contract to furnish marble for the public buildings of Cincinnati is now being filled. An unmeasurable supply of roof slate material has also been uncovered here, and the town of Marble, with a population of 1,000, has grown up within the last year. This great industry promises to outrival all others in contributing to Colorado's wealth.

The town of Gunnison, the county seat, is located on the Gunnison river, and has a population of 2,000. It has large business houses, good schools, and seven churches of modern construction. The Rio Grande railroad, from Salida, runs through Gunnison, and follows the Gunnison river westward toward Montrose and Delta. All along this route are located various summer dwellings and hotels for the accommodation of fishermen, who annually gather on this great fishing ground of the State.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

Hinsdale county is in the southwestern portion of the State, and its resources are mining, stockraising and timber, with a small amount of farming in the valleys of the streams. Lake City is the county seat, has a population of 1,100, and is on the Denver Rio Grande railroad from Gunnison toward Montrose. It is surrounded by a rich mineral district of gold and silver, which has contributed millions of dollars to Colorado's wealth. New properties are being opened up, and large herds of cattle are annually raised.

HUERFANO COUNTY.

Huerfano county lies in the southern part of our State, and is one of our great coal producing counties. There is also farming along the streams, such as Huerfano and St. Charles rivers; but cattle and sheep raising, together with its coal and coke productions, form the main resources. In the northern part of the county reservoirs are now being constructed to store the flood waters from the various streams, thus making it possible to irrigate thousands of acres of rich and productive land that is now the domain of cattle and sheep. The climate is mild, and Huerfano offers a large field for the home seeker. The Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railroads run through the county. The

western part is rough and mountainous, while the eastern and southern portions are rolling. Walsenburg, the county seat, is a prosperous town of 3,000 inhabitants, with splendid schools, churches of all denominations, and modern business houses, supplied with all goods obtainable in the markets. Both the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern railroads enter Walsenburg. With the unlimited coal area, easy of access, together with the vast possibilities of placing large tracts of land under irrigation, where crops of all kinds can be raised for the growing, coal mining centers this county offer great possibilities for the future.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson county joins Denver on the west. Its resources are mining, farming, stockraising and timber. Golden, the county seat, is twelve miles from Denver, and is reached by the Colorado & Southern line toward Idaho Springs and Georgetown. The Denver Tramway Company's electric line extends from Denver to Golden, Arvada and Leyden; also the Intermountain and Denver railway runs from Denver to Golden. Golden has a population of 3,200 and large and commodious business houses.

The School of Mines, supported by the State for the training of mining engineers and mineral experts, is located in Golden, and has nearly four hundred students annually from every State in the Union who contribute to the world's army of scientific men. The Industrial School for Boys, maintained by the State, is located just outside the town limits. Large brick plants, flour mills, and a brewery employing several hundred men, are located here. Golden is located at the foot of the mountains. To the west of it much prospecting is carried on; while coal mining in the northern part of the county has increased until Jefferson stands seventh in line among the coal producing counties of the State. With electric lines running from Denver to the coal mines, this great industry should prove a leading factor in the county's wealth. Arvada, a town of 1,000 population, located in the central part of the Clear Creek valley, is in a rich and prosperous locality, where all kinds of crops are raised. Especially vegetables and all market gardening crops, eggs, poultry, honey, butter, milk and cream are raised for the Denver markets, lying at their very door. The lands are valued at from \$100 to \$400 per acre. Fruit is also raised in this vicinity. Edgewater, another suburb of Denver, is reached by various street car lines of Denver, and farming, fruits, berries, garden truck, dairy and poultry products are the life of this locality. The Turkey Creek and Bear Creek valleys, toward Morrison, are two of the great crop raising and dairy regions of the State. Wheat and alfalfa are also raised here in large quantities, and lands are worth from \$50 to \$200 per acre. The numerous rich valleys within sight of Denver has placed Jefferson thirteenth in line among the agricultural counties of the State. Morrison, with a population of 400, is located at the foothills in the center of the county, where the Turkey and Bear

creeks emerge from the mountains and empty out upon the rich fields. To the west of Morrison is a rough district, where great herds of cattle and fodder and crops are raised along the numerous streams. Good timber is found in this locality. At Morrison the Industrial School for Girls is located. With the many diversified resources located at Denver's doors, and the numerous streams furnishing an abundance of irrigation water, this county offers many and varied opportunities to those seeking an ideal place to live.

KIOWA COUNTY.

Kiowa county is one of our southeastern counties bordering on Kansas. The main line of the Missouri Pacific runs through it toward Pueblo. Eads is the county seat. This county is sparsely settled, and is one of the great cattle and sheep raising districts of the State. It is a large level plain of fine land, with rich soil. Some farming is carried on in all parts of the county, and large areas will be irrigated from waters that can be stored in the many natural reservoirs. Although farming is growing rapidly, this county is yet the undisputed domain of the cattle and sheep raisers.

KIT CARSON COUNTY.

Kit Carson county is one of our eastern counties, bordering on the northwestern part of Kansas. It is a level plain, where thousands of cattle formerly grazed undisturbed by the plowman. In the last few years hundreds have settled upon the public lands, and, where the cattle roamed at will five and six years ago, there are now fields of corn, wheat, oats, barley, spelts, millet and rye. This county has been well watered by rain, and corn, oats and wheat give yields of from thirty to fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Land around Burlington, Flagler and Claremount is selling at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The soil is generally of a heavy, firm character, mixed in some localities with a substance of magnesia, thus giving a peculiar richness. This county has added greatly to the poultry and dairy products, as the settlers from the Eastern States have carried this source of wealth from other States with them, and have found this a profitable industry in Colorado, as the climate of our eastern counties is favorable to poultry raising. Hogs are also raised extensively in the county. A great amount of the corn raised is fed to the hogs and dairy cows. The main line of the Rock Island from Chicago to Colorado Springs goes through the center of the county east and west, and along the line are the growing towns of Flagler, Claremount, Siebert, Bethune and Burlington. Burlington, the county seat, has a population of 850. A system of good schools is in force all over the county. This county, if the rainfall of the past six years continues, will furnish homes for thousands of farmers.

LAKE COUNTY.

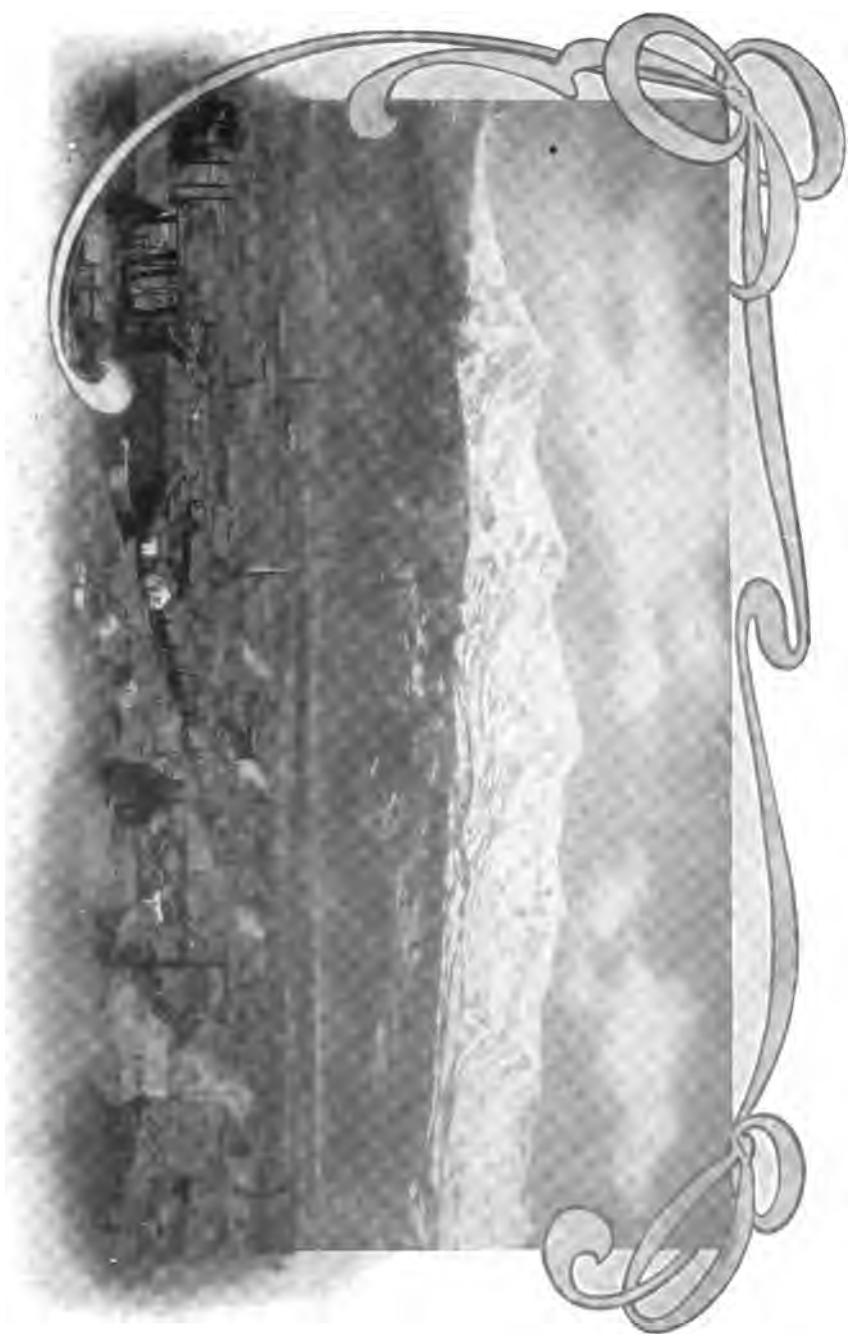
Lake county, occupying the central location on the main mountain range, is one of Colorado's great mining counties. Within this county the great Arkansas river has its origin at the summit of Tennessee mountain, and, fed by the lasting snows of this great mountain range, it gathers in volume as it proceeds southeast and empties through the various canals upon the productive soil of Fremont, Pueblo, Otero, Bent and Prowers counties. Within the confines of Lake county is also located the largest reservoir in the State, where waters are stored and gradually let out and sent down the river into the Arkansas valley. North toward the western slope of the range flows the Eagle river, which waters rich tracts of land in Eagle county and empties into the Grand river near Glenwood Springs.

Leadville, the county seat, is a city of 12,000 people and is reached by the main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Midland and the South Park line of the Colorado Southern. Leadville has the distinction of being one of Colorado's oldest and greatest gold producing camps; and to this day rich and new veins are being uncovered, increasing the annual gold output of the district, so that it is considered one of the steady producers of minerals in Colorado. There are nearly 3,000 miners employed about Leadville, receiving on an average of \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, and common laborers receive \$2.25 to \$3.00.

The city of Leadville is growing and prosperous, being supplied with all up-to-date conveniences, large and modern business houses, high-class schools, and plenty of churches. Located at the summit of the great mountain range, in the midst of an undiminishing gold and silver district, Leadville holds out to the investor a promising location, as the vast area of minerals surrounding Leadville has barely been touched. All along the streams and the valleys the stock raiser thrives and great herds of cattle are raised and marketed annually. Thousands of tons of hay are raised from the great natural hay meadows. Along the many streams wheat and oats are raised to a limited extent. The Leadville Light and Power Company, located here, is extending its line so as to furnish cheaper power to the ever-increasing new properties being developed.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

La Plata county borders on New Mexico and lies nearly in the southwestern corner of the State. Its many resources are mining, farming, stock raising and timber. The great Las Animas river flowing southward through the center of the county can supply plenty of water for the irrigation of that vast plateau located south and southeast of Durango. The La Plata river crosses the southwest portion of the county, where the soil and climate is adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops and fruits.



THE CITY OF LEADVILLE.

The Southern Ute Indian reservation is located in the southwestern part of Montezuma county and extends and joins to the southwestern part of La Plata. Durango, the county seat, is a town of 8,000 inhabitants, having modern public improvements, light, heat and water service, street railways, churches, schools, hotels, business houses of modern style and daily and weekly newspapers. It is the central point of the Denver & Rio Grande reaching to Denver, Silverton, the Montezuma valley, Ouray, and the Telluride district. The Farmington Valley branch also starts from here. Durango is located in the central mining district of the southwest, where an inexhaustible supply of coal appears and where already thousands of tons of ore have been taken out of the nearby mountains. A large smelter is located here, and ore is shipped in and treated from the metalliferous mines to the north of the county. The hills surrounding Durango and throughout the entire county are covered with timber, and La Plata, like Archuleta, her eastern neighbor, has produced millions of feet of lumber for Colorado and other states. Following the Las Animas river north from Durango, toward the mining town of Silverton in San Juan county, is the fertile valley known as the Las Animas valley, where hay and grain are raised and cattle are prepared for market.

Durango is the natural distributing point of New Mexico and Arizona. In the Animas valley, a distance of twelve miles from Durango, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, is located Trimble Hot Springs, which is annually visited by the people of the western part of the State, and it has first-class hotel accommodations. In the extreme southeastern part of the county is a rich stock-raising and farming section, where the Los Pinos river furnishes an abundance of irrigation water, and the ideal climate makes it possible to raise all kinds of crops of grain, alfalfa, clover, timothy, as well as apples and pears. This portion of the southwest can really be termed the stockman's paradise, where the open near-by range offers superb summer pastures, and the productive valleys furnish an abundance of feed for winter. Hundreds of acres of land are yet open to settlers, including about 16,000 acres under the Cary act, and can be obtained under the most reasonable terms. This land will yield, with small labor, large profits.

LARIMER COUNTY.

Larimer county, third in line in the agricultural area of our counties, is to the northwest of Denver, bordering Wyoming on the north, and, like her eastern neighbor, Weld, has an immense area of irrigated land, where sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit, peas and other products are raised. Larimer county is perhaps better supplied with irrigation water than any of the agricultural counties of the northeast, since the numerous streams, fed by the eternal snow in the great mountain range in

the western part of the county, gradually work their way toward Boulder and Weld counties. The Cache La Poudre and the Big Thompson are the main streams of Larimer county's agricultural section. The estimated irrigable acreage of Larimer county is 125,000 acres, and the average value of crops raised per acre is \$55.00; wheat yielding as much as sixty-five bushels to the acre; oats seventy-five; usually three crops of alfalfa per acre, of three to four tons to the acre; while the sugar beets run from ten to twenty-two tons per acre; peas and beans being a good crop on account of a large canning factory located at Loveland and Longmont. Improved and irrigated farms, with good water rights, are worth from \$100 to \$400 per acre.

Leaving Denver, proceeding northward on the Colorado & Southern, passing through Boulder and Longmont, in Boulder county, the first town of any importance in Larimer county is Berthoud, of about 1,000 inhabitants, fifty-four miles from Denver, in the southern part of the county. In that broad expanse of rich agricultural territory between the Big and Little Thompson rivers, wheat, barley, oats, hay, peas, beans, sugar beets and fruits are raised. Berthoud has good churches and schools; a water plant, furnishing pure mountain water; electric light and sewer systems, and such other public improvements as tend toward the comfort and convenience of her residents. Her business enterprises consist of a large flour mill, brick and tile factory, planing mill, machine shops and automobile garages. With the great increased acreage of sugar beets in the vicinity of Berthoud a great need exists for a sugar factory.

The town of Loveland has a population of nearly 7,000; excellent churches and school buildings; one of the largest sugar factories in the State, and one of the largest canning factories in the world, with a capacity of over 20,000 cans per hour; a complete system of sewers, water works, electric lights, etc., plaster paris mill, cement block factory, planing mill, fire department, ice plant, flour mill and grain elevators; in short, Loveland has all that tends toward a first-class city. It is located on the Colorado & Southern line to Fort Collins and Greeley, and thereby is furnished a splendid train service to Denver.

Fort Collins, the county seat of Larimer county, is surely the metropolis of northeastern Colorado. It has a population of over 10,000, with four daily passenger trains, daily and weekly newspapers, splendid schools and churches, an opera house, business buildings, a hotel equipped with all up-to-date improvements, wide streets, electric street car systems, water works and light plant. The largest sugar factory of the State is located here, and also the Agricultural College, a State institution, supporting five hundred students, and equipping them for the greatest of all occupations, the farm. It is located in the midst of a rich valley, in full view of the great Continental range, where the snowy peaks send the water down to the fertile soil of the surrounding fields.

Fort Collins bids fair soon to become a city of the first class, surrounded by the richest agricultural lands, where crops of all kinds are raised; where the factory converts the raw material ready for the consumer, with cheap power supplied from the power companies now spreading their network over the district. Not only the great agricultural products of the county, but the thousands of cattle and sheep contribute a great part to Larimer county's wealth. Thousands of cattle, whose grazing ground is in the mountains and parks of the western part of the county, are brought in and fed in the vicinity of Fort Collins, Loveland and Berthoud. Thousands of sheep from the sheep-raising states are fattened here upon the beet pulp and alfalfa. Truly Larimer county has been named Colorado's greatest feeding ground.

Crossing the great range west of Loveland, thirty miles, you enter a space of 100,000 acres, called Estes park, surrounded by lofty mountains, chief among them Long's peak. This might properly be called "Colorado's Playground." It is equipped with modern hotels, surrounded with the forest-covered mountains and streams, where game and fish abound. This park and summer resort is visited by tourists from all over the globe. During the tourist season a regular automobile stage line is operated from Loveland to the park, on a public highway, built by the county for the benefit of the public.

Proceeding further across the mountain range into the north-western part of the county you enter what is called the North park. This is one of the greatest cattle-raising centers of our State. Surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges covered with snow, an abundance of water can be had; in fact, this entire flat, which covers an area of twenty-five by thirty miles, is honey-combed by small streams. On account of the severe winters and distance from railroads no attention has been paid to anything but cattle raising. The nearest railroad point is the town of Granby, on the Moffat road, in Grand county. Walden is the only town in this cattle-raising empire of Larimer county. The mountains in the western part are covered with a fair growth of timber. Some mining is carried on, but up to the present Larimer county stands among the foremost cattle-raising and agricultural counties of our State.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

Las Animas county is one of our southeastern counties, neighboring with Huerfano, and is part of that great southern coal producing field. All along the southwestern part, extending to the border of New Mexico, is one solid coal bed, where hundreds of mines are operated and thousands of men employed at digging the coal. Thousands of tons have been taken out, but each year brings out larger bodies of coal, and new fields are discovered.

Trinidad, the county seat and metropolis of the south, is a city of 13,000 inhabitants, with splendid climate. Modern business

houses, hotels equal to any other first-class city, opera houses, churches and schools, public libraries, street electric railways, and all improvements that tend toward making a city, give Trinidad an inviting appearance. The Rio Grande railroad from Denver, also the main line of the Colorado & Southern from Denver to Fort Worth, center here with the main line of the Santa Fe from Chicago to California, and these give Trinidad ample railroad service. The great coke ovens are located in this vicinity, and along the Colorado & Southern lies the great network of coal camps, together with the thriving towns of Aguilar and Hastings. All along the numerous streams in the valleys are rich fields where alfalfa, corn, oats and wheat are raised, the soil being adobe and very productive. Rain is depended upon for crop raising, while along the many streams the flood waters are stored and large fields are irrigated. A large part of the people of this county are of Spanish-Mexican origin, and are mostly engaged in farming and stock raising. The extreme western part is a rough timber-covered country, the largest territory is vast plains, unexplored by railroads. A distance of fifty miles east and north and south lie the great grazing pastures for the thousands of sheep and cattle that are pastured here annually. It is a sparsely settled level country, cut up by the flood waters rushing along through the arroyas, and leaving large pools of good clean water the year round for cattle, horses and sheep. All throughout this vast territory thousands of acres of rich level land lies open to the settler, which if supplied with sufficient water would furnish a farming empire unto itself. An electric railway at Trinidad connects it with the suburban neighboring towns of Starkville,okedale, Sopris and other thriving towns; thus giving Trinidad the advantage of their trade, and offering to the people here owning their homes an opportunity of reaching their work. Parks and places of summer amusement are fast developing in the beautiful natural canons near by. With her splendid natural surroundings of unlimited wealth, her competitive railroads, elegant hotels, churches, schools and other costly buildings; with railroad shops, mines and farms giving employment to thousands, Trinidad, the Gateway of the Rockies, with her delightful climate will become a large city.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county is one of our central eastern counties, and is chiefly a farming and stockraising county. Hugo, the county seat, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver, and has a population of 200. Limon, the largest town in the county, has a population of 500, with good hotels, both the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads going through it and the Rock Island maintaining a roundhouse and division point here. The main line from Chicago to Colorado Springs sends its trains for Denver over the Union Pacific tracks from Limon. Lincoln county is one of our greatest cattle and

sheep raising counties, and nearly 125,000 head of cattle and sheep were pastured here in 1907. The entire county is a rolling plain, with good soil where gramma and buffalo grasses grow. Within the last five years thousands of acres of government land has been taken up in this county under the homestead act, yet there are many thousands of acres remaining open for entry. The government land office is located at Hugo, ninety miles east of Denver, in the midst of this great area of land available for farming in Lincoln, Kit Carson, Elbert and Cheyenne counties. All throughout Lincoln county, especially around Hugo and Limon, the settlers have cultivated hundreds of acres in the last five years. Sufficient rain has fallen to insure good crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye and millet. The corn in some of the localities averages thirty bushels to the acre, while oats yield as high as forty; wheat, twenty and thirty. The average price of land is from seven to twenty dollars per acre, where the same land five years ago sold at two to four dollars per acre. Numerous small streams run through the county, fed by flood waters. There is, however, small chance for irrigating any of the land, as there are but a few small sites available for reservoir purposes. Each year the rainfall appears to increase to such an extent that the farmer no longer expects to have a failure in crops. This county will, however, remain for a long time as it is to-day, a stockraising county.

The wages of sheep herders are twenty-five dollars per month, other ranch hands receive thirty-five and forty dollars per month.

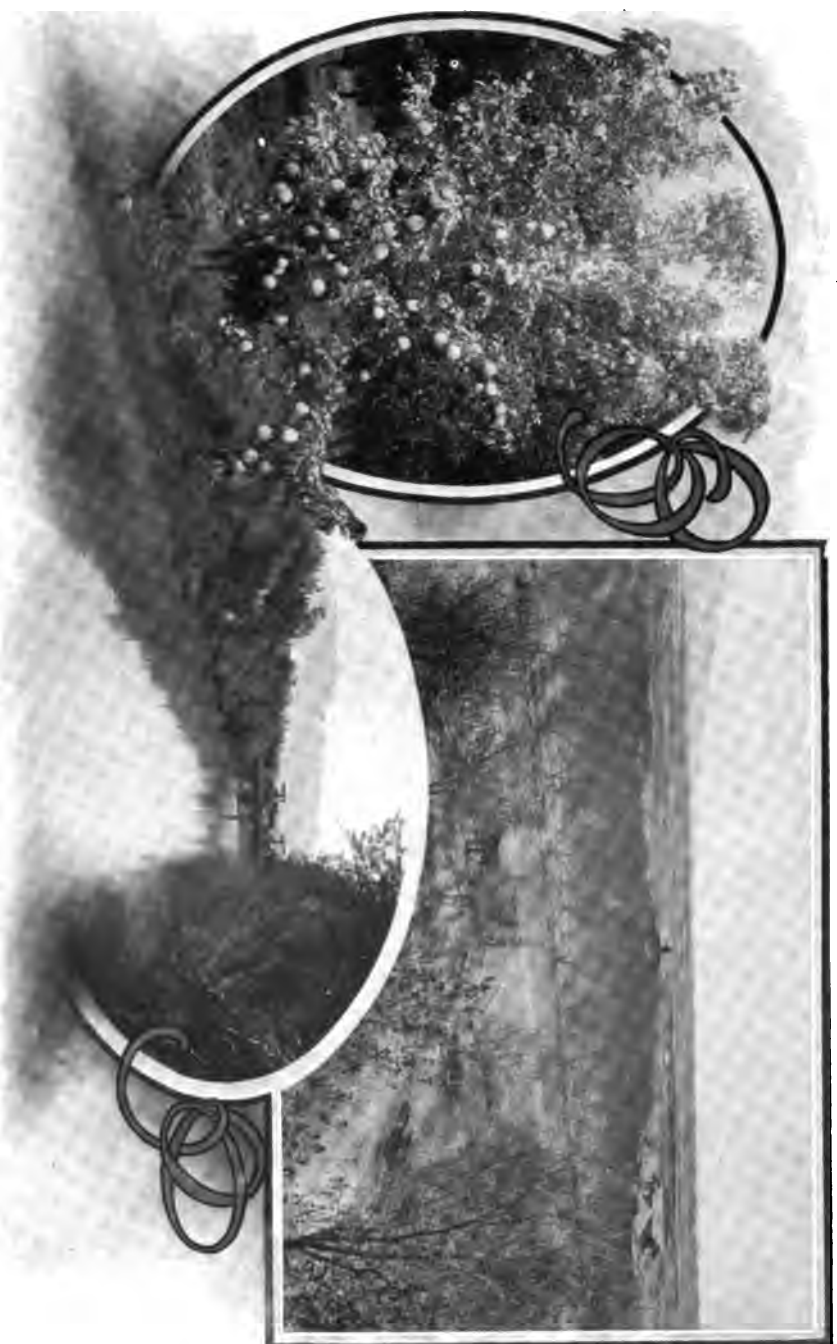
LOGAN COUNTY.

Logan county is located in the northeastern part of the State. The town of Sterling is the county seat, being 140 miles from Denver, and having a population of 3,500. It has a fine supply of water from springs located northwest of the town and piped into it. Its chief industry is agriculture and stock raising. Thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped annually from Logan county. The Platte river runs in a northeasterly course through the county, furnishing water to irrigate thousands of acres along the river valley and the adjacent flats, where natural hay, alfalfa, wheat and sugar beets are raised. Some of the choicest of the irrigated farms being worth \$150 per acre. Thousands of acres are yet available for agricultural purposes, if watered; and many new enterprises are now under way whereby this great body of rich, level land located west and north of Sterling will be reclaimed and furnish homes for hundreds of farmers. At Sterling a sugar factory of a daily capacity of 600 tons is located, employing 250 men. The Union Pacific main line to Omaha goes through the entire county and has in Sterling a roundhouse and a division freight point. The Burlington Montana line, together with the Holdredge, Holyoke and Cheyenne lines, goes through Sterling, and has its coaling station there, together with its

roundhouse, where light repairs are done. There are about 150 men located in Sterling who depend on the railroads for employment. In addition, Sterling has a steam laundry, grist mills and elevator, cigar factory, lumber yards, electric light plants, an abundance of churches, schools, banks and modern business houses. This great empire has as yet its largest portion undeveloped. The lands of Logan county, now being used for stock range, are mostly rolling, of an adobe soil, very productive and susceptible to the raising of wheat, alfalfa and sugar beets. Its nearest market and fuel supply is Denver.

MESA COUNTY.

Mesa county, bordering on Utah, is the central extreme western county, and it is in this county the famous Grand valley, the greatest fruit raising section of our State, is located. The main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railroads, Denver to Salt Lake, go through the center of the county east and west, following the Grand river, passing through as prosperous fruit raising, farming and stock raising communities as there exist anywhere. Some of the fruit lands are selling at this time for \$500 to \$1,500 per acre. The fruit crop of this valley amounting in 1907 to 2,500 cars, such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, berries, cantaloupes, sugar beets, alfalfa, vegetables, and potatoes are grown extensively. While out on the mesa, wheat, oats, spelts and corn are raised. Grand Junction, the county seat of Mesa county, is located in the center of this rich valley, with a population of nearly 10,000, with the best of schools, beautiful churches, commodious business houses, modern hotels, light, heat and water plants, and, above all, a mild and delightful climate. The railroad division is located here, and nearly 400 men are employed in the shops. There is also here a large sugar factory. Grand Junction is the chief city between Pueblo and Salt Lake. The Rio Grande lines from Delta, Montrose, Telluride and Ouray also center the trade of that rich territory at this point; while the two great rivers of Colorado, the Gunnison and the Rio Grande, join their mighty forces here, sending volumes of water towards Utah, and this water will in due time be stored in reservoirs and spread out upon the fertile lands that are now barren sage brush flats. Through the completion of the Gunnison tunnel, a great body of land in Mesa county in the Grand valley will be added to the irrigated area, and large and productive fields will be open for the home seeker, Land that is now selling at \$10 and \$20 per acre will, when irrigated, compare in value with the lands in the best part of the valley. The fruits and crops raised here are not the only industries that contribute to Mesa county's present wealth and to her future possibilities. Her great stock industry is one of her main sources of wealth. Great flocks of cattle and sheep are pastured in the hills and upon the plains, and are brought into the valley



A SCENE FROM THE FAMOUS FRUIT RAISING SECTION OF THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY, ON THE COLORADO MID-
LAND RAILROAD.



SCENE IN THE GRAND VALLEY, ON THE
COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

and fattened from the alfalfa and sugar beet pulp. Especially the southwestern part of the county furnishes a vast territory for the stock raiser. The eastern part of the county is mountainous, and contains large deposits of coal in addition to the unlimited supply of fuel apparent and accessible in the nearby counties. This prosperous community need never go away from her immediate door for her fuel supply. The immense power plants now being constructed up along the Grand river will furnish power and light for the growing towns in this valley. With her natural resources, plenty of water for power and irrigation, splendid railroad facilities furnished by the two lines, and thousands of acres available and adapted for raising of all kinds of crops, Mesa county will become one of the great competitors for development now carried on in the State. Farm labor receives \$2 to \$2.50 per day; bricklayers, carpenters and such as are classed in the building trades, receive \$3.50 to \$5 per day; while the cost of living compares favorably with other localities.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Mineral county lies in the southwestern part of the State, and is practically a mineral field. Creede is the county seat, and is reached by the Denver & Rio Grande line going from Denver toward Alamosa and Durango. The population of Creede is 1,200. It is located in one of Colorado's great mining sections, and is continually contributing to the gold and silver output of the State. Ten miles south of Creede, on the railroad, is the famous Hot Springs, known as Wagon Wheel Gap, where those who are afflicted with rheumatism find nature's own remedies. A great deal of timber can be found in this county. Along the many streams the stock-raiser has located, and cattle and sheep raising form one of this county's industries. Miners receive \$3 per day and upwards. It is here, in the snow-clad mountains, that the Rio Grande river has its supply which waters the fertile San Luis valley.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

Montrose county is located on the western slope. The eastern part is traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The town of Montrose is the county seat, with a population of nearly 4,000, located in the midst of a rich fruit raising district, surrounded by land worth all the way from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre. It has good high grade schools, numerous churches of various denominations, good hotels, and modern business houses, with water plant, light plant, and other improvements.

Surrounding Montrose, and in what is termed the Uncompahgre valley, are thousands of acres of fine level land with rich soil; now a barren waste, however, for the want of sufficient water to irrigate. Here is the great bore through the mountain connecting the Gunnison river with this large plateau. It is nearly com-

pleted, and soon will turn the great flow of the Gunnison river to the fertile lands that can now be purchased for \$20 per acre and upwards. On this land can be raised apples, peaches, plums, sugar beets, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, wheat, oats and corn, with yields equal to any community. The value of this land will then increase as similar lands in the same locality are increasing under like conditions. It is, at this time, impossible to estimate the number of homes that will be added to this vicinity.

The project of tapping the Gunnison is carried on by the federal government, at a cost of over \$4,000,000, and when completed it will create a crop raising empire unto itself. It has a mild climate, with no severe winters, and a soil adapted to all kinds of crops. Montrose county certainly holds out great opportunities for the investor, with convenient and desirable locations for the homeseeker. Through the eastern part runs the Uncompahgre river and along it towards Delta lies the Rio Grande railroad. Throughout the southern part of the county flows the San Miguel river, and here another rich valley offers to the farmer and stock raiser thousands of acres of land, which, when properly watered, will equal in productiveness the lands of the Uncompahgre valley. The central and northern part of the county is rugged and rough, covered with a stunted growth of timber; while on the extreme western border much land can be farmed along the Dolores river, which flows through the western part of the county.

Sheep and cattle form a large portion of the wealth of Montrose county, and mining is also carried on with prospects for success, while farming has only begun. The wages of farm hands average \$35.00 per month; daily wages are \$2.25, during the gathering of fruit, and is in great demand at such times.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

Montezuma county is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, bordering on New Mexico and Utah. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad enters the eastern portion of the county and follows the Dolores river to the town of Dolores, thence toward Rico and Telluride.

Mancos, on the Rio Grande, is a thriving town with a population of 1,000, having good schools, comfortable churches and up to date business houses, supplied with all goods obtainable in the market. The country surrounding Mancos is rich and productive in fruit, oats, corn, wheat, potatoes and hay. The crop raising area extends for a distance of twenty miles westward into the fertile Cortez valley, where thousands of acres can be added to the already irrigated area from the Dolores river. The soil in parts of this valley is of a rich, red color, and adapted for fruit raising. Throughout the entire Montezuma valley there is an abundant area of fine level land, which can be watered from the many streams fed by the surrounding snow-covered mountains, which gives to those of small capital an opportunity of securing

lands at a small cost. The land is adapted to a diversity of crops, which find a ready market in the nearby mining centers of Rico, Telluride, Silverton and Ouray.

Cattle, sheep and horses are raised here in great numbers, while the raising of hogs and poultry is adding to the wealth of the county. Coal in abundance can be found, and this great source of her wealth has scarcely yet been scratched. Timber and stone for building purposes are plentiful in all parts of the county. Surrounding the valleys, the country is mountainous and rugged, thus furnishing good grazing for the stock.

Cortez, the county seat, is a small town to the north of the famed Mesa Verde National Park. This park is cared for by the national government, and thousands of travelers visit the historic Cliff Dwellers' ruins.

Dolores is another town on the railroad at the mountain base.

Lands are now selling in the valley at \$25 to \$50 per acre, and land can be had for \$10 and \$20 that will, when irrigated, bring \$100 per acre. With the large area of tillable and irrigable land, plenty of natural storage sites, a mild climate, with schools and churches, telephone and railroad services, Montezuma and the Mancos valley can provide comfortable homes for thousands. Wages of ranch and farm hands average \$30 and \$40 per month, while in the hills, where sawmill workers are employed, wages are \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

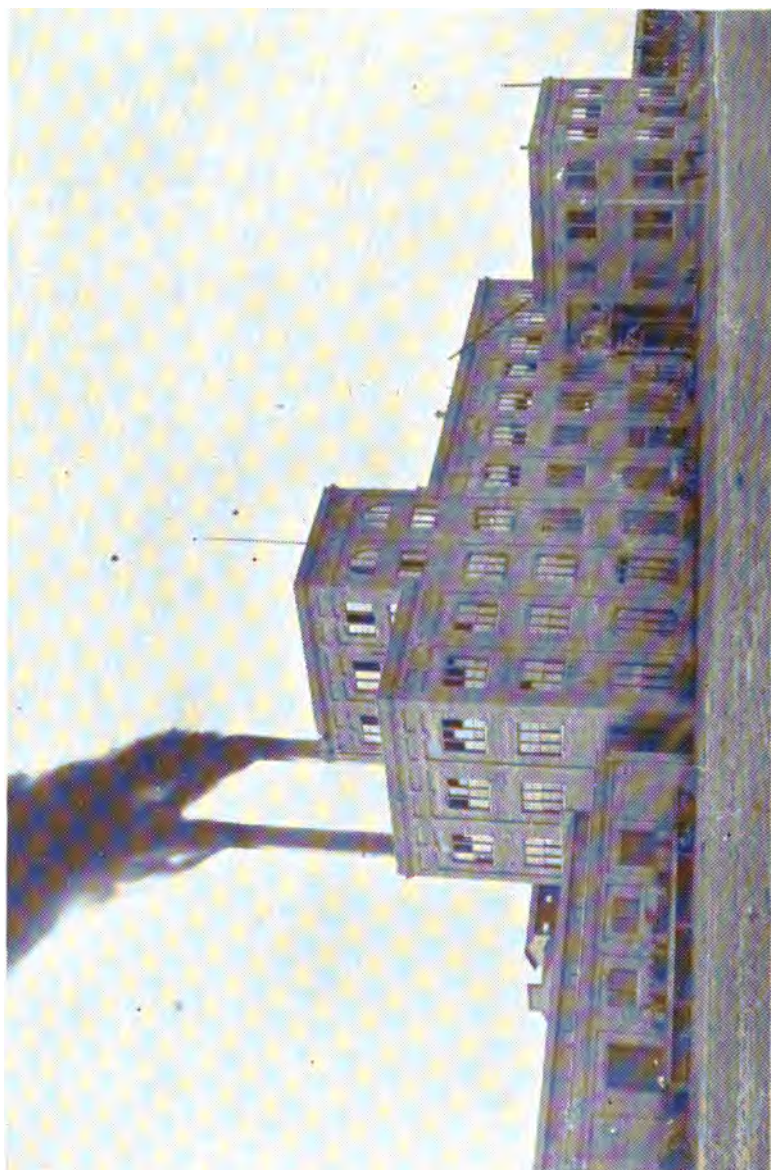
MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan county is located northeast of Denver, and is a farming and stock raising county. Fort Morgan, the county seat, is seventy-eight miles from Denver, on the main line of the Burlington, the main line of the Union Pacific also having its station one mile to the north of the town. The population of Fort Morgan is 3,000, and its rapid growth in the last two years indicate that it will make greater strides in the future. The town has the best of high-grade schools, fine churches, etc., a large and commodious Masonic temple, banks, theaters and business houses, with all modern conveniences. The town has its own light and water plant and sewer system, and everywhere the appearance of a growing and up to date city is in evidence. Other establishments contributing to the Fort Morgan resources are two flour mills, one ice plant, a sugar factory, steam laundry, etc. Brush is another growing town twelve miles east of Fort Morgan, also on the Burlington main line to Chicago, and here the line from Denver to Montana centers. Brush has also an electric light plant, splendid schools and churches, a sugar factory, alfalfa meal mill, and modern and up to date business houses. On the Union Pacific line is located the towns of Orchard, Weld and Snyder, all prosperous, growing towns, each year adding to their population and increased business. The county of Morgan has placed a greater acreage of land under

irrigation in the last four years than any other county. It might be termed a large, level plateau, the soil in the western portion being inclined to a sandy loam, while the soil in the central, south and eastern portions is of black loam and very productive. Within the short period of six years the lands that are irrigated in this county have grown in value from \$20 to \$150 and \$200 per acre, all on account of great reservoirs having been constructed for storing the waters of the Platte river and spreading them out upon the rich soil, where sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats and barley are grown. In the year just closing thousands of dollars have been expended in improving the vast storage reservoir and canal systems, and when the, at present, contemplated enterprises are completed, thousands of acres will be added to the agricultural area of Morgan county. Good lands are yet to be had in this county for reasonable prices, which will in a short period produce sugar beets and other crops now raised on land worth \$150 per acre. It is estimated by the various irrigation systems supplying water for that land that Morgan county has over 220,000 acres of irrigated land. From the reports of the farmers the average value of the crop production per acre in Morgan county was over \$40 per acre. In addition to her great agricultural wealth Morgan county furnishes thousands of cattle and sheep, raised on the great range to the south of Fort Morgan and Brush, where the small but always flowing stream of Beaver creek furnishes an abundance of good stock water; also the great rolling country north of the Platte river sends hundreds of cattle and sheep down into the feeding pens in the valley, where they are prepared for the market. Hog raising has rapidly increased in Morgan county and promises to add new profit to the farmer. Good railroad facilities, mild winters, with rich soil and an abundance of water, hold out a prosperous future for Morgan county.

OTERO COUNTY.

Otero county is one of our southeastern counties and is one of the great agricultural districts, and practically the entire central half of the county is irrigated. It joins Pueblo on the east. Following the main line of the Santa Fe from Denver to Chicago, the first town is Fowler, a new and promising town where, before long, a sugar factory will have to be built to care for the sugar beets produced. All along the river are rich fields of sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, cantaloupes, watermelons and fruit. Following the Santa Fe railroad along the river course, clear through the county is a continuous scene of rich agricultural land with number one water rights for the 100,000 acres of land now cultivated. Additional reservoirs are being constructed in the mountain regions, and the water will be carried through canals from the Arkansas river and sent out over the fertile soil. Thousands of acres will



SUGAR FACTORY AT SUGAR CITY.

be added to the irrigable area when these systems now under way will have been completed. Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford and La Junta are all in Otero county and on the Santa Fe railroad.

La Junta, the county seat, is a prosperous town of 4,000 inhabitants. It has splendid light and water systems, schools, beautiful churches and up-to-date and commodious business houses. This is certainly the choicest part of the Arkansas valley, in the midst of one of the best and richest agricultural sections of Colorado. The variety of crops raised here exceeds all other localities. You find sugar beets, alfalfa, clover, wheat, oats, barley, cantaloupes, watermelons, apples, peaches, plums and other small fruits, but nothing has advertised this section of our State like the cantaloupes and watermelons. Not only has the cantaloupe been declared the peer of all others by the markets of this country, but its flavor is such that great shipments are made to foreign markets. This has been a great wealth producer for the farms in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Swink, Manzanola and Fowler. One of the largest sugar factories of the State is located at Rocky Ford, and another at Swink. La Junta is located ten miles east of Rocky Ford and is the headquarters of the Santa Fe division, where the main line goes southwest towards Trinidad, Mexico and California. The population of La Junta is 6,000, with pretentious looking business houses, splendid schools and artistic churches, water and light plants, modern hotels, equal to the best. Railroad shops employing nearly a thousand men, with an average monthly pay roll of \$80,000. Flour mills and elevators, also canning factory. La Junta might well lay claim to being the metropolis of the Arkansas valley proper. Surrounding La Junta, and to the eastern boundary of the county, there appears an unbroken area of fertile fields. To the south of La Junta, following the Santa Fe line, are the great stock raising centers, where the rolling mesas furnish an abundance of grass during the summer for the great flocks of cattle and sheep that are brought to the valley and fattened for the market. At Nepesta, in Pueblo county, the Missouri Pacific main line from St. Louis branches away from the Arkansas river and enters a level and productive agricultural locality in the northwestern part of Otero county. As far as the eye can see are level fields. The canals, running from the reservoirs for storing the water supply, wind and cross and re-cross this entire county, making one of the most complete canal irrigation systems in the world.

The National Sugar Company has a sugar factory at Sugar City, a prosperous town of 1,200 people, where but six years ago a barren waste existed. Most of the water for the irrigation of this section of Otero county is carried from the Twin Lakes reservoirs, near Leadville, furnishing one of the most abundant water supplies desired. Six years ago this raw land could be purchased for \$10 per acre, while to-day \$100 and \$150 is the

market price. Another prosperous town on the Missouri Pacific is Ordway, surrounded by a great level area of rich agricultural land. To the north of Ordway and Sugar City, for a distance of many miles, the rolling plains furnish feeding ground for vast herds of cattle and sheep, which are brought down and fattened in the vicinity of Sugar City and Ordway. From Rocky Ford the Swink-Holly railroad branches out into a rich territory, irrigated by the great Fort Lyons canal. This canal, coursing through Otero, Bent and Prowers counties, and the railroad, following its course, places the cars at the very door where the products are raised. The soil all through Otero county is of a sandy loam, rich in character, easy to cultivate, and retains moisture a long time. Irrigated lands under first-class water rights are worth from \$50 to \$250 per acre. Thousands of acres of rich level land, which will be placed under irrigation, can yet be had for small sums.

OURAY COUNTY.

Ouray county is one of the great mineral producing counties of the State, and is located in the southeastern part, being altogether mountainous. The winters are very severe, and generally a great amount of snow falls every winter. Ouray, the county seat, is a prosperous and beautiful town, with modern business houses, good schools and churches. It is located on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, between Montrose and Delta, in the midst of towering mountains, where the eternal snows remain undisturbed by the warm breezes of summer. Here the prospector and investor have competed with each other in penetrating the mountains and extracting the gold and silver, until to-day the best paying mines of the State are located in Ouray. Some of these mines employ as high as six hundred men. Strikes by the miners have practically been unknown in this county, as the wages and surrounding conditions are very satisfactory. The conditions of the mines as to safety, such as ventilation and water, are much superior to other districts. Along the numerous streams oats and hay are raised, and Ouray county produces great herds of cattle annually. On account of the great cost of construction of railroads throughout the mountain fastnesses the cost of living in this locality is high, as all supplies must be brought in from other counties.

PARK COUNTY.

Park county is located in the middle district of the state, and is a mining and stockraising county. Fairplay is the county seat, and is located in the western part of the county, in the mineral belt. For years Park county has been a gold and silver producer. The population of Fairplay is about 500, while the mining towns of Como and Alma are growing rapidly, with about the same number of population. These towns are all



WOOD'S LAKE RESORT, ON THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

reached by the Colorado & Southern, on its way from Denver to Leadville. All along the line, following the Platte river, are located summer hotels, where the tourist finds recreation in summer. Here is an abundance of fish in the streams, and deer and other game in the timber-covered mountains. Hundreds of people camp annually at the summer resorts of Bailey's, Estabrook, Shawnee and various places. Along the Colorado & Southern, following the Platte between the towering mountains, in the southeastern part of the county, great bodies of timber can be found.

The Colorado Midland goes through the southern part of the county and through the town of Hartsel, where the great hot water springs are located; enters the South park on the south side, and proceeds on toward Buena Vista and Leadville. This large area is considered one of the greatest hay meadows in the country. The finest natural hay is produced here, and when sent to Denver and other markets commands a higher price than other hay.

This county is not a farming county, for, outside of the large amount of natural hay, there are very few crops raised, as the winters are severe. Cattle are raised extensively, and the mining industry promises a great future for Park county. The price of hay land averages from \$10 to \$40 per acre.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

Phillips county is located next to Sedgwick county, in the northeast corner of the State, bordering on the state of Nebraska. It is strictly a farming and cattle raising country, depending upon natural rainfall for its crops. Along the line of the Burlington railroad in Phillips county we find Holyoke, the county seat, and Haxtum, both thriving towns, and growing in business every year. The entire county might be classed as a large flat. For miles the level plains stretch before you, without a knoll or a break. Running water is a scarcity, and windmills are in evidence everywhere, water being secured at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Around the vicinity of Holyoke the soil is a heavy dark loam, and adapted to wheat and oats, while the soil around Haxtum is of a sandy loam and more adapted to corn. Great crops have been raised in the last five years over the entire county, and its vast plains, with well improved farms, compare favorably with the settled districts of western Nebraska. While herds of cattle are raised here, the swine are rapidly taking the lead in live stock, as they offer a ready market for the corn. A great amount of broom corn is also raised. Land, as level as a floor, with rich black soil, can yet be had at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, with some improvements. Corn and wheat average thirty bushels per acre. Farm hands receive \$25 and \$30 per month. Thousands of acres of good land are yet open to the settler. Sterling, where the United States land office is located for this district, is forty miles from Holyoke.

PITKIN COUNTY.

Pitkin county lies in the eastern part of the western division of the State, a mountainous country, and rich in its productions of silver and gold. Aspen, the county seat, on the line of the Colorado and Midland railroad, is a prosperous and progressive town. A branch of the Rio Grande railroad, from Glenwood, also goes to Aspen. Some of the oldest and best paying mines of the State are located in Pitkin county, and new properties are being developed every year. There are also a number of coal mines being developed into great coal producers. The Colorado Midland railroad follows the Frying Pan river along a prosperous valley, where wheat, potatoes, oats and alfalfa are raised. Fruit raising has also developed rapidly in this valley in the last year, while throughout the mountains and plateaus of the so-called park great herds of cattle are raised. Improved farm lands are valued at \$25 to \$50 per acre, farm hands receiving \$30 to \$40 per month, and miners from \$3 to \$4 per day. Pitkin county offers as yet an undeveloped field for prospectors.

PROWERS COUNTY.

Prowers county is located in the southeastern part of the State, and borders on the state of Kansas, being a part of the Arkansas valley. The Arkansas river runs through and across the county. Lamar, the county seat, is located about thirty miles from the Kansas line, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, and is built up with good business houses, fine schools and churches. A large sugar factory, a large mill and elevator are here in operation, and, surrounding Lamar are thousands of acres producing beets, wheat, oats, alfalfa and spelts. The lands are watered from the Arkansas river, taken out by means of canals many miles up the river. The soil is of a sandy loam and very productive; wheat yielding as high as forty bushels to the acre; beets as high as twenty-four tons to the acre; oats and spelts, fifty-five and sixty bushels, while alfalfa can be cut three times, each cutting yielding three to four tons per acre, and selling at five, six and seven dollars per ton in the stack.

Following the course of the river and the Santa Fe railroad east, Holly, another prosperous town within five miles of the Kansas line, is located, and has a large sugar factory. All the land has been placed under irrigation in this district within the last five years and previous to that time it was unbroken plain, where thousands of cattle and sheep roamed at will. Thousands of acres of level land are waiting for water to be furnished by the increasing reservoirs that are being constructed for the storing of the waters from the melting snows. All along the valley appear alfalfa and beet fields, while to the north and south of the Arkansas river thousands of cattle and sheep graze on the plains

in the summer, and are brought in and fattened off the sugar beet pulp and alfalfa, for the markets of Kansas City and Chicago.

The southern part of the county is sparsely settled, and is yet, like its southern neighbor, Baca county, the exclusive domain of the cattle and sheep raiser.

The United States land office is located at Lamar, giving to homeseekers an opportunity of transacting business where the lands to be entered are located. Numerous small creeks supplied by floodwater furnish stock water for the great stock raising centers. In the southern part of the county, fodder, such as corn, rye and millet, are raised from the natural rainfall.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

Pueblo county is located nearly 120 miles south of Denver, is traversed by the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Southern, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. The resources of the county are manufacturing, stockraising and farming. The city of Pueblo, the county seat, has a population of over 50,000, with such public improvements as tend toward a modern city—street railway, light and heat, water and telephone service—being equal to the very best. Here large business blocks, beautiful churches of all denominations, educational institutions (both public and private) conducted by the highest class of teachers obtainable, theaters, parks, driveways, broad streets, sanitary system, together with the balmy climate, make Pueblo a city of many attractions.

It also is a large manufacturing center, being nearly the largest smelting center in the world. Four large smelters are in operation, employing nearly 3,000 men, with an annual output of \$20,000,000 in gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Here is located the great Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's steel works, employing 5,000 men and sometimes 7,000, manufacturing steel rails, spikes, nails, barbed wire, bolts, structural iron, water pipe, etc. It is the largest steel plant west of Pittsburgh, with an annual output of nearly \$25,000,000.

The railroad repair shops of the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Southern, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe employ over six hundred men. This is the main terminal point of the Missouri Pacific in Colorado; while the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Southern have their division points here. Also, the Santa Fe has a branch from Pueblo to Canon City, in connection with the main line from Chicago down the Arkansas valley and west. Pueblo has a number of other industries, such as foundries, machine shops, planing mills, packing plants, force pump factories, mattress factory, jewelry, mining machinery, hay presses, macaroni, creameries, carriage and wagon factory, cigar factory, candy, brick tile and sewer pipe, canning factory, brewery, bottling

works, brooms, boilers, book binding, baking powder and extract manufactory, tents and awnings, artificial limbs, bicycles, cement blocks, ice, trunks, saddles and harness and many others. While Pueblo's manufacturing enterprises have advanced in the past few years with great rapidity, her future as a manufacturing center has but begun on account of her location at the base of supplies of the raw material and the transportation facilities furnished by the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Southern, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific, which carry her finished products to the Eastern markets.

The Arkansas river courses through nearly the center of the county, east and west. Along the valley, east of Pueblo and to the south of the river in the vicinity of the small town of Vine land, is a prosperous and rich crop and fruit raising locality. The land for miles is level, of a rich black adobe soil, and watered by a perfect canal system. A large area of the fifteen miles toward Pueblo is devoted to raising vegetables for the markets of Pueblo. Sugar beets are shipped to the factory at Rocky Ford, while alfalfa, wheat and oats command a ready price from Pueblo and the stockfeeders. The irrigated mesa lands are much in demand, and are worth \$100 per acre and upwards. To the west, along the river toward Florence, alfalfa, corn, vegetables and fruit are raised; while along the Fountain river, toward the north, hay and wheat constitute the crop. The extreme western part of the county is rugged and mountainous. The Green Horn mountain bordering on the southwest, where the village of Rye nestles at the foot of the Green Horn and Wet Mountain range. This village is located thirty-five miles from Pueblo, a stage line being operated daily between them, as well as to the Rio Grande railroad, twelve miles distant, for the benefit of the many health and pleasure seekers, who each summer visit this place of quiet and peace. All the southern part, as well as the northeastern part of the county, is one great cattle raising territory, where hundreds of natural spring and flood water creeks furnish water for cattle, horses and sheep. This water supply is also sufficient for the vast natural hay meadows, where thousands of tons of hay are raised for feeding the stock. The Huerfano and St. Charles rivers, in the southern part of the county, are supplied from the snows of the mountain range to the west. At present reservoirs are contemplated for the storing of the enormous flood waters, and when completed will place thousands of acres of as fine level land of rich soil under cultivation as can be found anywhere, and will furnish homes for thousands of families at the very door of Pueblo. The State owns thousands of acres of the choicest land in this county, that at present can be secured under the most reasonable terms, while plenty of government land adjacent to the cities of Pueblo and Walsenburg can yet be had. To the northwest of Pueblo, under the floodwater shed of Turkey creek, lies thousands of acres of level land, within sight of Pueblo's smoking chimneys, that will furnish homes for many families if the annual flood waters can be stored.

In this territory lie the great white stone quarries, with an unlimited supply of the finest building stone desired. In the city of Pueblo are located the great institutions for the insane, supported by the State and directed by the most competent and humane managers. The Clark Magnetic Mineral Springs, located in this city, are known far and wide for their curative values for stomach and kidney diseases.

Pueblo county and Pueblo city can well look forward to a great future with her great manufacturing, agricultural and stock raising facilities, where thousands of acres of rich level land are awaiting reclamation, and where thousands of families can find homes in the valleys and plains.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

Rio Blanco county lies in the western part of the north-western district, and is a great stock raising county. The eastern part is rough and mountainous, and in part is covered with a fair growth of timber. The White river practically receives its origin from the melting snows, forming many small tributaries and emerging into a great stream flowing westward. Along this valley oats and hay are raised and fed in the winter to the great herds of cattle and horses which in the summer roam in the mountains and upon the broken plains. Much of the land can be irrigated from the great number of streams, but crops cannot be handled with profit, as the nearest railroad from the White river and the central district of the county is the Rio Grande and Midland, at Rifle, in Garfield county, this point being nearly fifty miles to the town of Meeker, the county seat of Rio Blanco county. Consequently the great resources of this vast territory lie as yet undeveloped. Thousands of acres of coal fields are awaiting the entrance of railroads to open to the outside world the great wealth of this vast empire. Here the bear and deer are content in the knowledge that they are yet in undisputed possession of a territory larger than the states of New York and Massachusetts together. This county, with her great coal fields, her valleys and rolling plains, where crops and stock are raised, offers an open door to the investor and homeseeker.

The stage from Rifle carries the traveler to Meeker, the only town of any importance in the county. Much raw land with rich soil can be purchased at this time for \$5 per acre, which will eventually be irrigated and crop producing. A great amount of snow falls in the county, furnishing vast volumes of water.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

Rio Grande county lies in the middle southern part of the State, and includes a portion of the State known as the San Luis valley, the garden spot of southwestern Colorado. The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande to Creede runs

through the county. Following the Rio Grande river from Alamosa we come to one of the prominent towns of the San Luis valley, Monte Vista, which has a population of about 2,500, and is supplied with good water, telephone and electric light systems, modern schools, beautiful churches and up-to-date business houses. In the near vicinity of Monte Vista the Soldiers' Home is located. This institution is supported by the State, and is intended to provide a comfortable home for those who sacrificed their health and ability in defense of their country.

Surrounding Monte Vista for a distance of twenty miles in each direction, there appears an unbroken level field of as rich crop producing land as can be found in the State for the kind of crops that are adapted to this soil and climate. Here is the home of the field pea, which has made the hogs and sheep fed in this vicinity command the highest price on the Eastern markets. Where but a few years ago a barren sage brush flat greeted the traveler's eye, there are now irrigated fields, with farm houses of equal comfort to those of our Eastern agricultural districts. On nearly every quarter section for a distance of twenty-five miles north, ten miles south and as far as Del Norte on the west, and the length of the valley east, can be found artesian wells giving pure water and continuous flow at all times. This entire country, bordering on and including Conejos, Costilla, Saguache and Rio Grande counties, has an underflow which produces such pressure that six and twelve-inch pipes are filled with a constant stream of water, forcing itself out at a height of five and eight feet above the surface, but nowhere are these flowing wells as numerous as in this vicinity. North, west, south and northeast of Monte Vista some of them have sufficient flow to irrigate small portions of land, but for such purposes they are not needed, as the Rio Grande supplied by the everlasting snow of the surrounding mountains furnishes an abundance of water for the valley. The land is of a very rich character. To the north and south, also west, there appears a gravel soil, easy to irrigate—in fact, sub-irrigation is the labor-saving claim of this locality, as furrows may be plowed fifty feet apart and the water turned in to them will water the entire surface between these points; consequently irrigation is easier in this locality than in any part of the State. The land all through the valley is very level and cultivated with ease. In fact, there appears not a knoll or a brake for many miles surrounding Monte Vista. Running north and south from Monte Vista, a distance of forty miles, is a road without a turn or a hill. Well does it deserve the name of "gun barrel." All along this highway the lands are cultivated and field peas, wheat, oats and hay are raised. To the west of the town, toward Del Norte, potatoes are raised quite extensively and are of splendid quality. The field pea is planted practically like wheat, being generally drilled into the soil. Water is turned on at the proper time, and when matured,

sheep and hogs are turned into the field and fattened. Such is the fattening quality of this feed that quicker and better results are obtained from the field pea than from any other feed as yet found. The mutton and pork produced is of such flavor and condition that it is preferred in the markets of the East as well as in neighboring states. This great crop requires no cultivation after it is planted, consequently there is less expense in raising the field pea than any other crop. This crop is generally worth in the field from \$10 to \$15 per acre, as it requires no harvesting. The cost of seeding and watering is generally placed at from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre. A perpetual water right for a quarter section of land under the Rio Grande canal system is valued at \$1,200, with an annual cost of \$25 per annum for maintenance. Wheat yields from forty to fifty bushels per acre, oats fifty to seventy, while improved farms, with water rights attached, sell at \$50 and \$100 per acre. There is much land yet open in this valley that can be had for \$10 and \$20 per acre that will produce the same crops as the land now cultivated. Great reservoir systems are now being completed and others are contemplated in the mountains to the west that will place the, at present, barren sage brush flats on a par with the existing rich fields. With the great mountain ranges on all sides, where thousands of cattle and sheep are grazing during the summer to be brought down and fattened for the market on the crops of the valley; with abundance of available natural storage sites and an unlimited supply of water, there seem to be opportunities for thousands of homeseekers to locate in this valley and secure with small outlay good homes. With the exception of some mining in the mountains of the west and southwest, agriculture and stock raising constitutes Rio Grande county's wealth and resources.

Del Norte, the county seat, is a town of 800 inhabitants, having good schools and mild climate. It is located at the western base of the valley, at the foot of the sloping hills and mountains, that furnish the summer feeding ground for the great herds of cattle and sheep, which consume the crops raised in the valley, and thus is furnished a ready market for the product of the farm. The winters are mild all through the valley, thus, in connection with good railroad and transportation facilities, making it an ideal place for the farmer and stockraiser.

ROUTT COUNTY.

Routt county is located in the extreme northwestern part of the State. It is the great undeveloped empire which is at present receiving attention from investors. Having previously been hampered by not having railroads, the vast resources of coal, iron and timber in Routt county have remained undisturbed. The first railroad to enter Routt county is the "Moffat" road, which has reached the vicinity of Yampa, and is rapidly pushing westward, down the Bear river valley, past Steamboat Springs,

Hayden and Craig. This vast territory contains thousands of acres of fertile land that is owned by the government, and can be taken up by the settlers in the ordinary way in which government lands are acquired. The nearest government land office is located at Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county, a distance of one hundred miles overland. Hundreds of thousands of acres of good rich land is owned by the State in this county, and much land can yet be had for \$10 and \$20 per acre that will in a short period be worth \$50 and \$100. In the last five years land in the vicinity of Steamboat Springs, Hayden and Craig has advanced from \$5 per acre to \$50 and \$75.

Farming is rapidly becoming an important industry, oats, wheat and hay being the chief crops raised. Oats especially yield a great number of bushels to the acres; sometimes eighty and ninety bushels in a field of fifty and one hundred acres have been harvested in the vicinity of Steamboat Springs. Most of the county is of a rolling character, the extreme eastern portion being mountainous and covered with some timber.

Yampa, a prosperous town of 600 inhabitants, the gateway of Routt county, is the first town to be reached by the "Moffat" road. Here you are in the midst of the Yampa coal fields, where practically an inexhaustible supply of bituminous and anthracite coal can be found. Following the Bear river valley for a distance of twenty-five miles, through a territory that produces great crops of oats, wheat and hay, you come to the metropolis of Routt county, Steamboat Springs, a prosperous town of 1,500 inhabitants, which, with the many natural advantages surrounding it, is destined to become a city of commanding importance, situated, as it is, in the midst of a district rich with onyx, marble, building stone, mineral, coal and oil, and with over one hundred mineral springs surrounding it, ranging in temperature from 40 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, containing all the different kinds of water known to have medicinal value, with the Bear and Elk rivers at its very door, beautiful scenery surrounding it, Steamboat Springs offers to the traveler a delightful health resort.

At the junction of the Bear and Elk rivers is the town of Pool, in the center of a prosperous crop-raising valley; and, following along the Bear river, we have the towns of Hayden and Craig, both surrounded by a rich and undeveloped territory, which, by the advent of the railroad, will grow into fine business communities.

Throughout Routt county is an abundance of water. Along the river valleys some of the lands are irrigated, but a large amount of snow falling in winter, together with the summer rains, make irrigation unnecessary for the raising of such crops as the short season will permit.

All along the route selected by the Moffat road, from Yampa to the extreme western part of the county, is one continuous bed of coal, easy of access, and of the highest quality; and in the

northeastern part, where Hahn's Peak, the county seat, is located, much prospecting for gold has been carried on, with varying success.

From the northern part of the county to its southern boundary, from Yampa on the east to the great Mabel and Lilly valley on the west, bordering on Utah and the Green river, a continuous herd of cattle is found roaming the rolling plains, the valleys and the hills. Thousands of cattle of the finest breed are found in this great natural home, where the water and grass is abundant to fatten the steer to a fine degree for market without any additional feed. The cattle fed in the Bear river district are of such excellent quality as to command the very highest price on the market.

Throughout the uninhabited parts of this county, such as California park, where human beings are seldom seen, the hunter finds a plentiful supply of game, such as deer and bear, while the streams have an abundance of fish. Thousands of acres to the south of the Snake river districts in the northern and central part of the county will be placed under irrigation by the reservoirs and canals, which are at present under way of construction by the Routt County Development Company, and this will be the means of placing a great body of land at the disposal of the homeseeker and furnish feed for the thousands of cattle. With the entering of the railroad, opening up the trade with Denver and Salt Lake, Routt county will contribute beyond all imagination to Colorado's wealth, and place at Denver's doors a fuel supply practically inexhaustible.

SAGUACHE COUNTY.

Saguache county is located in the central southwestern part of the State. Its chief resources are stock raising, farming, and a small amount of mining. The entire southeastern part belongs to that farming section known as the San Luis valley. Around the vicinity of Center, a small town twelve miles from the railroad point of Monte Vista, is practically the richest farming portion of the San Luis valley. Here field peas are raised extensively, and thousands of sheep and hogs are fed. The soil is like the soil of Rio Grande county, its southern neighbor, and all the land for many miles around is level, and easy to irrigate and cultivate. Lands in this vicinity are now worth \$75 and \$100 per acre. Every quarter section has a flowing artesian well, and sub-irrigation is the main advantage in watering the land, as the water, when turned into furrows fifty feet apart, will penetrate the surface the entire distance between. All the land in this vicinity is watered from the Rio Grande canal, under the same conditions which govern the lands of Rio Grande county. Under the Rio Grande canal, wheat and oats are also raised. The northern and western part of the county is rough and mountainous, but here large herds of cattle and sheep are pastured

in summer and brought down into the valley and fattened in the fall and winter, for the market. The town of Saguache is the county seat, and is located twenty miles from the railroad, in the midst of a great hay meadow, where thousands of tons of natural hay are raised annually. The lands in this vicinity are watered from Saguache creek, which receives its water supply from the Cochetopa mountain range to the northwest of Saguache. In these mountains are large bodies of timber, and at a distance of fifteen miles due north from the town of Saguache is an iron and copper mine, where, at times, four hundred men are employed. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad line, from Salida to Alamosa, runs along the eastern portion of the county, and here are located the towns of Hooper, Mosca, Moffat and Villa Grove. This line of railroad has perhaps the longest stretch of straight track in the world, a distance of fifty miles without a turn or bend. On each side of this line for miles is a level sage brush flat of good land, where wheat, oats and peas could be raised, if sufficient water could be obtained. The storage reservoirs, which are at present under way of construction, will, in time, however, furnish water for this desert and provide homes for thousands of families.

The town of Center is located twelve miles north of Monte Vista, and, having the advantages of the broad gauge road, practically all business is carried on at this point. The population of Saguache is estimated at 1,000, and the population of Villa Grove and Center is about 400 each.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

San Juan county is one of our southwestern mineral counties, very mountainous, and has very small areas of farming lands. On account of the vast amount of snow, all stock must be housed and fed in the valleys. Silverton, the county seat, is a thriving town of 2,700 population and reached by the Rio Grande railroad from Durango. Surrounded by towering mountains, where hundreds of men are engaged in taking out the minerals, and, while this district has as yet not reached any great production in tonnage or value, the veins of mineral course through every portion of the mountains, and this field offers great opportunities for the investor. The streams tumbling over the precipices offer, when harnessed, unlimited power for development work. Already has Las Animas river, which has its origin in the mountain near Silverton, been turned into supplying power for the many new properties now being opened up, as well as for those that have long been operated and producing. Timber, especially for mining purposes, exists in abundance. Miners receive from \$3 to \$4 per day; laborers in and around the mines, \$2 to \$3 per day. Cost of living for those employed in and around the mines is \$1 per day.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

San Miguel county is located in the southwest corner of the State, and is reached by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Telluride, the county seat, is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and has splendid schools, churches, fine business houses, hotels, light and water plants. Telluride is located in the southeast corner of the county, and in the midst of a great mineral belt where the heavy snow remains on the surrounding mountains the year round. This mining district has already produced over twenty million dollars' worth of ore, and the gold and silver bearing veins cross and re-cross the entire eastern part of the county in countless numbers, so that by all indications the mineral wealth of San Miguel county has as yet scarcely been touched. All around Telluride the mountains are being explored, and over 2,000 men are engaged in this district in extracting the precious metals. Along the northern and central western part of the county, especially along the San Miguel river, are great bodies of good land, where fruit, alfalfa, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes are raised. Large tracts of land will in the near future be placed under irrigation, as water is always plentiful from the everlasting snows on the surrounding mountain ranges.

The Rio Grande railroad has spared no effort in perfecting its line, at a great cost, through this almost impassable region, and it will, as the county is settled, provide for the transportation of the products from the farm to the nearby mining centers, and in turn carry the mineral wealth to various parts of the State.

Large herds of cattle are raised in this county, and on the mountain slopes can be found much marketable timber.

The average wages for the ranch hands are \$35 per month, while laborers receive \$2.50 and miners \$3.50 per day.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Sedgwick county lies in the northeast corner of the State, bordering on Nebraska. Its resources are exclusively farming and stockraising. Julesburg, the county seat, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad, and has a population of about 800. It has electric light, water and steam heating plants, splendid schools conducted by high class teachers, churches and business houses. The Union Pacific line toward Cheyenne and Salt Lake branches off at this point. Surrounding Julesburg is a rich agricultural country, where sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, barley and other crops are raised. To the west of Julesburg seventeen miles is located the great reservoir filled from the Platte river, which waters the mesa land surrounding Sedgwick and Julesburg. The sugar beets are loaded at the various beet-loading stations along the Union Pacific and sent to the factory at Sterling, a distance of forty or fifty miles, at the expense of the sugar company. Land around Julesburg and Sedgwick is now worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, that six years ago was sold at

\$5 to \$10. This district is in need of a sugar beet factory to handle the increased beet crop. The farmers of Sedgwick county are not confined to the irrigated area alone, since to the north and south of the towns of Sedgwick and Julesburg great areas of land are cultivated, and wheat averaging forty bushels to the acre, corn thirty and fifty, oats sixty and seventy-five, are raised, while potatoes give great yields of splendid quality. There are yet large tracts of land belonging to the government, which can be taken up under homestead and desert entry filings. The State also owns thousands of acres of rich, level land in this county, which can be purchased in small tracts by bona fide settlers on reasonable terms. The irrigated area is bound to increase, as there are many natural reservoir sites in the northwestern part of the county that can be used for the storing of waters from the Platte river. At present, great herds of cattle and sheep are roaming over these rich plains, which will, if irrigated, furnish homes for thousands of families in a part of the State where the climate is mild, the soil rich and productive, and where the best railroad service is furnished.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Summit county is in the central mountain district, and its chief industries are mining, stockraising and timber. Great activity in all parts of the county in the mineral field is now in progress. Breckenridge, the county seat, is a town of 1,400 inhabitants, and is on the Colorado & Southern South Park line to Leadville. Other prosperous mining towns are located along this line, while numerous streams, fed by the snow of the surrounding mountains, furnish water for the large hay meadows in the valleys.

TELLER COUNTY.

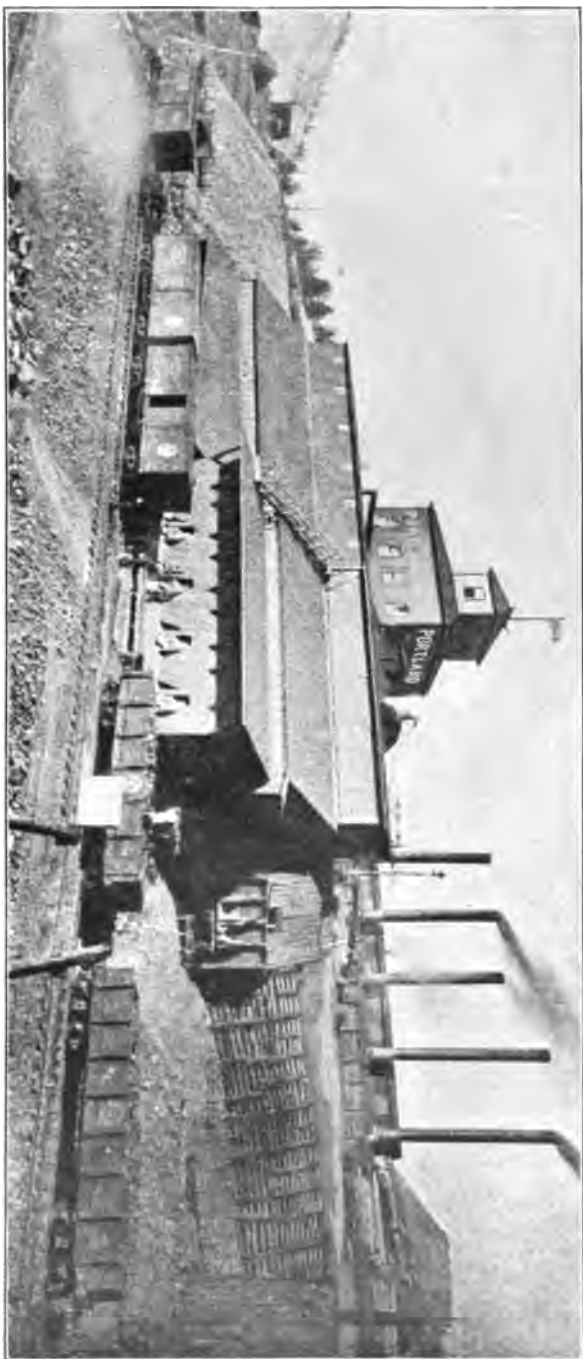
Teller county is located in the central part of the State. It is rugged and mountainous, and mining is the principal industry. Cripple Creek, the county seat, has a population of over 8,000, with large modern business houses, banks, theaters, hotels, churches and schools in abundance. It is reached by two lines: The Midland Terminal Railway company and The Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek Short Line, operating in connection with the Colorado Midland Railroad, thus giving a number of daily trains between Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield and the many towns in this mining center, and connecting at Manitou and Colorado Springs with all the railroads centering at the latter point. Going from Colorado Springs or Manitou on either of these lines the traveler is taken up to the summit of Cheyenne mountain, circle around Pike's peak and given a view of the valleys and plains stretching eastward as far as the eye can reach, then taken down into the cities of Victor and Cripple Creek. Victor, with a population of 7,000, is six miles from Cripple Creek, and has many up-to-date business houses, churches and schools.

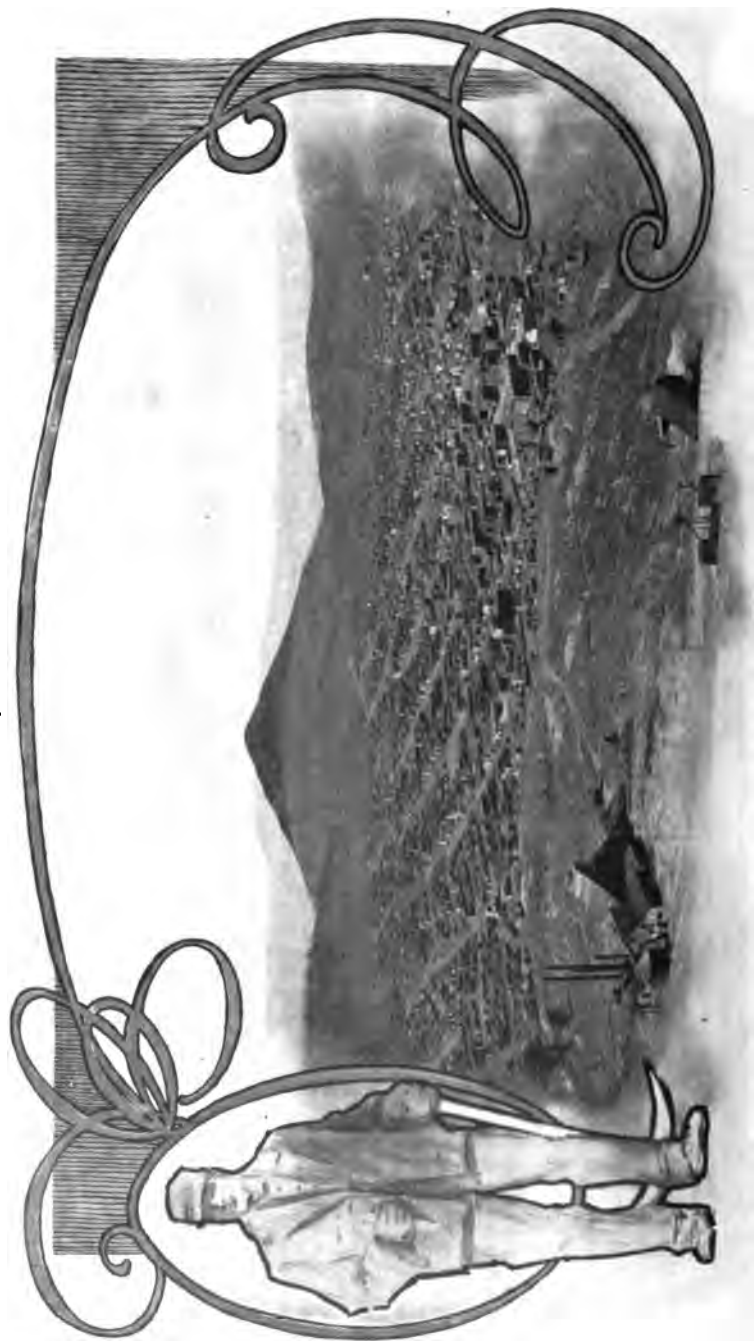
ry to
country
th and
f land
e. corn
ile po-
large
sen up
owns
can be
onable
many
y that
r. At
these
sands
ld, the
rice is

nd its
at ac-
ow in
00 in-
ine to
g this
nding
illers.

e. In
ustry.
8,000.
otels.
lines:
orad-
with
daily
many
and
atter
er of
enne
val-
ach.
Vic-
eck,
ols.

THE GREAT PORTLAND MILL AT VICTOR, IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.





CRIPPLE CREEK, THE GREAT GOLD CAMP.

Right in the city of Victor is one of the best paying mines in the district; in fact, both towns are located in the center of the greatest gold producing district in the world. The entire eastern and southern half of the county is nothing but a network of mining claims, there being over forty thousand metalliferous mining claims in this part of the county. All throughout the Cripple Creek district a network of electric lines are built, and all the main properties, where hundreds of men are employed, are reached by electric railways, thus affording opportunities to the miner to live at home and be able to reach his employment with no more cost than in our large cities. Wages for miners and those employed in and around the mines and mills range from \$2.50 to \$5 per day. Houses of from four to six rooms can be rented at from \$15 to \$20 per month. About 4,000 men are employed in the mining industry in this district. The western and northern part of the county is covered by timber, and along the many streams are the stock raisers, where fodder and hay is raised for feed. While it would appear that these vast golden treasures should long since have been exhausted in this county, new and rich veins are annually uncovered, giving to the hundreds of prospectors new hopes, and to the investor greater impetus. Thousands of tons of low grade ores, that under former crude methods could not be treated with profit, are now carried to the thoroughly equipped mills, and the valuable minerals extracted with large returns to this branch of the mining industry.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington county is one of our central eastern counties. Akron, the county seat, is located on the Burlington-Chicago main line from Denver, and has a population of 650. The entire county is what might be properly called a flat table of prairie land. Stock raising is yet the main resource. Thousands of cattle and sheep are grazing upon her vast plains, and stock water is gotten from the many flood-water creeks and numerous small springs. Most of the soil is of a heavy, firm character, and produces great yields of corn, wheat, barley, rye and potatoes. In the vicinity of Akron, and throughout the county north and south of Akron, are large cultivated areas, where a large acreage of corn is raised.

There has been no method devised whereby any of the large tillable area of Washington county could be irrigated, and the crops raised will depend upon the natural rainfall, the same as with our Eastern neighbors. In the last five years large crops have been raised in this county. Corn has reached the yield of forty bushels to the acre; wheat, twenty-five and forty, and oats, fifty and sixty. These lands are now worth from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre, according to the improvements and the distance to the railroad line. There are but few natural hay meadows and no irrigation. There is no alfalfa raised, consequently large fields of cane, millet, spelts and rye are raised all over the county to feed the cattle during the severest portion of the winter, al-

though most of the stock is shipped from the range to the market. Potatoes and onions are raised with success, while poultry and dairy products form an important part of this county's resources. Within the past five years hundreds of settlers have taken up government lands, and yet there remains large tracts of level land open to the settlers. There are also lands owned by private parties that can be purchased for from seven to ten dollars per acre, which, under present climatic conditions, will produce large yields of crops.

WELD COUNTY.

Weld county, the great agricultural county of our State, is located a little northeast of Denver. Going down the Platte valley on the Union Pacific you strike the prosperous towns of Fort Lupton, Platteville, Lasalle and Greeley; and up along the line toward Cheyenne you pass through Eaton and Ault. From Greeley, the Colorado Southern route, toward Fort Collins and Denver, goes through the thriving town of New Windsor and other small places. While at Omaha Junction, at Lasalle, the Union Pacific main line towards Julesburg goes through Hardin and other small towns. Thus we find a network of railroads and a bee hive of industrial cities and towns in the southern and western part of the county, each striving to compete with the other in building and developing the vicinity. The city of Greeley, the county seat of Weld county, is located fifty-two miles from Denver, and has a population of nearly ten thousand. Its modern water plant carries water from the clear mountain streams, a distance of seventy-five miles, to the citizens of Greeley. It has a splendid light system, an up-to-date fire department, public schools of the very best, with teachers of the highest grade, churches of style and convenience, banks, theaters, and modern business houses prepared to meet the wishes and tastes of all classes of trade. Here the State Normal School is located, supported by the State, and here is where most of the high grade teachers are prepared with diplomas and authority to teach. The proximity to Denver, the beautiful climate and the splendid train service on the two railroads, make the city of Greeley an ideal place to live. Weld county stands as the peer among her sister counties in farm products, with an irrigated acreage of 250,000 acres, averaging in crop values nearly sixty dollars per acre, with an abundance of water for irrigation, an ideal climate, splendid railroad service by two railroads, rich soil adapted for the raising of sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, peas and, greatest of all, her potatoes. Greeley has become famous throughout the country for the great amount of potatoes raised in Weld county—farm land there having produced as high as \$200 per acre profit in potatoes. Thousands of carloads of this product have annually been sent out of this district, and it's only of recent date that other localities have started the promotion of this industry.



SUGAR FACTORY, GREELEY, IN WELD COUNTY.

Not only did Weld county supply the potatoes for Colorado, but her products went to all neighboring States as well. Passing from Greeley up toward Fort Collins and Ault, the smoking chimneys of the sugar factories and the canning plants can be seen all along the valley throughout Boulder, Larimer and Weld counties, but nowhere, in or out of Colorado, can a better farming vicinity be found than in the neighborhood of Greeley, Eaton, Ault, New Windsor, Longmont, Loveland and the counties watered by the St. Vrain, the Cache La Poudre and the Thompson rivers. Not only does Weld county stand as the banner crop raising county of our State, but her great stock industry contributes a large portion to her wealth. Thousands of cattle and sheep are brought in from the rolling plains of the north and northeastern part of the county and fed in the vicinity of Greeley, Eaton, Ault, New Windsor and other points where the sugar beet pulp and alfalfa are at hand. The northeastern part of the county is traversed by a branch line of the Burlington, from Sterling to Cheyenne, Wyoming. Grover, a small town on this line, has much surrounding land now being farmed, and small grain crops and potatoes are raised from the natural rainfall. This locality, however, is yet the domain of the cattle and sheep, the country being rolling, and small springs furnishing water for the stock.

Fort Lupton, a small town on the Union Pacific main line, has two creameries and one condenser, and furnishes much of the dairy supplies for Denver. In the extreme southwestern portion of the county, bordering on Boulder county, are the great coal fields, where several hundred men are at work taking out coal in the vicinity of Erie. The southeastern part of the county is traversed by the main line of the Burlington, and the towns of Keene, Hudson and Roggen are located here, in the midst of a great cattle and sheep-raising community, where thousands of acres of level land, with a sandy loam soil, will furnish homes for a great army when the water problem has been solved so as to insure the raising of crops. Great fields are open for the home-seeker and the investor in Weld county.

YUMA COUNTY.

Yuma county, one of our central eastern counties, is traversed by the main line of the Burlington railroad from Denver to Chicago. It borders on both Kansas and Nebraska, and Wray, the county seat, is a thriving town of 1,800 inhabitants, located on the Burlington railroad, ten miles from the Nebraska state line. This town has splendid schools, churches and business houses, a flour and grist mill, also grain elevators. The Republican river runs through this part of the county, while along its course thousands of cattle are watered and small tracts of land irrigated. To the south and southwest of Wray, a distance of twenty miles, lies one of the most prosperous farming localities in our State outside of the irrigated areas, an unbroken level stretch of table land of rich black loam, where wheat averages

thirty bushels and corn thirty to forty bushels per acre, with splendidly improved farms. A distance of fifteen miles south of Wray another branch of the Republican river, or sometimes called Arikari, stretches for miles through a broken country, furnishing water for thousands of cattle. On this river occurred the fearful massacre of a company of soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Beacher, in whose memory a monument now stands in the bed of the stream seventeen miles south of Wray. Again, to the south of this broken stretch of land appears a level territory for many miles, dotted with splendid farmhouses and rich fields of wheat, corn and oats. The only need of this part of the country is a railroad, as it is thirty miles either way to the town of Wray, on the Burlington railroad, or to the town of Burlington, on the Rock Island. Another point where farming is carried on is the extreme western part of the county, in the vicinity of Yuma, also on the Burlington railroad. Stock raising and farming are the industries of Yuma county.

ELEVATION OF TOWNS.

In the following table is shown the elevation of the twenty-six principal cities and towns of Colorado in feet above sea level:

Alamosa	7,546	Denver	5,190
Aspen	7,775	Durango	6,520
Black Hawk	8,032	Evans	4,636
Boulder	5,335	Glenwood Springs.....	5,200
Breckenridge	9,524	Golden	5,655
Buena Vista.....	7,970	Grand Junction.....	4,583
Canon City.....	5,244	Julesburg	3,450
Central City.....	8,503	La Junta	4,327
Colorado City.....	6,085	Leadville	10,025
Colorado Springs.....	5,992	Longmont	4,935
Creede	9,000	Manitou	6,324
Crested Butte.....	8,875	Ouray	7,040
Cripple Creek.....	9,396	Pueblo	4,660

**Average A
Corr**

.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....
2,0	3	.....
.....	4	.....
5,0	5	.....
.....	6	.....
.....	7	.....
.....	8	.....
.....	9	.....
r A.	10	.....
.....	11	.....
.....	12	.....
.....	13	.....
5,0	14	.....
.....	15	.....
.....	16	.....
15,00	17	.....
.....	18	.....
.....	19	.....
.....	20	.....
.....	21	.....
.....	22	.....
.....	23	.....
.....	24	.....
.....	25	.....
.....	26	.....
.....	27	.....
.....	28	.....
.....	29	.....
.....	30	.....
.....	31	.....
.....	32	.....
.....	33	.....
.....	34	.....
.....	35	.....
.....	36	.....
.....	37	.....
.....	38	.....
.....	39	.....
.....	40	.....
.....	41	.....
.....	42	.....
.....	43	.....
.....	44	.....
.....	45	.....
.....	46	.....
.....	47	.....
.....	48	.....
.....	49	.....
.....	50	.....
.....	51	.....
.....	52	.....
.....	53	.....
.....	54	.....
.....	55	.....
.....	56	.....
.....	57	.....
.....	58	.....
.....	59	.....
.....	60	.....
.....	61	.....
.....	62	.....
.....	63	.....
.....	64	.....
.....	65	.....
.....	66	.....
.....	67	.....
.....	68	.....
.....	69	.....
.....	70	.....
.....	71	.....
.....	72	.....
.....	73	.....
.....	74	.....
.....	75	.....
.....	76	.....
.....	77	.....
.....	78	.....
.....	79	.....
.....	80	.....
.....	81	.....
.....	82	.....
.....	83	.....
.....	84	.....
.....	85	.....
.....	86	.....
.....	87	.....
.....	88	.....
.....	89	.....
.....	90	.....
.....	91	.....
.....	92	.....
.....	93	.....
.....	94	.....
.....	95	.....
.....	96	.....
.....	97	.....
.....	98	.....
.....	99	.....
.....	100	.....

NOTE.

In order to meet the demand for the Labor Laws of Colorado, and for the convenience of the working people of this State, I have deemed it proper to have all of the Colorado laws relating to labor revised to date and printed in pamphlet form for distribution, so that all may become familiar with the excellent laws now on our statute books, and also be in position to ask for further intelligent legislation whenever changing conditions may demand it.

Respectfully,

AXEL SWANSON,

Deputy Labor Commissioner.

These laws can be had without cost by applying to the Deputy Labor Commissioner at the State Capitol.

I have here embodied in my report the most important parts of these laws having a direct bearing upon the wage earner.

COMMISSION

AGE OF EMPLOYEES.

1. Age Not Ground for Discharge—Proviso.

That no person, persons, firm, association or corporation, carrying on or conducting, within this State, any business requiring the employment of labor, shall discharge any individual between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, solely and only upon the ground of age; Provided, however, That such individual is well versed in the line of business carried on by such person, persons, firm, association or corporation, and is qualified physically, mentally, and by training and experience, to satisfactorily perform, and does satisfactorily perform, the labor assigned to him, or for which he applies. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801c, 2.]

2. Violation—Penalty.

Any person, persons, firm, association or corporation, or officer, agent or representative of such corporation, who violates, or permits to be violated, any of the provisions of the preceding section, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every violation of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801d, 2.]

ARBITRATION.

3. Arbitration Between Employers and Employees.

If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employees, or by the employer, to visit the place of such disturbance, and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees. [Mills Ann. Stats., 307.]

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

4. Wages Preferred Claims.

The valid claims of servants, laborers and employees of the assignor, for wages earned during the six months next preced-

ing the date of the assignment, not to exceed fifty dollars, to any one person then unpaid, and still held by the person who earned the same, and all taxes assessed under the laws of this State, or of the United States, shall be preferred claims and be paid in full, prior to the payment of the dividends in favor of other creditors. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 195.]

5. Suspension of Business—Preferred Claims—Contests.

That hereafter, when the business of any person, corporation, company or firm shall be suspended by the action of creditors, or be put into the hands of a receiver or trustee, then in all such cases the debts owing to laborers, servants or employes, which have occurred by reason of their labor, or employment, shall be considered and treated as preferred claims, and such laborers or employes shall be preferred creditors, and shall first be paid in full, and if there be not sufficient to pay them in full the same shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the property seized; Provided, That any person interested may contest any such claim, or claims, or part thereof, by filing exceptions thereto, supported by affidavit, with the officer having the custody of such property, and thereupon the claimant shall be required to reduce his or her claim to judgment before some court having jurisdiction thereof before any part thereof shall be paid. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 195a, 1.]

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES.

6. Notice of Assignment.

That from and after the passage of this act, no assignment of wages not already earned at the time of such assignment, and no assignment of any other sum to become due to the assignor, shall be valid as against any creditor of the assignor who has not had actual notice of the said assignment at the time the same shall be made, unless the same be recorded with the Recorder of the county wherein such wages are to be earned or such sums are to become due, within five days from date thereof. [Sess. L. '07, p. 608, 1.]

7. Wife or Husband Join.

No assignment of wages not already earned at the time of such assignment and no assignment of any sum to become due the assignor after the date of such assignment shall be valid, unless, if the assignor be a married man or woman and residing with a wife or husband, such wife or husband shall join in and shall sign such assignment. [Sess. L. '07, p. 608, 2.]

8. In Garnishee Cases.

When any person or persons, association or corporation, shall hereafter have been served with garnishee summons in any action, and shall have answered such garnishee summons, and when such answer shall have been traversed, and a trial of the issues thereof

shall be had, and such garnishee as aforesaid, shall set forth in its answer, or by way of evidence any assignment of wages, or other sums to be earned or to become due after the date of such assignment, such assignment shall be held invalid and of no effect, as against the party in whose favor such process was issued, unless the garnishee shall show in addition that actual notice of such assignment was served upon the party in whose favor such garnishee process was issued at the date thereof, or that a copy of such assignment was duly recorded, as provided by Section 1 of this Act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 608, 3.]

9. Fees.

The several County Clerks and Recorders in their respective Counties shall receive the sum of fifty cents (.50) for recording each of such assignments. [Sess. L. '07, p. 609, 4.]

BARBERS.

10. Sunday Barbering a Misdemeanor.

That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday in any city of the first or second class, whether incorporated by general law or special charter, in the State of Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370a.]

11. Penalty.

Any one found guilty of violating the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not less than fifteen (15) nor more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370b.]

BOYCOTTING AND BLACKLISTING.

12. Influencing Not to Trade—Ticketing Buildings, etc.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to loiter about or patrol the streets, alleys, roads, highways, trails or place of business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in any lawful business, for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from, sell to, work for, or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation, or to ticket the works, mine, building or other place of business or occupation of such other person, persons, firm or corporation, for the purpose of obstructing or interfering with or injuring any lawful business, work or enterprise; Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent any person from soliciting trade, custom or business for a competitive business. [Sess. L. '05, p. 160, 1.]

13. Unlawful Publications.

That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any notice of boycott, boycott card, sticker, banner, sign or dodger, publishing or declaring that a boycott or ban exists, or has existed, or is con-

templated against any person, persons, firm or corporation doing a lawful business, or publish the name of any judicial officer or other public officer upon any notice of boycott, boycott card, sticker, banner, sign or other similar list, because of any lawful act or decision of such official. [Sess. L. '05, p. 160, 2.]

14. Not to Intimidate.

It shall be unlawful to use force, threats, or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupation at any place he or she see fit. [Sess. L. '05, p. 161, 3.]

15. Employers Not to Maintain Blacklist.

It shall be unlawful for any employer to maintain a black list, or to notify any other employer that any workman has been blacklisted by such employer, for the purpose of preventing such workman from receiving employment; Provided, however, That nothing herein shall prevent a former employer of any workman or any former employe from imparting a fair and unbiased opinion of a workman's or employe's qualification when solicited so to do by a later or prospective employer of such workman, or employe; nor shall anything in this act be construed to prevent any merchant or professional man, or any association of the same, from maintaining or publishing a list concerning the credit or financial responsibility of any person or persons dealing with him or them on credit. [Sess. L. '05, p. 161, 4.]

16. Penalty.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), or to be imprisoned not to exceed sixty (60) days in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court. [Sess. L. '05, p. 161, 5.]

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

17. Secretary State Ex-Officio Commissioner—Deputy—Bond and Salary.

That there is hereby established a separate and distinct bureau to be known as the Bureau of Labor statistics of the State of Colorado, which bureau shall be charged with the collection of statistics pertaining to the internal resources of the State, labor and agricultural. The Secretary of State shall be designated the *ex-officio* commissioner of said bureau. He shall appoint a deputy within ten (10) days after the approval of this act, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be an elector of this State, well versed in the collection of statistics, and matters relating thereto. The deputy of statistics shall, within twenty days after receiving his commission, and before entering upon the duties of his office, give bonds to the State of Colorado in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000),

to be approved by the attorney-general. Said deputy shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800), payable as other State officers. [Mills Ann. Stats., 299.]

18. Biennial Reports—Contents.

The duties of the commissioner shall be to collect, systematize, and present in biennial reports to the legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, such as the hours and wages of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, estimated number of persons depending upon daily labor for their support, the estimated number of persons employed by the several industries within the State, the operation of labor saving machinery in its relation to hand labor, etc. Said statistics may be classified as follows:

First—In agriculture.

Second—In mining.

Third—In mechanical and manufacturing industries.

Fourth—In transportation.

Fifth—In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above mentioned.

Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, in buildings and machinery, severally, and means of production and distribution generally.

Seventh—The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the numbers of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments within the State.

Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.

Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by the workers, etc.; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality of the State; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the State; their social and sanitary habits; number of married and of single; the number employed and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively; to what extent their labor comes in competition with the other industrial classes of the State.

Eleventh—The number, condition and nature of the employment of the inmates of the State prison, county jails and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment

comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

Twelfth—All such other information in relation to labor as the commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be attained by this statute.

Thirteenth—A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in the State, and what they accomplish in favor of the class for which they were organized. [Mills Ann. Stats., 300.]

19. Duty of Officers to Furnish Information—Copies for Free Distribution.

It shall be the duty of all State, county and precinct officers to furnish, upon the written request of the commissioner, all the information in their power necessary to assist in carrying out the objects of this act. And not more than three thousand (3,000) copies of the printed report shall be furnished to the commissioner for free distribution to the public. [Mills Ann. Stats., 301.]

20. Penalty for Obstructing Commissioner.

Any person who wilfully impedes or obstructs the commissioner in the full and free performance of his duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten (10) nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment not less than seven (7) nor more than thirty (30) days in the county jail, or both. [Mills Ann. Stats., 302.]

21. Office Hours.

The office of the bureau shall be open for business from nine o'clock, a. m., until five o'clock, p. m., every day, except non-judicial days, and the officers thereof shall give to all persons requesting it, all needed information which they may possess. [Mills Ann. Stats., 303.]

22. Powers of Commissioner.

The commissioner shall have power to send for persons whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary. And he may examine witnesses under oath, being hereby authorized to administer the same in the performance of his duty, and the testimony so taken must be filed and preserved in the office of said commissioner. [Mills Ann. Stats., 304.]

23. Office.

The Secretary of State shall provide a suitable office for said commissioner, properly furnished. [Mills Ann. Stats., 305.]

24. Arbitration Between Employers and Employees.

If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employees, and such employees,

threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employes, or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes. [Mills Ann. Stats., 307.]

25. Labor Commissioner Issue Bulletin.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado, is hereby authorized by the provisions of this act to compile and issue every three months in each calendar year a four-page bulletin containing statistics pertaining to labor or industries of the State, so that the public may have the benefit of immediate information on such subject as contained in the bulletin. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 300a.]

26. Number Issued.

Not more than three thousand copies of said bulletin shall be issued quarterly and distributed free to the public. The printing of said bulletins shall be paid for in the same manner and from the same fund as State officers' reports; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall in any manner affect an act of 1887; creating the State Bureau of Labor Statistics and specifying the duties of the commissioner thereof. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 300b.]

CHILDREN.

27. Children Under Fourteen Years Not Be Exhibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ as an actor or performer in any concert hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, or in any variety theater, or for any illegal, obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 409.]

28. Unlawful to Hire or Employ Children Under Fourteen Years.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purpose prohibited in the first section of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 410.]

29. Penalty.

Any person who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be fined not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense, shall be fined not exceeding \$200, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 412.]

30. Children Under Fourteen Years of Age Not to Be Employed—Fine.

Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ, any children under fourteen years of age in any underground works, or mine, or in any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace or court of record, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense. Provided, That a jury on the trial of any such case before a justice of the peace, shall be called and empaneled as in the case of assault and battery, and that the jury in such cases shall designate the amount of the fine in their verdict. [Mills Ann. Stats., 413.]

31. Duties of Justices of the Peace.

Whenever any person shall, before a justice of the peace, make oath or affirm that the affiant believes that this act has been, or is being, violated, naming the person charged with such violation, such justice shall forthwith issue a warrant to a constable, or other authorized officer, and such officer shall arrest the person or persons so charged, and bring him or them before the justice issuing such warrant, for a hearing. And it shall be the duty of all constables and policemen to aid in the enforcement of this act. [Mills Ann. Stats., 414.]

32. Penalty.

That in the default of the payment of the fine or penalty imposed under any of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or court of record before whom any person may be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, to commit such person to the county jail, there to remain for not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days. [Mills Ann. Stats., 415.]

33. Unlawful to Employ Children Under Fourteen During School Hours—Exception—Fine.

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to employ any child under the age of fourteen years to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of any school day of the school term of the public school in the school district where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was

given by a teacher qualified to instruct in those branches required to be taught in the public schools of the State of Colorado, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in such branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least twelve weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which shall be consecutive, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing, signed by the teacher, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person, persons or corporation who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, and all fines so collected shall be paid into the county treasury, and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs. [Mills Ann. Stats., 417.]

34. School Director Neglecting to Prosecute Under This Act Guilty of Misdemeanor—Fine.

It shall be the duty of any school director of the district to inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in this act, and ascertain from the person neglecting, the reason, if any, therefor; and he shall forthwith proceed to secure the prosecution of any offense occurring under this act; and any director neglecting to secure such prosecution for such offense within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board of education for the reasons hereinbefore stated, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and such fine, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs. All actions for offenses committed under this act shall be prosecuted for in the name of the State of Colorado. [Mills Ann. Stats., 420.]

35. Unlawful to Employ Child—Exception—Proviso.

From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation to require any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, to labor or work in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store, or in or about coal or other mines, or any other occupation not herein enumerated, which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous, for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day, except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger, or in the week before and following Christmas day; Provided, That any child between the age of fourteen and sixteen years coming within the provisions of this act may be exempted from the provisions thereof, if in the opinion of the judge of the county

court of the county in which said child resides it would be for its best interests to be so exempted. Application may be made in writing to any county judge by any such child, its parent or guardian, to be granted such exemption, when it shall be the duty of such judge to hear the same and inquire particularly into the nature of the employment sought. No fees shall be charged or collected in any such case. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801e, 2.]

36. Unhealthful and Dangerous Occupation.

All paper mills, cotton mills and factories where wearing apparel for men and women is made, ore reduction mills or smelters, factories, shops of all kinds and stores may be held to be unhealthful and dangerous occupations within the meaning of this act at the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801f, 2.]

37. Employment of Child a Misdemeanor.

Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ any child under the age of fourteen in any underground works or mine, or in any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than three months. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801h, 2.]

38. Violation—Penalty.

Any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall require a greater number of hours of work or labor than herein specified of any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, in any employment or occupation herein enumerated, or any other which shall be deemed by the courts as unhealthful, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than two, nor more than four months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each offense. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801i, 2.]

39. Prosecution Upon Sworn Complaint.

All District Attorneys shall be required to make prosecutions for all violations of this act, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being violated by any person, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801j, 2.]

40. Persons Not Allowed to Labor in Coal Mines.

No young person under twelve years of age, or woman or girl of any age, shall be permitted to enter any coal mine to

work therein, nor any person under the age of sixteen years unless he can read and write. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3185.]

COAL MINES.

65. Boilers Inspected.

All boilers used in generating steam in and about coal mines and collieries shall be kept in good order, and the owner or agent, as aforesaid, shall have said boilers examined and inspected, by competent boiler maker or other well qualified person as often as once every six months, and the result of every such examination shall be certified in writing to the mining inspector; and every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve and all underground, self-acting or engine planes, or gauge-ways, on which coal cars are drawn and persons travel, shall be provided with some proper means of signaling between the stopping places and the ends of said planes or gauge-ways and sufficient places of refuge, at the sides of said planes or gauge-ways, shall be provided at intervals of not more than fifty feet apart; and there shall be cut, in the side of every hoisting shaft, at the bottom thereof, a traveling-way, sufficiently high and wide to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side of the mine to the other, without passing over or under the gauge or hoisting apparatus. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3187.]

66. Injury to Mines.

Any miners, workmen, or other person, who shall intentionally injure any shaft, lamp, instrument, air course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open air ways, or open a door and not close it again, or carry lighted pipes or matches into places that are worked by safety lamps, or handle or disturb any part of the machinery, or enter any place of the mine against caution, or who wilfully neglects or refuses to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or do any other act where the lives or the health of persons, or the security of mines or machinery is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3190.]

67. Injury to Person.

For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions by any owner or lessee or operator of any coal mine or

opening, a right of action against the party at fault shall accrue to the party injured for the direct damages sustained thereby, and in any case of loss of life by a reason of such violation or failure, a right of action against the owners and operators of such coal mine or colliery shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person who shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3192.]

68. When Act Applies.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect any coal mine in which not more than ten men are employed underground during each twenty-four hours, but on the application of the proprietor, or of the miners in any such mine, or when the mine inspector may deem it necessary, said mine inspector shall make or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and shall direct and force any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this act that he deems necessary for the safety and health of miners. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3193.]

69. Duties of Inspector and Deputies.

The inspector of coal mines and his deputies shall devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office. It shall be the duty of the inspector or his deputies to enter into and thoroughly examine all coal mines in the State in which more than ten men are employed, at least once each quarter, to see that all the provisions of this act are observed and strictly carried out, and the inspector or his deputy or deputies, or both, may enter, inspect and examine any coal mine in the State, and the works and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times, by night or day, but so as to not unnecessarily obstruct or impede the workings of the mine; and the owner or any agent of such mine is hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such entry and inspection.

The inspector shall make to the Governor of the State a biennial report, which shall show the number of coal mines, and development on the same during each year, and the persons employed in and about each mine, and the extent to which the law is obeyed, the progress made in the improvement sought to be secured by the passage of this act; the number of accidents and deaths resulting from injuries received in coal mines, as also statistics showing output of coal and development made annually at each mine, with all facts concerning the production and transportation of coal to market, and other facts of public interest coming under the provisions of this act; which record shall be filed in the inspector's office. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to have printed two thousand copies of said biennial report at the expense of the State, for distribution [distribution] to members of the Legislature, mine owners, superintendents and others interested in coal mines; said report shall be

clerk whose salary shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars in any one year, which said salaries shall be paid out of printed on or before December 31st preceding the biennial session of the Legislature. And the inspector is hereby authorized to employ three deputy inspectors whose salaries shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per year; and to employ a any moneys appropriated for that purpose on certificate of said State inspector of coal mines showing the services rendered and the amount thereof; and upon presentation of said certificate to the State Auditor by the person entitled thereto, he shall issue his warrants on the State Treasurer for the amount thereof, to be paid out of any appropriation as aforesaid; the said inspector shall be allowed the actual and necessary traveling expenses actually paid out by him or his deputies, in the active discharge of their duties. [Sess. L. '07, 273, 1.]

70. Daily Inspection.

The mining boss, or other competent person, shall make daily inspection of ropes, chains, cages and other hoisting appliances, guides, and shaft timbers, and make a record of such daily inspection in a book kept at the office of the mine, for that purpose, and the fire boss shall keep a daily record of any defects in the ventilating appliances, and any standing gas that may be found in said mine, designating the entry and room in which said gas is found. Each of the records herein required to be kept, shall be open at all times to the mine inspector's and miners' committee's inspection, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the said mine inspector on the first Monday of December of each year. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3199.]

71. Penalty for Violation.

The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this act, or the violation of any of the provisions hereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any persons so neglecting or refusing to perform such duties, or violating such provisions, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and all penalties recovered under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the State. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3200.]

72. Persons Allowed to Examine.

In all coal mines in the State, the miners employed and working therein, the owners of the land, or other persons interested in the rental or royalty of any such mine, shall at all proper times have full right of access to, and examinations of, all scales, machinery, or apparatus used in or about such mine; to determine the quality of the coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of all such scales, machinery, or apparatus; and

such land-owners or other persons may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall at all proper times have full right of access to, and examination of, such scales, machinery, or apparatus, and seeing all weights and measures of coal mined, and the accounts kept of the same; but not more than one person, on behalf of the land-owners, or other persons interested in the rental or royalty, jointly, shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, weights, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery, or apparatus, and the miners employed in any mine may, from time to time, appoint two of their number to act as a committee to inspect, not oftener than once in every month, the mine and machinery connected therewith, and to measure the ventilating current, and if the owner, agent, or manager so desires, he may accompany said miners, by himself, or two or more persons whom he may appoint for that purpose. The owner, agent, or manager shall afford every necessary facility for making such inspection and measurement; but the said miners shall not, in any way, interrupt or impede the work going on in the mine at the time of such inspection and measurement. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3189.]

73. Appointment of Inspectors.

Within four months of the date of the passage of this act the Judges of the District Court shall appoint four reputable coal miners of known experience and practice at the time, and the Governor shall appoint one mining engineer of like repute and experience and practice at the time, who shall constitute a board of five examiners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character and qualifications of candidates for the office of inspector of mines, under the provisions of this act. The examiners first appointed in pursuance of this section shall meet in the city of Denver on the 20th day of July next, and after being duly organized, having taken and subscribed before any officer duly authorized to administer the same the following oath, namely: We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (affirm) that we will perform the duties of examiners of applicants for appointment as inspector of coal mines, to the best of our abilities, and that in recommending or rejecting said applicants, we will be governed by the evidence of qualifications to fill the position under the law creating the same, and not by any consideration of political or personal favors; that we will certify all whom we may find qualified according to the true intent and meaning of the act, and none others, to the best of our judgment—shall proceed to the examination of those who may present themselves as candidates for said office; and shall certify to the Governor the names of all such applicants as any four of the examiners shall find competent to fill the office, under the provisions of this act, which shall be filed

in the office of the Secretary of State. The qualification of candidates [candidates] for said office of inspector of mines to be inquired into and certified by said examiners shall be as follows, namely: They shall be citizens of the United States, of temperate habits, of good repute as men of personal integrity, shall have obtained the age of thirty years, and shall have had at least one year's experience in the workings of the coal mines of Colorado, and five years of practical experience in the workings of coal mines in the United States, and have a practical knowledge of mining engineering and of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines, particularly fire-damp. The board of examiners shall receive six dollars per day, and the same mileage as is allowed to members of the Legislature, to be paid out of the State treasury upon the filing of the certificates of the examining board in the office of the Secretary of State, as herein provided. The Governor shall, from the names so certified, appoint the person possessing the best qualifications to be inspector of coal mines, whose commission shall be for the term expiring January 1, 1887, or until his successor is appointed and confirmed by the Senate. As often as vacancies in said office of inspector of mines shall occur by death, resignation or malfeasance in office, which shall be determined in the same manner as in the case of any other officer of the State government, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment for the unexpired term, from the names on file in the office of the Secretary of State, as hereinbefore mentioned as having passed examination. Every four years from January 1st, A. D. 1883, the Governor shall appoint one mining engineer as before, and shall notify the judges of four of the judicial districts of the State containing coal mines, selecting them in such order as to allow each district an equal share of such appointments, each to appoint one miner, and the five so appointed shall constitute a new board of examiners, whose duties, term of service and compensation shall be the same as those provided for by this section, and from the names that may be certified by them the Governor shall appoint the inspector of mines provided for in this act; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the re-appointment of any inspector of coal mines. The inspector of coal mines shall receive for his services an annual salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars and ten cents per mile for all distances traveled in the discharge of his official duties, to be paid monthly by the State Treasurer, and said inspector shall reside in the State and shall keep an office at the Capitol or other building in which the offices of the State are located. Each inspector is hereby authorized to procure such instruments and chemical tests and stationery from time to time, as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties under this act, at the expense of the State, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon accounts duly certified by him and audited by the proper department of the State. All instruments, plans,

books, memoranda, notes, et cetera, pertaining to the office shall be the property of the State, and shall be delivered to their successors in office. [Sess. L. '07, p. 275, 1.]

74. Persons Disqualified for Inspectors.

No person acting as a manager or agent of any coal mine, or as a mining engineer for any coal mining company, or to be interested in operating any coal mine, shall at the same time act as an inspector of coal mines under this act. [Mills' Ann. Stats., 3196.]

75. Bond and Oath of Inspector.

The inspector of coal mines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Judge of the District Court in which he resides, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and take an oath (or affirmation) to discharge his duties impartially and with fidelity to the best of his knowledge and ability. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3195.]

76. Notice of Accidents.

Whenever loss of life, or serious personal injury, shall occur, by reason of any explosion, or of any accident whatsoever, in or about any coal mine, or colliery, it shall be the duty of the owner or agent thereof to give notice to the mine inspector, and if any person is killed thereby, to the coroner of the county also, and the inspector shall immediately go to the scene of said accident and render such assistance as he may deem necessary for the safety of the men, and shall ascertain, by the testimony before the coroner, or by taking other evidence, the cause of such explosion or accident, and file record thereof in his office. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3188.]

77. Outlets for Employees.

It shall not be lawful, after six months from the passage of this act, for the owner or agent of any coal mine, wherein over fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated, to employ or permit more than fifteen persons to work therein, except in opening shafts or outlets, unless there are to every seam of coal worked in each mine at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress or egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, and air shafts, in which are constructed and maintained ladder-ways, shall be deemed and held to be an escape shaft within the provisions of this act, and no escape shaft shall be required; but it is not necessary for the two outlets to belong to the same mine; the second outlet need not be made until fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated in such mine, and to all other coal mines, whether opened and worked by shafts, slopes or drifts to such openings or

outlets, must be provided within twelve months after fifteen thousand square yards have been excavated therein; and in case such outlets are not provided as herein stipulated, it shall not be lawful for the agent or owner of such mine to permit more than fifteen persons to work therein during each twenty-four hours. In case a coal mine has but one shaft, slope or drift for the ingress or egress of the men working therein, and the owner thereof does not own suitable surface ground for another opening, he may select and appropriate any adjoining land for that purpose, and for approach thereto, and shall be governed in his proceedings in appropriating such land by the provisions of law in force providing for the appropriation of private property by corporations, and such appropriation may be made whether he is a corporator or not; but no land shall be appropriated under the provisions of this act until the court is satisfied that suitable premises can not be obtained by contract upon reasonable terms. Escapement shafts or other communication with a contiguous mine, as aforesaid, shall be constructed in connection with every vein or stratum of coal worked in such coal mine or colliery, as provided herein. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3182.]

78. Metal Tubes or Telephones—Safety Gate.

In all cases where the human voice can not be distinctly heard, the owner or agent shall provide and maintain a metal tube from top to bottom of the slope or shaft, or a telephone connection suitably adapted to the free passage of sound, through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and at the top of the shaft or slope; also the ordinary means of signaling to and from the top and bottom of the shaft or slope; and in the top of every shaft shall keep an approved safety gate and an approved safety catch, and sufficient cover over head on every carriage used for lowering and hoisting persons; and the said owner or agent shall see that sufficient flanges or horns are attached to the sides of the drum of every machine that is used for lowering and hoisting persons in and out of the mine, and also, that adequate brakes are attached thereto; the main link, attached to the swivel of the wire rope, shall be made of the best quality of iron and shall be tested by weights satisfactory to the inspector of mines of the State; and bridle chains shall be attached to the main link from the cross-pieces of the carriage; and no single link chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons into or out of said mine; and not more than five persons for each ton capacity of the hoisting machinery used at any coal mine, shall be lowered or hoisted by the machine at any one time. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3183.]

79. Ventilation of Coal Mines.

The owner or agent of every coal mine or colliery, whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation not less than 100 cubic feet, and

such additional number of cubic feet as may be ordered by said mine inspector, per minute, per person employed in such mine, and also an amount of ventilation not less than 500 cubic feet per minute for each mule, or horse, used in said mine, which shall be circulated and distributed throughout the mine in such a manner as to dilute and render harmless and repel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and breakthroughs or airways shall be driven as often as the inspector of mines may order, at the different mines inspected by him, and all breakthroughs or airways, except those last made near the working faces of the mines, shall be closed up and made airtight, by brattice, trap doors or otherwise, so that the currents of air in circulation in the mine may sweep to the interior of the mine, where the persons employed in such mine are at work; and all mines governed by this statute shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, when necessary, to provide a sufficient quantity of air, such as fanning, or suction fans, exhaust steam furnaces, or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air; but, in case a furnace shall be used for ventilating purposes, it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works, by lining the upcast with an incombustible material for a sufficient distance up from the said furnace. All mines generating fire damp shall be kept free from standing gas, and every working place shall be carefully examined every morning with safety lamp, by a competent person or persons, before any of the workmen are allowed to enter the mine; and the person making such examination shall mark, on the face of the workings, the day of the month; and in all mines, whether they generate fire damp or not, the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will shut up of their own accord, and can not stand open; and the owner or agent shall employ a practical and competent inside overseer, to be called a "mining boss," who shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus, and the airways, traveling ways, pumps, timbers and drainage; also, shall see that, as the miners advance their excavations, that all loose coal, slate and rock overhead are carefully secured against falling in or upon the traveling ways, and that sufficient timber, of suitable lengths and sizes, is furnished for the places where they are to be used, and placed in the working places of the mine; and he shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and also at or near the face of all the entries; and the measurement of air so made shall be noted on blanks, furnished by the mine inspector; and on the first day of each month the "mining boss" of each mine shall sign one of such blanks, properly filled, and forward the same by mail to said mine inspector, a copy of which shall be filed at the office of the coal company, subject to inspection by miners. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3184.]

80. 'Engineers and Bosses Must Be Experienced—Children, Women and Illiterate Minors Not Work.

No person shall knowingly be employed as an engineer or mining boss, or take charge of any machinery or appliance whereby men are lowered into or hoisted out of any mine, but an experienced, competent and sober person; and no person shall ride upon a loaded wagon or cage used for hoisting purposes in any shaft or slope. No young person under twelve years of age, or woman or girl of any age, shall be permitted to enter any coal mine to work therein, nor any person under the age of sixteen years, unless he can read and write. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3185.]

81. Safety Lamps.

All safety lamps, used for examining or working coal mines, shall be the property of the owner of the mine, and shall be under the charge of the agent thereof. The term "owner" in this act shall mean the immediate proprietor, lessee, or occupier of any coal mine, or colliery, or any part thereof; and the term "agent" shall mean any person having, on behalf of the owner as aforesaid, the care and management of any coal mine, or colliery, or any part thereof. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3186.]

82. Map of Mines.

That the owner or agent of such coal mine or colliery, in this State, employing ten or more men, shall make, or cause to be made, within six months after the passage of this act, an accurate map or plan of the workings of such coal mine or colliery, on a scale not exceeding one hundred feet to the inch, showing the bearings and distances of the workings, with the general inclinations of the strata, and any material deflections in such workings, and the boundary lines of such coal mine or colliery, which shall be kept for the use of the inspector, at the office of said mine in the county where such coal mine or colliery is located, and which shall be kept up every three months; and shall also deposit a true copy of such map or plan with the inspector of coal mines, and with the recorder of the county in which said coal mine or colliery is situated, to be filed in their respective offices; and said owner or agent shall cause, on or before the tenth day of January in every year, a statement of the workings of such coal mine during the year past, from the last report to the end of the December month just preceding, to be marked on the original map or plan of said coal mine or colliery; Provided, If the owner or agent of any coal mine shall neglect, or refuse, or for any cause fail, for the period of one month after the time prescribed, to furnish said map or plan as hereby required, or if the inspector shall find, or have reason to believe, said map or plan is (in) accurate in any material part, he is hereby authorized to cause a correct map or plan of the actual workings of such coal mine or colliery to be made, at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be re-

coverable from said owner by an action, as in cases of other debts, and shall cause a copy of the same to be filed in the office of the Recorder of the county in which such coal mine or colliery is situated. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3181.]

83. Protection Against Fire Damp and Fires—Magazines—Safety Appliances.

That the owner, agent or lessee of each coal mine or colliery in this State employing ten or more men shall, when working in close proximity to an abandoned mine or part of a mine containing water or fire damp, cause bore holes to be kept, at least twenty feet in advance of the coal face and sides of all working places in such mine or colliery, known to be approaching old and abandoned workings. Side holes to be not more than twenty-five feet apart and to a like depth; also that it shall not be lawful for any owner or agent operating vertical coal veins, to mine or extract coal from levels under any portion of said mine or adjoining mines where water exists, without first having pumped out such water. All veins pitching over seventy degrees shall be understood as vertical veins, under this act. And said owner or agent shall cause all abandoned shafts, air shafts, slopes, slack piles or cave holes to be securely and safely fenced off, and in all bituminous and lignite coal mines coming under the provisions of this act, the State inspector of coal mines shall have the authority to compel the owners, agents or lessee of coal mines to remove any or all fine coal or slack which may accumulate in the working places or gobs, and where gob-fires or spontaneous combustion are known or even suspected to exist, a careful inspection shall be made daily of the workings, by the mine boss or another competent person, and if an increase of temperature be localized in any part of the gobs or other places, prompt action shall be taken to remove the heated gob or debris, or extinguish the fire by water or other contrivance; but if the fire has already reached such proportions that it is impossible to extinguish it in that way, then it shall be the duty of the superintendent, or mine boss in the absence of the superintendent, to at once build suitable stoppings of double walls of a concave shape, and at least two feet apart, with ends, top and bottom, built into cuttings made into the coal or rock, and the center between the walls to be filled in with sand or other fine earthy matter, which shall be closely tamped, so as to fill up all cracks and crevices, the outside of said walls to be carefully plastered with lime and cement, so as to completely isolate the fire from air. Should combustion still be suspected to be going on, then steam, where practicable, shall be injected towards the fire from pipes in connection with boilers, and passing through said walls or stoppings, or to flood with water the site of the fire; and that in all coal mines known to generate explosive gas, that the owner or agent shall provide and adopt a system by which water under pressure, or otherwise, shall be sprinkled, and make damp all accumulations of

fine coal dust from time to time that may accumulate on any haulage road, rooms, stopes or any other working places; also, that no owner or agent shall use any part of the underground workings of such coal mines as a magazine for the storage of gunpowder or any other kind of blasting agent. On all underground roads where coal is hauled by machinery and where the grade will average more than six (6) feet to the hundred (100), and which are used for traveling ways for men, double draw-bars shall be attached to the bottom or other parts of every car, so that two separate couplings shall be used to connect each and every car lowered or hoisted on any road coming under this act, and that hooks which connect with the drawbar of the car shall be so constructed, with a clevice, or other contrivance, as to prevent them from becoming detached while the cars are in motion on the slope; also that double chains with approved safety hooks shall be attached to the socket of the hoisting ropes; Provided, That any appliance other than those herein required may be used in the construction and hoisting of cars which may accomplish the same result with equal safety and security to life and limb. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3198.]

85. Check Weighman—How Paid.

That hereafter in all coal mines in this State, operated by individuals or corporations, whether as owners or lessees and working twenty or more miners underground, there may be employed a check weighman, who shall be selected by the miners employed in said mine, and whose wages shall be paid by the miners therein employed. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204f.]

86. Duties.

The duties of such check weighman shall be to see that all coal, mined in the coal at which he is employed, is accurately weighed and for that purpose every such aforesaid owner or lessee shall give to such weighman, free access to all scales and weights used for that purpose and to all books wherein the weights of coal mined by the miners of said mines are recorded. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204g.]

87. Misdemeanor—Refuse to Allow.

Any mine owner, operator, manager, superintendent or lessee operating any coal mine in this State, who shall refuse to allow any such check weighman to be so employed or shall refuse such check weighman access to such aforesaid scales, weights or books, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204h.]

88. Mine Owner Provide Scales—Inspector Test.

It shall be the duty of every corporation, company or persons engaged in the business of mining and selling coal by

weight or measure in this State to procure and constantly keep on hand, at the proper place, the necessary scales and measures and whatever else may be necessary to correctly weigh or measure the coal mined and taken out by the workmen or miners of such corporation, company or persons, and it shall be the duty of the inspector of weights and measures of every county in which coal is mined and sold to visit each coal mine operated therein, and, once in each year, unless oftener requested by the operator or the miner or the miners, test the correctness of such scales and measures. If in any county there is no inspector of weights and measures, then the State inspector of mines shall be required to test the correctness of such scales or measures within a reasonable time after application is made to him therefor by either the miners or owners or those who may be operating the mine. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204i.]

89. Car Numbers—Record—Capacity.

Each car or other apparatus used by any such corporation, company or person in removing coal from any coal mine shall be plainly marked by having distinctly placed upon it a number which shall be kept thereon while such car or other apparatus is in use, and no two cars or other apparatus so used shall bear the same number, and if the coal from such mine is mined and the miners are paid therefor according to weight for mining the same, every such car so used shall be weighed upon such tested scales and the weight of the coal thereof shall be correctly credited to the person mining it and recorded in a book kept for that purpose and the correct weight shall also be marked upon such car or apparatus before it is returned to the mine for re-loading. If the coal of any such mine is mined and the miners thereof are paid for the same by measure, the number of bushels of coal such car or other apparatus will hold when loaded to its capacity shall also be plainly marked upon it and kept thereon as long as such car is used as aforesaid. Where coal is mined by weight, or by the ton, 2,000 pounds shall constitute a ton, or where it is measured by the bushel, 80 pounds shall constitute 1 bushel. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204j.]

90. Coal Weighed Before Screening.

All coal mined by the ton or by weight shall be weighed in the car or other apparatus in which it is removed from the mine, before it is screened or before it is passed over or dumped upon any screen or any other device which may let or be capable of letting a portion of the coal drop through such screen or device, and it shall be paid for according to the weight so ascertained at such price per ton as may be agreed upon by such owner or operator and the miner or miners who mine the same. All coal mined and paid for by measure shall be paid for per car according to the number of bushels marked upon the car or other apparatus in which it is removed from the mine and without the

coal thereof being screened or without it being passed over or dumped upon a screen or any other device which will let any portion of the coal fall through such screen or device. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204k.]

91. Violation—Misdemeanor—Penalty.

A failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be unlawful and deemed a misdemeanor, and any person, owner or agent operating a coal mine in this State, who shall be convicted of a violation of this act shall be fined for the first offense not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), and for the second offense and each subsequent offense not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00). [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3204l.]

CONTRACTS.

92. Contracts Releasing Employers From Negligence—Void.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employes, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes while in the service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employes thereof, and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void. [Colo. Const., Art. 15, 15.]

93. Contract Not Bar Liability of Employer.

Whenever an employe enters into a contract, either written or verbal, with an independent contractor, to do part of such employer's work, or whenever such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or a part of the work comprised in such contract or contracts with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or sub-contractor, by reason of any defects in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511c.]

94. Contract Null and Void.

Any contract or agreement made between any corporation, and any parties in its employ, whose provisions shall be in violation, evasion or circumvention of this act, shall be unlawful and void, but such employe may sue to recover his wages earned.

together with such 5 per cent. penalty, or separately to recover the penalty if the wages have been paid. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801s1.]

CONVICT LABOR.

95. Convicts Work Upon Public Roads.

Upon the written request of a majority of the Board of County Commissioners of any county in the State of Colorado, the warden of the Colorado State penitentiary, situated at Canon City, in Fremont County, shall detail such convicts as in his judgment shall seem proper, not exceeding the number specified in said written request, to work upon such public roads and highways of such county or streets and alleys of any city or incorporated town within such county as shall be designated in said written request of said County Commissioners; Provided, That such county shall pay all additional expenses of guarding said convicts while working upon said public roads and highways within such county and shall furnish all tools and materials necessary in the performance of said work; and, Provided, That when said work is done within the limits of any city or incorporated town within such county, or city or incorporated town where said work shall be done shall likewise pay all additional expenses of guarding such convicts while performing said work and shall furnish all necessary material used in said work. [Sess. L. '05, p. 171, 1.]

96. Not Build Where Skilled Labor Required.

Said convicts when employed under the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge or structure of like character which requires the employment of skilled labor. [Sess. L. '05, p. 171, 2.]

97. Good Time Allowed.

The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners are hereby empowered to adopt a special rule applicable solely to convicts employed on the public works herein authorized and contemplated, whereby convicts so employed shall be granted additional good time allowance, conditioned upon their good behavior and cheerful compliance with all rules that may be made by said board or said superintendent for the management and control of convicts so employed. [Sess. L. '05, p. 172, 3.]

98. Public Highway Established.

There is hereby established a public highway through the State of Colorado which shall have for its southern terminus a point in the Raton Mountains on the State line between Colorado and New Mexico, where the old Barlow and Sanderson stage line, known as the "Santa Fe Trail," crosses the State line, being the northern end of what is known as "El Camino Real" in New

Mexico, running thence in a northerly direction as nearly as practicable through the following cities and towns:

Trinidad, Walsenburg, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Longmont, Loveland and Fort Collins. [Sess. L. '07, p. 523, 1.]

99. Penitentiary Commissioners Control Construction.

The construction, repair and maintenance of said public highway shall be done under the authority and control of the Board of Commissioners of the penitentiary of the State of Colorado, and the warden of said penitentiary, subject to the provisions of Section 6 of this act, who are hereby authorized and required to construct said highway by the use of the labor of the penitentiary convicts, as well as also in like manner to construct such extensions of said highway and such other roads leading to said highway as may from time to time be provided for by further enactments of the General Assembly. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 2.]

100. Prisoners Used on Denver-Grand Junction State Road.

The Board of Commissioners of the State penitentiary and the warden of said penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to use and employ all such prisoners in the said penitentiary as they may deem practical in and upon the further construction, widening and improvement of the State road from Denver to Grand Junction, established by an act entitled "An act to construct, improve and repair a State wagon road from the City of Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado, to the City of Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado, with certain branch roads therefrom and making an appropriation therefor," approved May 3, 1899. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 3.]

101. Commissioners Select Persons to Supervise.

The supervision of all such work shall be under such competent persons as may be selected by the said Board of Commissioners; Provided, That no supervisor shall cause or permit any prisoner under his direction to be employed for more than eight hours of any day. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 4.]

102. Good Time Allowance.

The said Board of Commissioners shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations providing for the granting of privileges to prisoners employed upon the road or in the mines which shall especially refer to the granting of an additional "good time" allowance in the case of short time men, and better food for prisoners serving life sentences, such privileges to be conditioned upon their good behavior and efficient work. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 5.]

103. State Engineer Survey and Direct—Expenses.

The said highways and such additional roads in connection therewith, as may be provided for shall be located and surveyed

under the direction of the State Engineer, who shall cause plans and specifications of said highways and roads to be prepared, and in designating the materials to be used in their construction, he shall take into consideration the climate, soil, materials to be had in the vicinity and the extent and nature of the probable traffic on said highways and roads, with a view to the most economic construction thereof, consistent with efficiency. The State Engineer shall furnish a deputy engineer, who shall be paid six (6) dollars per day, and legitimate expenses for each day actually and necessarily employed, to be paid by the respective counties in which said work is done.

On or before the tenth day of every month the State Engineer shall certify to said Board of Commissioners the number of days of service rendered and the expense incurred by him during the month next preceding, which certificate shall separately state the items of service and the expense rendered and incurred, in respect to said highways or roads in each county through which the same may pass.

The Board of County Commissioners of any county through which said highways or roads pass are hereby authorized and required to pay to the said State Engineer, upon vouchers drawn by said Board of Commissioners, in accordance with said certificates, the amount due said State Engineer for the work done in said county, out of the road fund or general fund of the county. [Sess. L. '07, p. 524, 6.]

104. County Commissioners Secure Right of Way and Build Bridges.

The Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties of this State through which said public highways or roads pass, are hereby authorized and required to secure the right of way of said highway or roads wherever necessary, and to construct the necessary bridges, in accordance with the laws of the State now in force relative to procuring the right of way of public roads, and the construction of bridges; Provided, That all bridges shall be constructed under the supervision and in accordance with the plans approved by the State Engineer; and, Provided, further, That so far as practicable bridges across arroyos and smaller streams shall be constructed by convict labor.

Any material necessary to be purchased for said bridges shall be paid for by the respective counties. [Sess. L. '07, p. 525, 7.]

105. Incorporated Cities and Towns.

In incorporated cities and towns along public highways and roads, the municipal authorities shall construct and maintain said public highways and roads. [Sess. L. '07, p. 526, 8.]

106. Appropriation.

The sum of \$10,000 (Ten thousand dollars) is hereby appropriated of any moneys in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, payable upon the vouchers of the warden of the peniten-

tiary and approved by the said Board of Commissioners upon warrants drawn by the State Auditor for the purpose of paying the necessary extra guards and foremen, and for the purchase of tools, implements, blasting materials, supplies and equipments necessary in the prosecuting of said work and for transportation. [Sess. L. '07, p. 526, 9.]

CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

107. License to Sell.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons or corporation to knowingly expose for sale within the State of Colorado, without first obtaining from the Secretary of State a license to sell, any convict-made goods, merchandise or wares, as hereinafter provided. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450a.]

108. Dealers in Convict-Made Goods—Make Application—Bond.

Every person or persons, or corporation desiring to act as agents for or to deal in convict-made goods, within the limits of the State of Colorado, shall make an application in writing to the Secretary of State, setting forth his or their residence or office, the class of goods he, they or it desires to deal in the town, village or city, giving the street number at which he, they or it intends to locate, together with the names of two or more responsible citizens of the State of Colorado, who shall enter into a bond of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to guarantee that the said applicant will in all and every particular comply with any and all laws of the State of Colorado regulating and prescribing the sale of convict-made goods, wares and merchandise. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450b.]

109. Length of License—Post License.

The Secretary of State shall thereupon issue a license to such applicant for one year, except as hereinafter provided, which license shall set forth the name of the person, persons or corporation, and shall be kept conspicuously posted in his, their or its place of business. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450c.]

110. Annual Statements—Contents.

Such person, persons or corporation shall annually, before the fifteenth day of January of each year, transmit to the Secretary of State a verified statement setting forth:

1. The name of the person, persons or corporation.
2. His, their or its place of business.
3. The name of the persons, agents, wardens or keepers of any prison, jail, penitentiary or reformatory, or establishment using convict labor, with whom he has done business, and the person, persons or corporation to whom he has sold goods, wares or merchandise, giving the state, city or town and street number of such purchaser or purchasers.

4. In general terms the amount paid to such agents, wardens or keepers of goods, wares or merchandise, and the character of the goods, wares or merchandise so received. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450d.]

111. License Fee.

Every person, persons or corporation shall pay annually, upon the issue of such license as hereinbefore provided, the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to the Secretary of State as a license fee, which amount shall be credited to the maintenance account of the State prison. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450e.]

112. Length of License.

Licenses shall be for one year, unless revoked as subsequently provided. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450f.]

113. Revocation of License Notice.

The Secretary of State shall have the power to revoke the license of any person, persons, or corporation upon satisfactory evidence or upon conviction for any violation of any law regulating the sale of convict-made goods, wares or merchandise; but no such revocation shall be made until due notice to the person, persons or corporation so complained of; and for the purpose of this section the said Secretary of State, or his authorized agents, shall have power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of persons and the production of books, papers, et cetera. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450g.]

114. Brand, Label or Mark Convict-Made Goods.

All goods, wares or merchandise made or partly made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison or reformatory or other establishment shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinafter provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450h.]

115. Contents of Brand, Label or Mark.

The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "Convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison or reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English letters, in style known as great primer Roman capitals. The brand or mark shall, in all cases where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding and marking is impossible a label shall be used, and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the boxes, crates or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be packed, shipped or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed

upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering. In case of manufactured clothing of any nature, such label shall be of linen and securely sewed upon each article of such clothing in a place where upon examination it may be easily discovered. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450i.]

116. Violation—Misdemeanor—Penalty.

When upon complaint or otherwise the deputy labor commissioner has reason to believe that this act is being violated, he shall advise the District Attorney of the county in which such alleged violation has occurred of the fact, giving the information in support of his conclusions, and said District Attorney shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance with the act. Any person offending against the provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten hundred dollars (\$1,000) and not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than ten days, or both. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450j.]

117. Evidence of Violation—Disposal of Fine.

It shall be lawful for any person, persons or corporation to furnish evidence as to the violation upon the part of any person, persons or corporation, and upon the conviction of such person, persons or corporation, one-half of the fine provided for by this act, which shall be secured, shall be paid to the deputy labor commissioner, to be used by him in investigating and securing conviction for violation thereof. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3450k.]

DAMAGES.

118. Liability of Common Carrier—Who May Sue.

Whenever any person shall die from any injury resulting from or occasioned by the negligence, unskillfulness or criminal intent of any officer, agent, servant or employe, whilst running, conducting or managing any locomotive, car or train of cars, or of any driver of any coach or other public conveyance whilst in charge of the same as a driver, and when any passenger shall die from any injury resulting from or occasioned by any defect or insufficiency in any railroad or any part thereof, or in any locomotive or car, or in any stage coach, or other public conveyance, the corporation, individual or individuals in whose employ any such officer, agent, servant, employe, master, pilot, engineer or driver shall be at the time such injury is committed, or who owns any such railroad, locomotive, car, stage coach, or other public conveyance at the time any such injury is received, and resulting from or occasioned by defect or insufficiency above described, shall forfeit and pay for every person and passenger so injured the sum of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and not less than three thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered;

First. By the husband or wife of deceased, or

Second. If there be no husband or wife, or he or she fails to sue within one year after such death, then by the heir or heirs of the deceased, or

Third. If such deceased be a minor or unmarried, then by the father or mother who may join in the suit, and each shall have an equal interest in the judgment; or if either of them be dead, then by the survivor. In suits instituted under this section it shall be competent for the defendant for his defense to show that the defect or insufficiency named in this section was not a negligent defect or insufficiency. If the action under this section shall be brought by the husband or wife of deceased, the judgment obtained in said action shall be owned by such persons as are heirs at law of said deceased under the statutes of descents and distributions, and shall be divided among such heirs at law in the same manner as real estate is divided according to said statute of descents and distributions. [Sess. L. '07, p. 297, 1030.]

119. Injury to Employee—Defective Machinery—Negligence of Superintendent—Railroad Employee.

Where, after the passage of this act, personal injury is caused to an employee, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time;

(1) By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of any person in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works and machinery were in proper condition; or,

(2) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, entrusted with exercising superintendence, whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence;

(3) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any switch, signal, locomotive engine or train upon a railroad, the employee, or in case the injury results in death the parties entitled by law to sue and recover for such damages shall have the same right of compensation and remedy against the employer, as if the employee had not been an employee of or in the service of the employer or engaged in his or its works. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511a.]

120. Amount of Compensation—Written Notice—Limitation of Action—Defect in Notice.

The amount of compensation recoverable under this act, in case of a personal injury resulting solely from the negligence of a co-employee, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. No action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within

sixty days, and the action is commenced within two years from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. But no notice given under the provisions of this section shall be deemed invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of injury; Provided, It is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511b.]

121. Contract Not Bar Liability of Employer.

Whenever an employe enters into a contract, either written or verbal, with an independent contractor, to do part of such employer's work, or whenever such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or a part of the work comprised in such contract or contracts with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or sub-contractor, by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511c.]

122. Knowledge of Employe Bar Recovery—When.

An employe or those entitled by law to sue and recover, under the provisions of this act, shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against his employer in any case where such employe knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give or cause to be given information thereof to the employer or to some person superior to himself in the service of his employer, who had entrusted to him some general superintendence. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511d.]

123. Co-Employe Equally Liable With Owner—Special Verdict—Jury Assess Damages.

If the injury sustained by the employe is clearly the result of the negligence, carelessness or misconduct of a co-employe the co-employe shall be equally liable under the provisions of this act, with the employer, and may be made a party defendant in all actions brought to recover damages for such injury. Upon the trial of such action, the court may submit to and require the jury to find a special verdict upon the question as to whether the employer or his vice-principal was or was not guilty of negligence proximately causing the injury complained of; or whether such injury resulted solely from the negligence of the co-employe, and in case the jury by their special verdict find that the injury was solely the result of the negligence of the employer or vice-principal, then and in that case

the jury shall assess the full amount of plaintiff's damages against the employer, and the suit shall be dismissed as against the employe; but in case the jury by their special verdict find that the injury resulted solely from the negligence of the co-employe, the jury may assess damages both against the employer and employe. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511e.]

124. Employer Liable for Injuries.

That every corporation, company or individual who may employ agents, servants or employes, such agents, servants or employes being in the exercise of due care, shall be liable to respond in damages for injuries or death sustained by any such agent, employe or servant, resulting from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of such employer, or which may have resulted from the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence of any other agent, servant or employe of said employer, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the carelessness, omission of duty or negligence causing the injury or death was that of the employer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511f.]

125. Repeal—Not Change Rights.

All acts and parts of acts, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; Provided, however, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or change the existing laws relating to the right of the person injured, or in case of death, the right of the husband or wife, or other relatives of a deceased person to maintain an action against the employer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1511g.]

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

126. Eight Hours a Day's Work.

In all work hereafter undertaken in behalf of the State or any county, township, school district, municipality or incorporated town, it shall be unlawful for any board, officer, agent, or any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, to employ any mechanic, workingman or laborer in the prosecution of any such work for more than eight hours a day. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.]

127. In Emergency Cases.

Nothing in Section 1 of this act shall be construed so as to prevent work in excess of eight hours a day in emergency cases; Provided, That hours in excess of eight a day shall be treated as constituting part of a subsequent day's work; and, Provided, That in no one week of seven days shall there be permitted more than forty-eight hours of labor. Any violation hereof shall be unlawful. (Section 1 is 3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801b.]

128. Violation a Misdemeanor.

Any employer, board, officer or contractor who shall violate the provisions of Sections 1 or 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred (100) days or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. (Sections 1 and 2 are 2801a and 2801b respectively.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801c.]

129. When Labor Is Dangerous and Injurious—Eight Hours.

All labor of miners in underground mines, or other underground workings and labor directly attending blast furnaces, either in smelters or in ore reduction works, in directly attending stamp mills, chlorination and cyanide processes and directly attending smelting furnaces producing metal or matte, which labor is in contact with noxious fumes, gases or vapors, is hereby declared dangerous and injurious to health, life and limb; and the period of employment for all persons so employed in underground mines or other underground workings, attending blast furnaces, either in smelters or in ore reduction works, in stamp mills, in chlorination and cyanide mills, and attending smelting furnaces producing metal or matte, shall be eight hours per day; except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in immediate danger. [Sess. L. '05, p. 284, 1.]

130. Make Report in Emergency.

Every person, body corporate, agent, manager, superintendent, employer, president or directors shall, in every case of such emergency, make to the Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics, within ten (10) days after the commencement of such emergency, a report, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of such person, employer, agent, manager, superintendent, president or director; each report shall exhibit in detail the circumstances creating such emergency. [Sess. L. '05, p. 284, 2.]

131. Penalty for Violation.

Any violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300.00.) [Sess. L. '05, p. 285, 3.]

ELECTIONS.**132. Employee Entitled to Two Hours for Voting.**

Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this State, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself away from any service or employment in which

he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls, and any such absence shall not be sufficient reason for the discharge of any such person from such service or employment, and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages, (except when such employe is employed and paid by the hour); Provided, however, That application shall be made for such leave of absence prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which such employe may absent himself as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to his or its employes the privilege hereby conferred, or who shall subject an employe to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who shall, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1625l 1.]

133. Offering Bribes.

It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

* * * * *

(b) To give, offer or promise any office, place or employment, or to promise or procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655a.]

134. Receiving Bribes.

It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

(a) To receive, agree or contract for, before or during an election provided by law, any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for going or agreeing to go to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote, or refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for any particular person or persons, measure or measures, at any election provided by law.

* * * * *

[3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655b.]

135. Violence—Intimidation—"Pay Envelopes."

* * * It shall be unlawful for any employer, either corporation, association, company, firm or person, in paying its, their or his employes the salary or wages due them, to inclose

their pay in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any political mottoes, devices or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinion, views or action of such employees. Nor shall it be lawful for any employer, either corporation, association, company, firm or person, within ninety days of any election provided by law, to put up or otherwise exhibit in its, their or his factory, workshop, mine, mill, boarding-house, office or other establishment, or place where its, their or his employees may be working or be present in the course of such employment, any hand-bill, notice or placard containing any threat, notice or information that in case any particular ticket or candidate shall be elected work in its, their or his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or its, their or his establishment be closed, or the wages of its, their or his workmen be reduced; or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions if its, their or his employees. Any person or persons or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any person, whether acting in his individual capacity or as an officer or agent of any corporation so guilty of such misdemeanor shall be punished as hereinafter prescribed. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655d.]

136. Corporation Not Influence Votes—Penalty.

It shall be unlawful for any corporation or any officer or agent of any corporation to influence or attempt to influence by force, violence or restraint, or by inflicting or threatening to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or by discharging from employment or promoting in employment, or by intimidation or otherwise in any manner whatever, to induce or compel any employe to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any such election. Any such corporation, or any officer or agent of such corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided, and in addition thereto, any corporation violating this section shall forfeit its charter and right to do business in this State. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1655e.]

EMPLOYMENT AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

148. Intelligence Office Must Have License—Fine.

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to open or establish in any city or town, whether incorporated under special charter or general law, or elsewhere within the limits of the State of Colorado, any intelligence or employment office, for the purpose of procuring or obtaining, for money or other valuable consideration, either

directly or indirectly, any work, employment or occupation for persons seeking the same, or to otherwise engage in the business, or in any way to act as a broker between employers and persons seeking work, without first having obtained a license so to do from the city or town where such intelligence or employment office is to be opened or such business is to be carried on. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, for each and every offense, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1735.]

149. Licenses—Rules and Regulations.

Every city or town in this State shall, by ordinance, provide for the issuing of licenses as contemplated by this act, and shall establish such rules and regulations as are not herein provided for the carrying on of the business or occupation for which such license may be issued. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1736.]

150. Applications for License.

Any person or persons applying for a license under the provisions of this act shall make application to the City Council, or Board of Trustees, through the City or Town Clerk, for the same, and shall deposit with the City or Town Treasurer, in advance, the annual fee for such a license, to be evidenced by the receipt of the City or Town Treasurer endorsed on the said application. If the City Council or Board of Trustees refuses to order the issuance of such license to the party or parties applying for the same, the sum so deposited with the City or Town Treasurer shall be refunded to him, her, or them, without any further action of the City Council or Board of Trustees. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737.]

151. Annual License Fee—Bond—Securities—Revocation of License—Transfer.

Any person or persons licensed under the provisions of this act shall pay an annual license fee of not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars in advance, and before such license shall be issued, shall deposit with the City or Town Treasurer a bond in the penal sum of two thousand (\$2000.00) dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the officers designated by ordinance; such bond shall be made payable to the city or town where such business is to be carried on, and shall be conditioned that the person or persons, company or corporation applying for the license will comply with this act, and shall pay all damages occasioned to any person by reason of any misstatement or misrepresentation or fraud or deceit of any person or persons, their agents or employees, in carrying on the business for which they were licensed. If at any time, in the opinion of the Mayor and City or Town Treasurer, the sureties, or any of them, should become irresponsible, the person or persons holding such license shall,

upon notice from the City or Town Treasurer, give a new bond, to be approved as hereinbefore provided. Failure to give a new bond within ten days after such notice shall operate as a revocation of such license, and the license shall be immediately returned to the City or Town Treasurer, who shall destroy the same. Licenses granted under this act may be transferred by order of the City Council or Board of Trustees, but before such transfer shall be authorized the applicant for the same shall deposit with the City or Town Treasurer the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars, which shall be endorsed upon the application, and the person to whom such license is transferred shall also deposit such a bond as is required of an applicant for an original license, as hereinbefore described, and to be approved in the same manner. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737a.]

152. Certificate of License.

Upon the granting of a license by the City Council or Board of Trustees, under this act, the City or Town Treasurer shall, within one week after payment of the license fee, issue to the party or parties entitled to the same, a certificate setting forth the fact that such a license has been granted, and it shall be the duty of all persons, who may obtain such certificate, to keep the same publicly exposed to view in a conspicuous place in their office or place of business. Every person paying a fee for employment shall receive a receipt for the same, which receipt shall state in plain terms the agreement between the intelligence or employment agent or broker and the person paying such fee, and if the terms of the said agreement are not fulfilled, the said fee shall be forthwith returned to the person who paid the same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737b.]

153. Fees of Employment Agents.

It shall be lawful for any person or persons or his or their agent, runner or employe, whether acting with or without compensation, engaged in the business of an employment or intelligence agent or broker, to charge any person applying for work as a day laborer, mechanic, artisan or household or domestic servant, a fee for his services equal in the case of males to five (5) per cent. and no more on one month's wages and board and in the case of females three (3) per cent. and no more on one month's wages and board. The limitations imposed by this section shall not apply in any manner to persons or corporations engaged in the business of procuring employment for any other class or classes of persons than those specifically enumerated above. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737c.]

154. Sending Female to House of Bad Repute.

Any person or persons, as aforesaid, keeping an intelligence or employment office, who shall send out any female help to any

place of bad repute, house of ill fame or assignation house, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, shall be liable to arrest, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and to imprisonment until such fine is paid; and on conviction thereof, in any court, shall have his or their license rescinded. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737d.]

155. Sending Out Help Without Written Orders.

Any person or persons who shall send out any help, male or female, without having previously obtained a written bona fide order, with proper references of two responsible persons, shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in Section 7 of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737e.]

156. Divide Fees With Employers.

Any person or persons, as aforesaid, keeping an intelligence or employment office, sending out help to contractors or other employers of help, and dividing the office fees with sub-contractors and employers of help, or their foremen or any one in their employ, shall, on conviction thereof in any court, have their license at once forfeited, and be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737f.]

157. Register—Contents—Open to Inspection.

Every person, company or corporation (duly) licensed under this act shall enter upon a register, to be kept for that purpose, every order received from any corporation, company or individual desiring the service of any persons seeking work or employment, the name and address of the corporation, company or individual from whom such order was received, the number of persons wanted, the nature of the work or employment, the town or city, street and number, if any, where such work or employment is to be furnished, the wages to be paid, and a correct record of the names of all persons who have been sent, and the time of sending such persons to procure work or employment on such order. No order for help shall be considered a bona fide order unless the same be entered on the register, as herein provided. There shall also be entered upon said register the names of all applicants depositing a fee for the purpose of registering their names with the view of obtaining work or employment, and the nature of the work or employment wanted. The said register shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any peace official of any municipality in this State. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1737g.]

158. False Information—Failure to Keep Register—Penalty.

If any person or persons, or his or their agent or employes engaged in the business of employment or intelligence agent or broker, duly licensed, as provided in this act, shall give any false information or shall make any misstatement or shall make any

false promises concerning any work or employment or occupation, or shall fail to keep such a register as is described in the preceding section in this act, or shall wilfully make any false entries in such register, or shall violate any other provisions of this act, for which violation penalties are not hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof, for each and every offense, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, and the license under which such person or persons have been permitted to conduct the business of any employment or intelligence office shall forthwith be forfeited. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1738.]

159. Suit Upon Bond.

All claims or suits brought in any court against any employment or intelligence agent, may be brought in the name of the party injured upon the bond deposited with the City or Town Treasurer by said employment or intelligence agent, as provided in Section 4, and may be transferred, as other claims, for damages in civil suits; the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff, not the penalty named in the bond, shall be the test of the jurisdiction of the court in which the action is brought. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1739.]

160. Charitable Associations.

Nothing herein shall be construed so as to require any religious or charitable association which may assist in procuring situations or employment for persons seeking the same, to obtain a license so to do under the provisions of this act, provided it receives no payment whatever for its services in the way of fees. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1740.]

EXEMPTION.

161. From Taxation.

* * * the household goods of every person being the head of a family to the value of \$200.00 shall be exempt from taxation. * * * [Colo. Const., Art. 10, 3.]

162. Homestead—\$2,000—What Debts.

Every householder in the State of Colorado, being the head of a family, shall be entitled to a homestead not exceeding in value the sum of \$2,000.00, exempt from execution and attachment, arising from any debt, contract or civil obligation. * * * [Mills Ann. Stats., 2132.]

163. Homestead—Marginal Entry.

To entitle any person to the benefit of this act, he shall cause the word "homestead" to be entered in the margin of his record title to the same, which marginal entry shall be signed by the owner making such entry and attested by the Clerk and Recorder

of the county in which the premises in question are situated, together with the date and time of day on which such marginal entry is so made; Provided, That in case the husband is the owner of said homestead, the wife may cause such entry to be made and recorded, and the signature of the said entry by the wife shall have the same effect as if entered by the husband, the owner of the property. And, in case the wife is the owner of the homestead, and shall fail to make such homestead entry, the husband may cause the homestead entry to be made, and the signature thereof by him shall have the same effect as if the entry had been made by the wife, the owner of the property. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2133.]

164. Exemption Only While Occupied.

Such homestead shall only be exempt as provided in the first section of this act, while occupied as such by the owner thereof, or his or her family. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2134.]

165. Widow and Minor Children.

When any person dies seized of a homestead, leaving a widow, or husband, or minor children, such widow, or husband, or minor children shall be entitled to the homestead; but in case there is neither widow, husband nor minor children, the homestead shall be liable for the debts of the deceased. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2135.]

166. Of What Homestead May Consist.

The homestead mentioned in this act may consist of a house and lot or lots, in any town or city, or of a farm consisting of any number of acres, so that the value does not exceed \$2,000.00. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2136.]

167. Homestead Mortgaged or Conveyed.

That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the owner and occupier of any homestead from voluntarily mortgaging or otherwise conveying the same; Provided, No such mortgage or other conveyance shall be binding against the wife of any married man who may be occupying the premises with him, unless she shall freely and voluntarily, separate and apart from her husband, sign and acknowledge the same, and the officer taking the acknowledgment shall fully apprise her of her rights and the effect of signing the said mortgage or other conveyance; and Provided, further, That if the owner of said homestead be the wife of any married man who may be occupying the premises with her, no such mortgage or other conveyance shall be binding against said husband, unless he shall sign and acknowledge said mortgage or other conveyance. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2137.]

168. Proceeds of Sale Exempt—Bona Fide Purchaser.

In case of the sale of said homestead, any subsequent homestead acquired by the proceeds thereof shall also be exempt from execution or attachment, nor shall any judgment or other claim against the owner of such homestead be a lien against the same in the hands of a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2139.]

169. Wearing Apparel Exempt.

The necessary wearing apparel of every person shall be exempt from execution, writ of attachment and distress for rent. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2561.]

170. Other Property Exempt From Execution—Purchase Money—Taxes.

The following property, when owned by any person being the head of a family and residing with the same, shall be exempt from levy and sale upon any execution or writ of attachment or distress for rent, and such articles of property shall continue exempt while the family of such person are removing from one place of residence to another within this State.

First. Family pictures, school books and library.

Second. A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship.

Third. The sites of burial of the dead.

Fourth. All wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all bedsteads and bedding kept and used for the debtor and his family; all stoves and appendages kept for the use of the debtor and his family; all cooking utensils; and all the household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value.

Fifth. The provisions of the debtor and his family, necessary for six months, either provided or growing, or both, and fuel necessary for six months.

Sixth. The tools and implements, or stock in trade, of any mechanic, miner or other person, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value.

Seventh. The library and implements of any professional man, not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Eighth. Working animals to the value of two hundred dollars.

Ninth. One cow and calf, ten sheep, and the necessary food for all the animals herein mentioned for six months, provided or growing, or both; also one farm wagon, cart or dray, one plow, one harrow, and other farming implements, including harness and tackle for team, not exceeding fifty dollars in value.

Tenth. Provided, That nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to exempt any property of any debtor from sale for

the payment of any taxes whatever, legally assessed; and Provided, further, That no article of property above mentioned shall be exempt from attachment or sale on execution for the purchase money for said article of property.

Eleventh. And Provided, also further, That the tools, implements, working animals, books and stock in trade, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, of any mechanic, miner or other person not being the head of a family, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade and business, shall be exempt from levy and sale on any execution or writ of attachment while such person is a bona fide resident of this State. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2562.]

171. Death or Desertion of Head of Family.

Whenever, in any case, the head of a family shall die, desert or cease to reside with the same, the said family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are in this chapter conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2563.]

172. Debtor Removing Property.

If any debtor shall be engaged in removing his or her property from this State, such property shall not be exempt from levy and sale under execution or attachment; Provided, That nothing in this chapter contained shall be held to authorize the levying upon and selling the necessary wearing apparel or beds and bedding of any debtor, or of the family of any debtor, under any execution or attachment. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2565.]

173. Pension Exempt From Execution.

All moneys received by any person resident of the State, as a pension from the United States government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner, or deposited, or loaned by him, shall be exempt from execution or attachment, or seizure, by or under any legal process whatever, whether such pensioner be the head of a family or not. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2568.]

174. Exempt to Wife and Children—When.

When a debtor dies or absconds, and leaves his family the money exempted by this act, the same shall also be exempt by this act, the same shall also be exempt to his wife and children, or either of them. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2569.]

175. Bicycle and Sewing Machine Exempt.

The following property, when owned by any citizen of the State of Colorado, in addition to the property now exempt by law, shall be exempt from levy and sale upon any execution or writ of attachment or distress for rent, and shall continue so exempt, to wit, one bicycle and one sewing machine. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2562a.]

176. Garnishment of Wages—Proviso.

There shall be exempt from levy under execution or attachment or garnishment, 60 per cent. of the amount due for wages or earnings of any debtor at the time such levy is made under execution, attachment or garnishment of the same; Provided, Such debtor be, at the time of such levy, under execution, attachment or garnishment, the head of a family or the wife of the head of a family, and such family resides in this State and is dependent in whole or in part, upon such earnings for support; Provided, further, That when such wages or earnings do not exceed the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) per week, at the time such levy is made under execution, attachment or garnishment, then, all such wages or earnings shall be exempt. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2567.]

LABOR DAY.**185. First Monday in September.**

The first Monday in September of the present year of our Lord, and each year thereafter, is hereby declared a public holiday, to be known as "Labor Day," and the same shall be recognized, classed and treated as other holidays under the laws of this State. [Mills Ann. Stats., 2128.]

LABOR UNIONS.**186. Unlawful to Interfere With or Coerce.**

That it shall be unlawful for any individual, company or corporation, or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any company or corporation, to prevent employes from forming, joining or belonging to any lawful labor organization, union, society or political party, or to coerce or attempt to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge them from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful organization, union, society or political party. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801r.]

187. Misdemeanor—Penalty.

Any person or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any such company or corporation, violating the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801s.]

188. Not Unlawful to Combine to Secure Employment, Compensation, Etc.—Proviso.

It shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, or combine, or agree in any manner, to advise or encourage by

peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination in relation to entering into or remaining in the employment of any person, persons or corporation, or in relation to the amount of wages or compensation to be paid for labor, or for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or for the procuring of fair and just treatment from employers, or for the purpose of aiding and protecting their welfare and interest in any other manner not in violation of the Constitution of this State or the laws made in pursuance thereof; Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to permit two or more persons, by threats of either bodily or financial injury, or by any display of force, to prevent or intimidate any other person from continuing in such employment as he may see fit, or to boycott or intimidate any employer of labor. [Mills Ann. Stats., 1295.]

LIENS OF MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

189. Liens Upon Property—Contracts in Writing.

Mechanics, material-men, contractors, sub-contractors, builders, and all persons of every class performing labor upon or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building, mill, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway or any other structure or improvement, upon land, and also architects, engineers, draughtsmen and artisans who have furnished designs, plans, plats, maps, specifications, drawings, estimates of cost, surveys or superintendence, or who have rendered other professional or skilled service, or bestowed labor in whole or in part, describing or illustrating, or superintending such structure, or work done or to be done, or any part connected therewith, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have rendered service or bestowed labor or for which they have furnished materials or mining or milling machinery or other fixtures for the value of such services rendered or labor done or material furnished, whether at the instance of the owner, or any other person acting by his authority or under him, as agent, contractor, or otherwise; for the work or labor done or services rendered, or materials furnished, by each respectively, whether done or furnished or rendered at the instance of the owner of the building or other improvement, or his agent; and every contractor, architect, engineer, sub-contractor, builder, agent or other person having charge of the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building or other improvement, as aforesaid, shall be held to be the agent of the owner for the purposes of this act.

In case of a contract for the work, between the reputed owner and a contractor, the lien shall extend to the entire contract price and such contract shall operate as a lien in favor of all persons performing labor or services or furnishing materials as herein provided under contract, express or implied, with said

contractor, to the extent of the whole contract price; and after all such liens are satisfied, then as a lien for any balance of such contract price in favor of the contractor. All such contracts shall be in writing when the amount to be paid thereunder exceeds five hundred dollars, and shall be subscribed by the parties thereto, and the said contract, or a memorandum thereof, setting forth the names of all the parties to the contract, a description of the property to be affected thereby, together with a statement of the general character of the work to be done, the total amount to be paid thereunder, together with the times or stages of the work for making payments, shall, before the work is commenced, by the owner or reputed owner, be filed in the office of the County Recorder of the county where the property, or the principal portion thereof, is situated; and in case such contract is not filed, as above provided, the labor done and material furnished by all persons aforesaid before such contract or memorandum is filed, shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal instance of the owner, and they shall have a lien for the value thereof. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2867.]

190. Payment—Alteration—Notice—Offset.

No part of the contract price shall, by the terms of any such contract, be made payable, nor shall the same, or any part thereof, be paid in advance of the commencement of the work, but the contract price shall, by the terms of the contract, be made payable in installments, or upon estimates, at specified times after the commencement of the work, or on the completion of the whole work; Provided, That at least 15 per cent. of the whole contract price shall be made payable at least thirty-five days after the final completion of the contract.

No payment made prior to the time when the same is due, under the terms and conditions of the contract, shall be valid for the purpose of defeating, diminishing or discharging any lien in favor of any person, except the contractor, or other person to or for whom the payment is made, but as to such liens, such payment shall be deemed as if not made, and shall be applicable to such liens, notwithstanding that the contractor or other person to or for whom it was paid may thereafter abandon his contract, or be or become indebted to the reputed owner in any amount for damages or otherwise, for non-performance of his contract or otherwise. As to all liens, except those of the principal contractors, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, offset or counter claim, in favor of the reputed owner and against the principal contractor, and no alteration of such contract shall affect any lien acquired under the provisions of this act. In case such contracts and alterations thereof do not conform substantially to the provisions of this section, the labor done and materials furnished by all persons other than the principal contractor shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal

instance and request of the person who contracted with the principal contractor, and they shall have a lien for the value thereof. Any of the persons mentioned in Section 1, except a principal contractor, may at any time give to the owner or reputed owner or to his superintendent of construction, agent or architect, a written notice that they have performed labor or furnished materials, or both, to or for a principal contractor, or any person acting by authority of the owner or reputed owner, or that they have agreed to and will do so, stating in general terms the kind of labor or materials and the name of the person to or for whom the same was or is to be done or performed, or both, and the estimated or agreed amount in value, as near as may be, of that already done or furnished, or both, and also of the whole agreed to be done or furnished, or both. Such notice may be given by delivering the same to the owner or reputed owner personally or by leaving it at his residence or place of business with some person in charge, or by delivering it either to his superintendent of construction, agent or architect, or by leaving it either at their residence or place of business, with some person in charge; no such notice shall be invalid or insufficient by reason of any defect of form, provided it is sufficient to inform the owner or reputed owner of the substantial matters herein provided for, or to put him upon inquiry as to such matters. Upon such notice being given, it shall be the duty of the person who contracted with the principal contractor to, and he shall, withhold from such principal contractor, or from any other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, and to whom, by said notice, the said labor or materials, or both, have been furnished or agreed to be furnished, sufficient money due or that may become due, to said principal contractor, or other persons, to satisfy such claim, and any lien that may be filed therefor for record under this chapter, including reasonable costs provided for in this act; and the payment of any such lien, which shall have been acknowledged by such principal contractor, or other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, in writing to be correct, or which shall have been established by judicial determination, shall be taken and allowed as an offset against any moneys which may be due from the owner or reputed owner to such principal contractor, or the person for whom such work and labor was performed. (Section 1 is Section 2867.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2868.]

191. Extent of Lien—Enforcement—Purchaser Remove—Proviso.

The liens granted by this act shall extend to and cover so much of the lands whereon such building, structure or improvement shall be made as may be necessary for the convenient use and occupation of such building, structure or improvement, and the same shall be subject to such liens; and in case any such building shall occupy two or more lots, or other subdivisions of land, such several lots or other subdivisions shall be deemed one

lot for the purposes of this act, and the same rule shall hold in cases of any other such improvements that shall be practically indivisible, and shall attach to all machinery and other fixtures used in connection with any such lands, buildings, mills, structures or improvements. When the lien is for work done or material furnished for any entire structure, erection or improvement, such lien shall attach to such building, erection or improvement for or upon which such work was done, or materials furnished, in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance, or mortgage upon the land upon which the same is erected, or put, and any person enforcing such lien may have such building, erection or improvement sold under execution and the purchaser at any such sale may remove the same within thirty days after such sale. And any lien provided for by this act shall extend to and embrace any additional or greater interest in any of such property acquired by such owner at any time subsequent to the making of the contract or the commencement of the work upon such structure and before the establishment of such lien by process of law; and shall extend to any assignable, transferable or conveyable interest of such owner or reputed owner in the land upon which such building, structure or other improvement shall be erected or placed. That whenever any person or persons shall hereafter furnish any materials or perform any labor, or both, for the erection, construction, addition to, alteration or repair of two or more buildings, structures or other improvements, when they are built and constructed by the same person or persons, and under the same contract, it shall be lawful for the person or persons so furnishing such materials, or performing such labor, to divide and apportion the same among the said buildings, structures, or other improvements in proportion to the value of the materials furnished for, and the labor performed upon or for each of said buildings, structures or other improvements, and to file with his, her or their lien claim therefor, a statement of the amount so apportioned to each building, structure or other improvement, which said lien claim, when so filed, may be enforced under the provisions of this act in the same manner as if said materials had been furnished and labor performed for each of said buildings, structures or other improvements separately; but if the cost or value of such labor and materials, or either, can not be readily and definitely divided and apportioned among the said several buildings, structures or other improvements, then one lien claim may be made, established and enforced against all such buildings, structures or other improvements, together with the ground upon which the same may be situated, and in such case, for the purposes of this act, all such buildings, structures and improvements shall be deemed one building, structure or improvement, and the land on which the same are situated as one tract of land. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2869.]

192. Lien on Mining Property—Provided.

The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who shall do work or shall furnish materials or mining, milling or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in Section 1 of this act, for the working, preservation, prospecting or development of any mine, lode or mining claim or deposit yielding metals or minerals of any kind or for the working, preservation or development of any such mine, lode or deposit, in search of any such metals or minerals; and to all persons who shall do work upon or furnish materials, mining, milling or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in Section 1 of this act, upon, in or for any shaft, tunnel, mill or tunnel site, incline, adit, drift or any draining or other improvement of or upon any such mine, lode, deposit or tunnel site; Provided, That when two or more lodes, mines or deposits owned or claimed by the same person or persons shall be worked through a common shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, then all the mines, mining claims, lodes, deposits and tunnel and mill sites so owned and worked or developed shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed one mine; and Provided, further, That this section shall not be deemed to apply to the owner, or owners of any mine, lode, deposit, shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, who shall lease the same in small blocks of ground in areas, whether of surface or beneath the surface, not to exceed 150 feet in length by the width of the claim and for a depth of 150 feet or less to one or more sets of lessees. (Section 1 is 2867.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2870.]

193. Wells Subject to Lien—On Lot or Land.

That any person or persons, company or corporation, who perform labor or furnish material or supplies for constructing, altering or repairing, or for the digging, drilling or boring, operating, completing or repairing of any gas well, oil well or any other well, by virtue of a contract with the owner or his authorized agent, shall have a lien to secure the payment of the same upon such gas well, oil well, or such other well, and upon the materials and machinery and equipment and supplies so furnished, and in case the contract is with the owner of the lot or land, then such lien shall also be upon the interest of the owner of the lot or land upon which the same may stand, and in case the contract is with the lease holder of the lot or land then such lien shall also be upon the interest of the lease holder on the lot or land upon which the same may stand or in relation to which such material or supplies are furnished. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2870a.]

194. Procedure in Perfecting and Enforcing.

That in perfecting and enforcing the right herein given, the procedure indicated in the laws of this State, and the remedies and rights given, in the statutes of and concerning "liens of me-

chanics," as the same may now, or in the hereafter shall exist, shall be held to apply, in so far as the same may be applicable. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2870b.]

195. Property Subject to Lien—Except—Proviso.

Any building, mill, manufactory, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway and every structure or other improvement mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, constructed, altered, added to, removed to or repaired, either in whole or in part, upon or in any land, with the knowledge of the owner or reputed owner of such land, or of any person having or claiming an interest therein, otherwise than under a bona fide prior, recorded mortgage, deed of trust or other incumbrance, or prior lien, shall be held to have been erected, constructed, altered, removed, repaired, or done at the instance and request of such owner or person, but so far only as to subject his interest to a lien therefor as in this section provided; and such interest so owned or claimed shall be subject to any lien given by the provisions of this act, unless such owner or person shall, within five days after he shall have obtained notice of the erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair or other improvement, aforesaid, give notice that his interests shall not be subject to any lien for the same, by serving a written or printed notice to that effect, personally, upon all persons performing labor or furnishing skill, materials, machinery or other fixtures therefor, or shall, within five days after he shall have obtained the notice aforesaid, or notice of the intended erection, construction, alteration, removal, addition, repair or other improvement aforesaid, give such notice as aforesaid by posting and keeping posted a written or printed notice to the effect aforesaid, in some conspicuous place upon said land or upon the building or other improvement situate thereon; Provided, That this section shall not apply to co-owners of unincorporated canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, and reservoirs, nor to the enforcement of chapter 116 of the session laws of Colorado of 1893; and Provided, further, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any owner or person claiming any interest in such property who shall have contracted for any erection, structure or improvement mentioned in this act. (Chapter 116 is sections 2872a-2872j.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2871.]

196. Lien Relates Back—Priority—Attachments.

All liens established by virtue of this act shall relate back to the time of the commencement of work under the contract between the owner and the first contractor, or, if said contract be not in writing, then such liens shall relate back to and take effect as of the time of the commencement of the work upon the structure or improvement, and shall have priority over any and every lien or encumbrance subsequently intervening, or which may have been created prior thereto, but which was not then

recorded, and of which, the lienor, under this act, did not have actual notice. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed as impairing any valid encumbrance upon any such land, duly made and recorded prior to the signing of such contract, or the commencement of work upon such improvement or structure. No attachment, garnishment or levy under an execution upon any money due or to become due to a contractor from the owner, or reputed owner, of any such property, subject to any such lien, shall be valid as against such lien of a sub-contractor or material men, and no such attachment, garnishment, or levy upon any money due to a sub-contractor or material men of the second class, as herein provided, from the contractor shall be valid as against any lien of a laborer employed by the day or piece, who does not furnish any material as herein classified. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2872.]

197. Liens Also Attach.

Such liens shall likewise attach to rights of water and rights of way that may in any manner pertain to any kind of property hereinbefore specified and to which such liens attach. In case of corporations such liens shall attach to all the franchises and charter privileges that may in any manner pertain to said specified property. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2873.]

198. Principal Contractors—Sub-Contractors—Rank.

Every person given a lien by this act whose contract, either express or implied is with the owner or reputed owner or his agent or other representative, shall be a principal contractor and all other sub-contractors; and in every case in which different liens are claimed against the same property the rank of each lien, or class of liens, as between the different lien claimants, shall be declared and ordered to be satisfied in the decree or judgment in the following order named:

First. The liens of all those who were laborers or mechanics working by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, either as principal or sub-contractors.

Second. The liens of all other sub-contractors and of all material men whose claims are either entirely or principally for materials, machinery or other fixtures, furnished either as principal or sub-contractors.

Third. The liens of all other principal contractors; and all funds realized in any and all actions for the satisfaction of liens against the same improvements or structures shall be paid out in the order above designated. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2874.]

199. Statements—Serve Notice—Proviso—File Lien—Completion.

Any person wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file for record, in the office of the County Recorder of the county wherein the property, or the principal part thereof, to be affected by the lien is situated, a statement containing:

First. The name or names of the owner or owners or reputed owner or owners of such property, or in case such name or names be not known to him, a statement to that effect.

Second. The name of the person claiming the lien, the name of the person who furnished the material or performed the labor for which the lien is claimed, and the name of the contractor when the lien is claimed by a sub-contractor or by the assignee of a sub-contractor, or, in case the name of such contractor is not known to the lien claimant, a statement to that effect.

Third. A description of the property to be charged with the lien, sufficient to identify the same; and

Fourth. A statement of the total amount of the indebtedness, the amount of the credits thereon, if any, and the balance or amount due or owing such claimant.

Such statement shall be signed and sworn to by the party, or by one of the parties, claiming such lien, or by some other person in his or their behalf, to the best knowledge, information and belief of the affiant; and the signature of any such affiant to any such verification shall be a sufficient signing of the statement. In order to preserve a lien for work performed or materials furnished by a sub-contractor there must be served upon the owner or reputed owner of the property or his agent at or before the time of filing with the County Clerk and Recorder the statement above provided for, a copy of such statement; but if neither the owner, or reputed owner, nor any agent of the owner or reputed owner can conveniently be found in the county where the property, or the principal part thereof, is situated, an affidavit to that effect shall be filed for record with the aforesaid statement and thereupon no such service shall be required. All such lien statements claimed for labor and work by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, must be filed for record after the last labor for which the lien claimed has been performed and at any time before the expiration of one month next after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement; all lien statements of all other sub-contractor and of all material men whose claims are either entirely or principally for materials, machinery or other fixtures, must be filed for record after the last labor is performed or the last material furnished for which the lien is claimed and at any time before the expiration of two months next after the completion of such building, structure or other improvement, and the lien statements of all other principal contractors must be filed for record as aforesaid after the completion of their respective contracts and at any time within three months next after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement. New or amended statements may be filed within the periods above provided, for the purpose of curing any mistake, or for the purpose of more fully complying with the provisions of this act.

Any trivial imperfection in, or omission from the said work, or in the construction of any building, improvement or structure, or of the alteration, addition to or repair thereof, shall not be deemed such lack of completion as to prevent the filing of

any lien; and in case of contractors, the occupation or use of the building, improvement or structure by the owner, or his representative, or any other person with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the acceptance by said owner or his agent of said building, improvement or structure, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed conclusive evidence of completion; and cessation from labor for thirty days upon any unfinished contract or upon any unfinished building, improvement or structure, or the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, shall be deemed equivalent to a completion thereof, for all the purposes of this act. [3 Mills)Rev.) Stats., 2875.]

200. Action to Enforce Lien—Proviso.

No lien claimed by virtue of this act shall hold the property longer than six months after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement, or the completion of the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, as prescribed in Section 9 of this act, unless an action be commenced within that time to enforce the same; Provided, That where two or more liens are claimed of record against the same premises or property, the commencement of any action within that time by any one or more of such lien claimants in which action or actions all the lien claimants, as appear by the records, are made parties, either plaintiff or defendant, shall be sufficient. (Section 9 is Section 2875.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2876.]

201. Consolidate Actions—Parties.

Any number of persons claiming liens against the same property and not contesting the claims of each other, may join as plaintiffs in the same action; and, when separate actions are commenced, the court or the judge thereof may consolidate them upon motion of any party or parties in interest, or upon its own motion.

Upon such procedure for consolidation, one case shall be selected with which the other cases shall be incorporated; and all the parties to such other cases shall be made parties plaintiff or defendant as the court or judge may designate in said case so selected. All persons having claims for liens, the statements of which shall have been filed as aforesaid, shall be made parties to the action.

Those claiming liens who fail or refuse to become parties plaintiff or for any reason shall not have been made such parties, shall be made parties defendant. Any party claiming a lien, not made a party to such action, may, at any time within the period provided in Section 9 of this act, be allowed to intervene by motion, upon cause shown, and may be made a party defendant on the order of the court or the judge thereof, and shall fix, by such order, the time for such intervenor to plead or otherwise proceed. The pleadings and other proceedings of such intervenor thus made a party shall be the same as though

he had been an original party. Any defendant who claims a lien shall, in answering, set forth by cross complaint his claim and lien. Likewise such defendant may set forth in said answer defensive matter to any claim or lien of any plaintiff or co-defendant, or otherwise deny such claim or lien. The owner or owners of the property to which such lien shall have attached, and all other parties claiming of record any right, title, interest or equity therein, whose title or interests are to be charged with or affected by such lien, shall be made parties to the action. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2877.]

202. Parties to Action Amend Pleading.

It shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint, in relation to any party claiming a lien, when it is desired to make a defendant, that such party claims a lien under this act upon the property described; and in case of the intervention of parties, or of the making of new parties, or of the consolidation of actions, so that the issues are in any manner changed or increased, any party to the action shall be allowed to amend his pleadings, or file new pleadings, as the nature of the case may require. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2878.]

203. Advance to Head of Docket—Referee—Decree—Proviso.

The court, whenever the issues in such case are made up, shall advance such cause to the head of the docket for trial and may proceed to hear and determine said liens and claims, or may refer the same to a referee to ascertain and report upon said liens and claims and the amount justly due thereon.

Judgments shall be rendered according to the rights of the parties. The various rights of all the lien claimants and other parties to any such action, shall be determined and incorporated in one judgment or decree. Each party who shall establish his claim under this act shall have judgment against the party personally liable to him for the full amount of his claim so established, and shall have a lien established and determined in said decree upon the property to which his lien shall have attached to the extent hereinbefore stated;

Provided, always, That proceedings to foreclose and enforce mechanics liens under this act shall be deemed actions *in rem*, and that service by publication may be obtained against any defendant therein in manner as by law provided, and that personal judgment against the principal contractor or other person personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall not be requisite to a decree of foreclosure in favor of a sub-contractor or material man. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2879.]

204. Satisfaction of Lien—Proceeds—Remainder Paid to Owners—Execution.

The court shall cause said property to be sold in satisfaction of said liens and costs of suit, as in the case of foreclosure of

mortgages; and any party in whose favor a judgment for a lien may have been rendered, may cause the property to be sold within the time and in the manner provided for sales of real estate on exceptions issued out of any court of record, and there shall be the same rights of redemption as are provided for in the case of sales of real estate on executions. And if the proceeds of such sale after the payment of costs, shall not be sufficient to satisfy the whole amount of such liens included in the decree of sale, then such proceeds shall be apportioned according to the rights of the several parties. In case the proceeds of sale amount to more than the sum of said liens and all costs then the remainder shall be paid over to the owner of said property; and each party whose claim is not fully satisfied in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall have execution for the balance unsatisfied against the party personally liable, as in other cases. In the first instance without a previous sale of said property to which such liens shall have attached, an execution may issue in behalf of any such lien claimant for the full amount of his claim against the party personally liable, and he may thereafter enforce such lien for any balance of such judgment remaining unsatisfied. A transcript of the docket of said judgment and decree may be filed with the Recorder of the county where such property is situated, or in any other county, and thereupon said judgment and decree shall become a lien upon the real property in such county of each party so personally liable in favor of any such lien claimant holding any such judgment against any such party so personally liable, as in other cases of recording transcripts of judgment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2880.]

205. Parties to Action.

Principal contractors and all other persons personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall be made parties to actions to enforce liens under this act, and service of summons shall be made either personally or by publication in the same manner and with like effect as is now provided by law in cases of attachment and other proceedings in rem. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2881.]

206. Lien Claimant Assign—Statement Evidence Not Support Lien.

Any party claiming a lien, may assign, in writing, his claim and lien to any other claimant or other person, who shall thereupon have all the rights and remedies of the assignor, for the purpose of filing and for the enforcement of any such lien by action under this act, and the assignment shall be a sufficient consideration as to all other parties for the purpose of such action. Such assignment may be made before or after the filing of the statement of lien. Any such claimant, whether as assignee or otherwise, may include all the liens he may possess against the same property in any such statement, and when more than one such claim shall be included in one such

statement, one verification thereto shall be sufficient. Any person may file separate statements of two or more claims. If, on the trial of a cause under the provisions of this act, the proceedings will not support a lien, the plaintiff or plaintiffs and all lien claimants entitled thereto may proceed to judgment as in an action on contract, and executions may issue as in such cases provided, and said judgment or judgments shall have all the rights of a judgment in a personal action. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2883.]

207. Release of Lien—Tender of Payment.

The claimant of any such lien or liens the statement or statements of which have been filed as aforesaid, on the payment of the amount thereof, together with the costs of filing and recording such lien or liens, and the acknowledgment of satisfaction (and accrued costs of suit in case suit has been brought thereon) shall, at the request of any person interested in the property charged therewith, enter or cause to be entered an acknowledgment of satisfaction of the same of record, and if he shall neglect, or refuse to do so, within ten days after the written request of any person so interested, he shall forfeit and pay to such person the sum of ten dollars per day for every day of such neglect or refusal, to be recovered in the same manner as other debts. A valid tender of payment, refused by any such claimant, shall be equivalent to a payment for the purpose of this section. Any such statement may be satisfied of record in the same manner as mortgages. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2884.]

208. Agreement to Waive—Construction.

No agreement to waive, abandon or refrain from enforcing any lien provided for by this act shall be binding except as between the parties to such contract; and the provisions of this act shall receive a liberal construction in all cases. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2885.]

209. No Payments During Progress of Work.

This act shall not be construed to prevent payment being made to a contractor during the progress of the work, but no payment shall be made unless receipts are produced from all sub-contractors, including laboring men, material men, up to the date of any such payment, nor shall it apply to contracts where the contract price is less than \$200. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2891.]

METALLIFEROUS MINES.

210. Mining Districts—Inspectors—Assistants—Removal.

The Commissioner of Mines shall divide the State into three metalliferous mining districts and shall, with the consent of the Governor, appoint three (3) inspectors of practical experience.

in mining, citizens of the United States and legal voters of the State of Colorado, and having had not less than seven (7) years' practical experience in mining in the State of Colorado, who shall hold their office for the term of two (2) years. Immediately after such appointment of said inspectors, the said Commissioner of Mines shall assign an inspector to each of said districts, and said inspector so assigned shall maintain a branch office in one county of his district wherein extensive mining is carried on, and the said Commissioner of Mines shall have authority to require that said inspector shall, during his term of office, or such part thereof as he may determine, remain in the district to which he is appointed, wherein extensive mining is carried on, and whose additional duties shall be as herein-after specified, and shall appoint a clerk, who must have a general knowledge of mineralogy, and shall act as assistant curator for the State mineral collection; and before entering upon the discharge of their duties, they shall subscribe to the oath required by the Constitution, and each give bond to the State in the sum of \$5,000.00, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, respectively; said bonds shall, together with the Commissioner's bond, be deposited with the Secretary of State. The Commissioner of Mines may appoint a stenographer, who shall act as assistant clerk, and such other competent assistants as he may deem necessary for the carrying out of the object of this act; Provided, Appropriation be made therefor, and shall have the power, with the consent of the Governor, at any time, to remove the inspectors, clerks or other assistants for incompetency, neglect of duty or abuse of the privileges of this office. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3206b.]

211. Inspectors—Duties Of.

It shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine and report to the Commissioner the condition of the hoisting machinery, engines, boilers, whims, cages, cars, buckets, ropes and cables in use in all the metalliferous mines in operation in the State, the appliances used for the extinguishment of fires, the manner and methods of working and timbering the shafts, drifts, inclines, stopes, winzes, tunnels and upraises through which persons pass while engaged in their daily labors, all exits from the mine and how the mine is ventilated, together with the sanitary condition of the same, and also how and where all explosives and inflammable oils and supplies are stored, also the system of signals used in the mine. He shall not give notice to any owner, agent, manager or lessee of the time when such inspection shall be made. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3206c.]

212. Deputy Inspectors—Appointment.

The Commissioner of Mines may, as appropriations may be made therefor, from time to time, appoint deputy inspectors

in the various mining camps or districts to investigate or report on accidents, or appoint such other competent assistants as he may deem necessary and proper for the carrying out of the object of this act; for the purpose of making more extended geological researches and surveys concerning the mineral districts of the State; the appointments of said deputy inspectors or assistants to become void upon the performance of the specific things or acts designated by the Commissioner in their said appointment; but the entire expenses of the bureau must not, in any one year, be greater than can be paid out of the fund or appropriation provided therefor. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3206d.]

213. Not Act as Managers—Inspect Mines—Accident.

The Commissioner of Mines, inspectors, or either of them, shall not act as manager, or agent or lessee, for any mining or other corporation during the term of his office, but shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of the office to which he has been appointed. No officer of this bureau nor any agent or person in any way connected therewith, shall make a report of any mine or mining property with the intent to promote or aid in the sale or other conveyance thereof, and any such officer, agent, or person violating this provision shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or be imprisoned in the State penitentiary not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) years or both in the discretion of the court. The Commissioner shall, on receipt of reliable information relating to the health and safety of the workmen employed in any metalliferous mine, mill or reduction plant in the State, or whenever he deems such inspection necessary, examine or instruct one of the inspectors to examine and report to him the condition of the same. The owner, agent, manager or lessee shall have the right to appeal to the Commissioner on any difference that may arise between such parties and the inspector. On receipt of notice of any accident in a mine, mill or reduction plant, whether fatal or not, the Commissioner shall inquire into the cause of such accident. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3208.]

214. Commissioner Make Biennial Report—Bulletins.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Mines to biennially make report to the Governor, showing the amount of disbursements of the bureau under his charge, the progress made and such statistical information in reference to mines, mining, milling and smelting as shall be deemed important, and shall transmit copies of said report to the General Assembly at the biennial session. There shall be printed at least one thousand (1,000) copies of said report for distribution, and said reports shall contain a review of the work of the bureau.

The Commissioner may, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor, as appropriations may be made therefor, compile, publish and distribute bulletins upon subjects, districts and counties; such bulletins, when treating of a district or county, shall give in detail the history, geology, mines, mills, process of treatment and results, together with a classification and location of mines and prospects, together with maps of the same; one thousand (1,000) copies shall be distributed free to State and county officers, public libraries, newspapers, magazines and exchanges of the bureau, and the remainder sold at cost of printing. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3209.]

215. Officers Admitted Not Obstruct Working.

Every owner, agent, manager or lessee of any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant in this State shall admit the Commissioner or inspector on the exhibition of his certificate of appointment, for the purpose of making examination and inspection provided for in this act, whenever the mine is in active operation and render any necessary assistance for such inspection. But said Commissioner or inspector shall not unnecessarily obstruct the working of said mine or plant. The refusal of the owner, agent, manager or lessee to admit the Commissioner or inspector to such mine or plant to lawfully inspect same, shall, upon conviction, be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or be imprisoned not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) months, or both such fine and imprisonment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3210.]

216. Commissioner Give Notice of Defects.

The Commissioner and inspectors shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of this act and if they shall find any matter, thing, or practice in or connected with any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant to be dangerous or defective, so as to, in their opinion, threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, the Commissioner or inspector shall give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such mine or plant, stating in such notice the particulars in which he considers such mine, or plant, part thereof or practice to be dangerous or defective; and he shall order the same to be remedied; a copy of said order shall be filed and become a part of the records of the Bureau of Mines, and said owner, agent, manager or lessee shall, upon compliance of said order, immediately notify the Commissioner of Mines in writing. Upon the refusal or failure of said owner, agent, manager or lessee to report within reasonable length of time, said owner, agent, manager or lessee shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for each and every such refusal or failure. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3211.]

217. Officer Not Reveal Information.

If the Commissioner, inspectors, or either of them, shall reveal any information in regard to metallurgical processes, ore bodies, chutes or deposits of ore or location, course or character of underground workings or give any information or opinion respecting any mine or metallurgical process, obtained by them in making such inspection, except in the way of official reports filed for record, as hereinbefore provided, on conviction thereof he or they shall be removed from the office and fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00). [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3212.]

218. Operators' Failure to Conform.

In case the owner, agent, manager or lessee, after written notice being duly given, does not conform to the provisions of this act, or disregards the requirements of this act or any of its provisions, or lawful order of the Commissioner or inspector made hereunder, any court of competent jurisdiction may, on application or information of the Commissioner of Mines, by civil action in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, enjoin or restrain the owner, agent, manager or lessee from working the same until it is made to conform to the provisions of this act; and the costs of action paid by defendant, and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not affect any other proceedings against such owner, agent, manager or lessee, authorized by law for the matters complained of in such action. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3213.]

219. Storing Explosives—Warming Powder.

That explosives must be stored in a magazine provided for that purpose alone; said magazine to be placed far enough from the working shaft, tunnel or incline to insure the same remaining intact in the event the entire stock of explosives in said magazine be exploded; that all explosives in excess of the amount required for a shift's work must be kept in said magazine; that no powder or other explosive be stored in underground workings where men are employed; that each mine shall provide and employ a suitable device for thawing or warming powder and keep the same in condition for use; that oils or other combustible substances shall not be kept or stored in the same magazine with explosives. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220.]

220. Regulating Storage in Supply Stores.

That the Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado shall have authority to regulate and limit the amount of nitro powder stored or kept in general supply stores in mining camps or mining towns where there is no municipal law governing the storage of same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220a.]

221. Tamping Bar.

That no person shall, whether working for himself or in the employ of any person, company or corporation, while loading or charging a hole with nitro glycerine powder or other explosives, use or employ any steel or iron tamping bar; nor shall any mine manager, superintendent, foreman or shift boss, or other person having the management or direction of mine labor, allow or permit the use of such steel, iron or other metal tamping bar by employes under his management or direction. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220b.]

222. Remove Old Timber.

That all old timber removed shall as soon as practicable be taken from the mine and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay underground. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220c.]

223. Hoisting Engineer.

That no person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or under eighteen years of age shall be employed as hoisting engineer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220d.]

224. Hoisting Apparatus—Indicators.

That all hoisting machinery, using steam, electricity, air or hydraulic motive power, for the purpose of hoisting from or lowering into metalliferous mines employes and material, shall be equipped with an indicator, said indicator to be so placed near to and in clear view or hearing of the engineer. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220e.]

225. Code of Signals.

That there shall be established by the Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado a uniform code of signals, embracing that most generally in use in metalliferous mines, which shall be adopted in all mines using hoisting machinery. The code of signals shall be securely posted, in clear and legible form, in the engine room, at the collar of the shaft and at each level or station. In all shafts equipped with cages, such shafts and cages shall be fully equipped with a system of electric signals from cages and stations to engineer wherever possible. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220f.]

226. Fire Protection.

That all mines having but one exit, and the same covered with a building containing the mechanical plant, furnace room, and blacksmith shop, shall have fire protection, water if possible, and in mines where water is not available, chemical fire extinguishers or hand grenades shall be kept in convenient places for immediate use. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220g.]

227. Riding With Supplies.

That all persons shall be prohibited from riding upon any cage, skip or bucket loaded with tools, timber, powder or other material, except for the purpose of assisting in passing same through shaft or incline and then only upon special signal. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220h.]

228. Giving False Signals.

All persons giving or causing to be given false signals, or riding upon any cage, skip or bucket upon signals that designate to the engineer that no employes are aboard, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220i.]

229. Shafts—Compartments—Landings—Incline Shafts.

That all shafts more than two hundred (200) feet in depth equipped with hoisting machinery, shall be divided into at least two (2) compartments, and one compartment to be partitioned off and set aside for a ladder-way. The ladders shall be made sufficiently strong for the purpose demanded, and in vertical shafts, landings shall be constructed not more than twenty (20) feet apart, said landings to be closely covered, except an opening large enough to permit the passage of a man; said ladders shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space allows, and shall be firmly fastened, and kept in good repair. In all incline shafts the landings shall be put in as above described, but a straight ladder on the incline of the shaft. Ladders in up-raises and winzes shall be likewise provided and kept in repair, but where winzes connecting levels are used only for ventilation and exit, only one such winze on each level need be equipped. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220j.]

230. Shafts Equipped With Buildings.

That hereafter shafts equipped with buildings and machinery, with only the working shaft for exit, shall be divided into at least two (2) compartments, one of which shall be tightly partitioned off and used for a ladder-way as hereinbefore provided for; said ladder-way shall be securely bulkheaded at a point at least twenty-five feet below the collar of the shaft, and below this bulkhead, a drift shall be run to the surface, if location of shaft is upon side hill; if location of shaft is upon a level, the drift shall be run to a safe distance without the walls of the building and from there upraised to the surface. Said ladder-ways and landings shall be kept at all times in good repair and afford easy mode of escape in event of fire. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220k.]

231. Tunnels or Adit Levels—Connect With Surface.

That hereafter all tunnels or adit levels at a safe distance from the mouth of same shall connect with the surface, and be

provided with safe and suitable ladders, and thus afford a means of exit in case of fire destroying buildings over the mouth of tunnel or adit level. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220l.]

232. Employes Sinking Shaft.

That employes engaged in sinking shaft or incline, shall at all times be provided with chain or other kind of ladder so arranged as to insure safe means of exit. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220m.]

233. Collar of Shaft—Safety Clutches—Shaft Doors.

That in all shafts, hereafter constructed collars of same shall be protected in such manner that persons or foreign objects can not fall into the shaft. In all shafts equipped with cages, safety clutches shall be used. In shafts equipped with buckets, shaft doors must be constructed which will prevent any material falling into shaft from dumping. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220n.]

234. Stations or Levels—Guard Rail—Winzes.

That all stations or levels shall, when practicable, have a passage-way around the working shaft, so that crossing over the working compartment can be avoided. At all shaft stations a guard rail or rails shall be provided and kept in place across the shaft, in front of the level, so arranged that it will prevent persons from walking, falling or pushing a truck, car or other conveyance into the shaft. All winzes and mill holes extending from one level to another shall be covered or surrounded with guard-rails to prevent persons from stepping or falling into the same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220o.]

235. Pillars—Stoping Near Shaft.

That where any shaft is sunk on a vein, ore shoot or body, a pillar of ground shall be left standing on each side of the shaft of sufficient dimensions to protect and secure the same, and in no case shall stoping be permitted up to or within such close proximity to the shaft as to render the same insecure, until such time as the mine is to be abandoned and said pillars withdrawn. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220p.]

236. Abandoned Shafts.

That all abandoned mine shafts, pits or other excavations endangering the life of man or beast shall be securely covered or fenced. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220q.]

237. Removing Covering or Fencing—Misdemeanor.

That any person or persons removing or destroying any covering or fencing placed around or over any shaft, pit or other excavation, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in any court of com-

petent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00 or imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220r.]

238. Owner or Operator Report—Contents.

That any owner, person or persons operating any metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant and employing two or more men shall report to the Bureau of Mines and state when work is commenced and when stopped, and mines working continuously shall report on or before November 1 of each year, together with the names of the owners and managers or lessees in charge of said work, together with the postoffice address; the name of the claim or claims to be operated, the name of the county and mining district, together with the number of men employed, directly or indirectly, the same being classified into miners, trammers, timbermen, ore sorters, mill men, teamsters, etc. The necessary blanks to carry out the provisions of this section shall be furnished upon application by the Commissioner of Mines. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220s.]

239. Misrepresenting or Withholding Facts From Inspector.

That any owner, lessee, manager, superintendent or foreman in charge of any metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant who shall wilfully misrepresent or withhold facts or information from any inspector or other officer of the Bureau of Mines, regarding the mine, such as length of time timbers have been in place, or making any misrepresentation tending to show safety when the reverse is true, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220t.]

240. Maximum Number Riding—Post Notice.

Notice of the maximum number of men permitted to ride upon or in the cage, skip or bucket, at one time, shall be posted at the collar of the shaft and each level. All men or employes riding upon or in an overloaded cage, skip or bucket, as provided in notice so posted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a competent court shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220v.]

241. Reporting Injuries—Refusal or Failure—Misdemeanor.

Any owner, agent, manager or lessee, whether individual, partnership or corporation, having charge or operating any metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant, whenever loss of life or accident serious enough in character to cause the injured party to stop work for two consecutive days, and connected with the work-

ings of such metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant, shall occur, shall give notice immediately and report all the facts thereof to the Commissioner of Mines. The refusal or failure of said owner, agent, manager, or lessee, to so report within a reasonable length of time, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), or be imprisoned not less than one or more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner of Mines, upon receipt of notice of accidents, shall investigate the causes and make or cause to be made a report, which report shall be filed in his office for future reference. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220w.]

242. Enforcing This Act.

The Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado and inspectors, or either thereof, shall have power to make such examination or inquiry as is deemed necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this act are complied with; to examine into and make inquiry respecting the condition of any mine, mill or metallurgical plant, or part thereof, and all matters or things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the same; to examine into and make inquiry respecting the condition of the machinery or mechanical device, and, if deemed necessary, have same tested; to appear at all Coroners' inquests held, respecting accidents, and if deemed necessary, call, examine and cross-examine witnesses; to exercise such other powers as are necessary for carrying this act into effect. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220x.]

243. Violation of This Act—Misdemeanor—Power of District Attorney.

Any owner, agent, manager or lessee, whether individual, partnership or corporation, operating a metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant in this State, who fails to comply with the provisions herein set forth, or either or any thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when not otherwise provided, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) for each provision not complied with, and each day after conviction or failure to comply with any provisions thereof, shall be deemed a separate offense and punished accordingly.

The district attorney of the district in which such mine, mill or metallurgical plant is situated, is hereby empowered and directed to bring an action in the name of the people of the State of Colorado against such owner, agent, manager or lessee, whether individual, partnership or corporation, operating such metalliferous mine, mill or metallurgical plant, when he is not complying with the provisions of this act, or any part thereof, or for the violation of any rule made in conformity with this act by the Commissioner of Mines of the State of Colorado. Such penalty,

when recovered, shall be turned over by such District Attorney to the Treasurer of the State of Colorado for the benefit of the general school fund of the State of Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 3220y.]

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

244. Private Corporations Pay Employees.

All private corporations doing business within this State, except railroad corporations, shall pay to their employes the wages earned each and every 15 days, in lawful money of the United States, or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value thereof, and all such wages shall be due and payable, and shall be paid by such corporation, on the 5th and 20th days of each calendar month for all such wages earned up to and within 5 days of the date of such payment; Provided, however, That if at such time of payment any employe shall be absent from the regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to such payment at any time thereafter; Provided, further, That each and every railroad corporation in this State shall have at least one regular pay day in each and every month upon which said pay day said corporation shall pay to its employes all wages for services and labor performed during the preceding calendar month, in lawful money of the United States, or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value thereof; Provided, further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any corporations exclusively operating ditches, canals or reservoirs. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801o1.]

245. Failure to Pay—Penalty—Suit.

Whenever any such corporation fails to pay any of its employes, as provided in Section 1 of this act, then a penalty shall attach to such corporation, and become due to such employes, as follows: A sum equivalent to a penalty of 5 per cent. of the wages due and not paid as herein provided as liquidated damages, and such penalty shall attach and suit may be brought in court of competent jurisdiction to recover same and the wages due. (Section 1 is Section 2801o1.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801p1.]

246. Wages of Discharged Employees—Penalty.

Whenever any employe is discharged from the employ of any such corporation, then all the unpaid wages of such employe shall immediately become due and payable, and if such corporation fails to pay any such discharged employe, all the wages due and payable to said discharged employe, then the same penalty of 5 per cent. shall attach to said corporation and become due to such employe, as provided in Section 2 of this act. (Section 2 is Section 2801p1.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801q1.]

247. Employee Recover.

Any employe or any assignee of any such employe may recover all such penalties that may, by violation of Section 2 of this act, have accrued to him, at any time within six months succeeding such default, or delay, in the payment of such wages. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801r1.]

248. Contract Null and Void.

Any contract or agreement made between any corporation, and any parties in its employ, whose provisions shall be in violation, evasion or circumvention of this act (semi-monthly pay day act), shall be unlawful and void, but such employe may sue to recover his wages earned, together with such 5 per cent. penalty, or separately to recover the penalty if the wages have been paid. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801s1.]

249. Contract Labor—Corporation Liable.

Whenever any such corporation shall contract any or all its work to any contractor, then it shall become the duty of any such corporation to provide that the employes of any such corporation or contractor shall be paid according to the provisions of this act, and such corporation shall become responsible, and liable to the employes of such contractor in the same manner as if said employes were employed by such corporation. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801t1.]

250. Employee Sue—Costs.

Whenever it shall become necessary for the employes to enter or maintain a suit at law for the recovery or collection of wages due as provided by this act, then such judgment shall include a reasonable attorney fee, in favor of the successful party, to be taxed as part of the costs in the case. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801u1.]

251. Incorporate With Special Reference—Wilful Violation.

It is herein provided that all corporations hereafter organized for pecuniary profit, except railroad companies, shall be deemed to have incorporated with special reference to the provisions of this act, and the obligation to comply with such and every provision herein, shall be deemed to be the condition upon which incorporation is granted by the State. A wilful violation of any of the provisions herein shall be sufficient ground or cause for forfeiture of such corporate rights and privileges to be enforced by suit brought in the name of the people of the State of Colorado upon relation of the Attorney General of this State in any District Court in Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801v1.]

PRISONERS—EMPLOYMENT OF.**252. Prisoners Employed for Benefit of State.**

All prisoners sentenced to the State penitentiary or the State reformatory shall be employed for the State or any productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned and controlled by the State thereof, which shall be under the rules for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the Commission hereinafter designated, to be provided for such purposes. [Sess. L. '07, p. 507, 1.]

253. Commission Constituted.

The Board of Commissioners of the State penitentiary, the Warden of the State penitentiary, the Warden of the State reformatory, the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections and the Governor of the State are hereby constituted a commission which shall be known as the State Commission on Prison Labor, with full power and authority to carry into effect to its fullest extent the provisions of this act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 507, 2.]

254. Commission Prescribe Rules.

The said Commission shall have the power to establish rules and regulations governing the employment, conduct and management of the prisoners in the penitentiary and reformatory when employed on the work provided for them by the said Commission. It shall direct that each convict shall be employed at such work as shall make it possible for him to acquire complete trade knowledge and skill in that industry for which he is most adapted, and at which he can best earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution, so far as such provision may be practicable.

The supervision of all such work shall be under such competent persons as may be selected by the warden or superintendent of the institution in which the prisoners are confined. [Sess. L. '07, p. 508, 3.]

255. Articles Manufactured in Prison.

The State Commission on Prison Labor are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the State penitentiary and the prisoners in the State reformatory such articles, including wearing apparel, as are needed and used therein and also such as are required by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of buildings. All such articles manufactured in the State penitentiary and reformatory and not required for use therein may be furnished to the State, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, at and for such price as shall be fixed and determined as herein provided, upon the requisition of the proper officials, trustees and managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the State

or the public institutions of the State unless said State Commission on Prison Labor shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim thereof shall be audited or paid without such certificate. [Sess. L. '07, p. 508, 4.]

256. Annual Report.

On or before October first in each year, the proper officials of the penal and official charitable institutions of the State, shall report to the State Commission on Prison Labor estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies of different kinds required to be purchased by them that can be furnished by the penal institutions of the State. The said Commission is authorized to make regulations for said reports, to provide for the manner in which requisitions shall be made for supplies, and to provide for the proper diversification of the industries in the said penal institutions. [Sess. L. '07, p. 508, 5.]

257. Commission Fix Price—Other Duties.

The said State Commission on Prison Labor shall fix and determine the price at which all labor performed and all articles manufactured and furnished to the State thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which price shall be uniform to all. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as is possible. The State Commission on Prison Labor shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisitions and shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of said Commission to classify the buildings, offices or institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices and public institutions, including articles and material to be used on the erection or repairing of buildings of the penal institutions in this State. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions, shall be uniform for each class and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal institutions in this State. [Sess. L. '07, p. 509, 6.]

258. Compensation of Prisoners.

Every prisoner confined in the State penitentiary or the State reformatory who shall be entitled to diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct, may, in the discretion of the warden of the State penitentiary or of the State reformatory receive compensation from the earnings, under the provisions of this act, of the penitentiary or reformatory in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by the warden of the prison for the prisoners therein, for the time such prisoners may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the penitentiary or reformatory

in which they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; Provided, That whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary or reformatory, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed by this section not more than fifty (50 cents) for each day of good time so forfeited; and, Provided, That prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct as herein provided.

The warden of the penitentiary and the warden of the reformatory may institute and maintain a uniform system of fines to be imposed at his discretion, in place of his other penalties and punishments, to be deducted from such compensation standing to the credit of any prisoner, for the misconduct of such prisoner. [Sess. L. '07, p. 509, 7.]

259. Disposition of Moneys Received.

All moneys received for fines under this act shall be credited to a general fund and be disbursed by direction of the warden of the penitentiary, or the warden of the reformatory, as special aid to discharged and paroled prisoners, who are infirm or in any way incapable of earning a sufficient subsistence after their release. [Sess. L. '07, p. 510, 8.]

260. Payment of Surplus to Prisoner.

The amount of such surplus standing on the books of the prison to the credit of any prisoner, may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment, only upon the certified approval of the warden of the prison, for the purpose of aiding dependent relations of such prisoner, or may, with the approval of said State Commission on Prison Labor be so disbursed without the consent of such prisoner, but no portion thereof shall be disbursed for indulgences for food, clothing or ornament beyond the common condition of others of his class in the prison at the time; and any balance to the credit of the prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by law, shall be subject to the draft of the prisoner in such sums and at such times as the warden of the prison may approve; but at the day of the absolute discharge of any prisoner, the whole amount of credit balance as aforesaid, shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure. Provided, That any prisoner violating his condition of release, when the violation is formally declared by the State Commission on Prison Labor, shall thereby forfeit any credit balance, and the amount thereof shall be transferred to the fund for the aid of discharged prisoners as herein provided for fines imposed, except such portion thereof as may be applied to pay the expenses of his recapture. [Sess. L. '07, p. 510, 9.]

261. Monthly Statement of Warden.

The warden of the State penitentiary and the warden of the State reformatory shall, on the first of each month, make a full detailed statement of all materials, machinery or other property procured and the costs thereof, and of the expenditures made during the last preceding month for manufacturing purposes, together with a statement of all materials then on hand to be manufactured, or in process of manufacture, or manufactured, and all machinery, fixtures or other appurtenances for the purpose of carrying on the labor of the prisoners, and of the kinds of work done, and the total amount of moneys coming into his hands as such warden during such last preceding month as the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners at such prison, which statement shall be verified by the oath of such warden to be just and true, and shall be by him forwarded to the State Commission on Prison Labor. [Sess. L. '07, p. 511, 10.]

262. Monthly Estimate of Materials Needed.

The said wardens shall also, on the first day of each month, make an estimate in detailed statement of materials, machinery, fixtures, tools or other appurtenances, and the costs thereof, which will, in their judgment, be necessary for carrying on the labor of the prisoners for the next ensuing month, which estimate shall be forwarded to the said State Commission on Prison Labor, which Commission may approve, alter or revise the same. [Sess. L. '07, p. 511, 11.]

263. Commission Make Purchases—Manner.

The State Commission on Prison Labor is hereby authorized, within the appropriations which may be placed at its disposal by the State, to procure or cause to be procured and maintained, all necessary machinery, tools or appurtenances needful for the purpose of carrying on and conducting such trades and industries as may be authorized under the provisions of this act. The Commission shall purchase material in the manner following:

All purchases and contracts for material to be used in the manufacture of goods in said penal institutions shall be made by advertising for sealed proposals (except when in the judgment of said Commission it is for the best interests of the State to purchase the same in open market). Whenever proposals for furnishing materials have been solicited, the parties responding to such solicitations shall be duly notified of the time and place of opening bids, and may be present either in person or by attorney, and a record of each bid shall then and there be made. They shall advertise for such proposals or bids daily for at least one week in one newspaper published in the City of Denver, specifying the class and quantity of material required, and shall furnish bidders, on demand, with printed schedules giving a full description of all the materials required, with day and place of delivery, and all other necessary information. The person offering to furnish said

materials upon the terms most advantageous to the State and who will give satisfactory security for the performance thereof (in case immediate delivery is not required) shall receive the contract to furnish said material, unless said Commission shall deem it to be to the best interests of the State to decline all proposals and advertise anew. [Sess. L. '07, 511, 12.]

PUBLIC WORKS.

264. Payment of Laborers Upon Moneys Due Contractor.

That hereafter it shall be the duty of Councils of cities, Trustees of incorporated towns, Boards of Commissioners of counties and Boards of Directors of school districts within the limits of municipal corporations, which have contracted for the construction of public works, to withhold payment of moneys due the contractor for the construction of such public works, to satisfy the claims of laborers, sub-contractors and others performing labor or furnishing materials upon or for such public works, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2888.]

265. Contractor Present Statement—Notice of Meeting.

Before any payment shall be made to the contractor as may be provided for in the contract for the construction of such public works, the contractor shall present to the Council of cities, Trustees of towns, Boards of Commissioners of counties and Directors of school districts, a statement in writing showing the amounts owing by him for labor performed or materials furnished, and the names of the persons to whom such sums are due, and in case such contractor shall have sublet a part of such works, the statement shall show the sum owing the sub-contractor, and shall be accompanied by a statement from the sub-contractor showing names of persons performing labor or furnishing materials at the instance of such sub-contractor, and amounts due such persons respectively; such statements shall be verified under oath by the contractor or sub-contractor that the same correctly states the sums owing for labor and materials, with names of persons to whom such sums are owing.

It shall be the duty of Clerks of cities and towns, and Boards of County Commissioners and the secretary of school districts, to cause to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, a notice in substance, that at a designated meeting of the Council, Trustees, Board of Commissioners or Directors of school districts, as the case may be, to be held not less than 10 days from the date of the first publication of such notice, payment will be made the contractor and that claimants to whom sums are owing for labor or materials, may file with the Clerk of cities, towns and Board of Commissioners or secretary of school districts, on or before the day of such meeting. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2889.]

266. File Verified Claim—Proviso—Claimants Join Suit.

Any person, to whom a contractor or sub-contractor may be indebted, may file with the Clerk of such city, town, or Boards of County Commissioners or secretary of the school district, his claim, or before time designated in notice, duly verified upon oath as correct, in which shall be stated the amount claimed as owing, the name of the contractor or sub-contractor by whom he was employed, or at whose instance he furnished materials. If such claims tally with statement of contractor or sub-contractor as to amount due, name of claimant, the amount claimed shall be paid directly to claimant, and shall be deducted out of sum to be paid contractor or sub-contractor, as case may be; Provided, Where the amounts due contractor or sub-contractor are insufficient to pay the claim filed, the sum to be paid contractor or sub-contractor shall be pro rated among the respective claimants against such fund in proportion to amount of claims. In case claims filed shall not be admitted, or tally with statements filed by contractor or sub-contractor as aforesaid, such claimant shall within 30 days bring suit in some court of competent jurisdiction to recover judgment against the contractor or sub-contractor by whom he was employed or for whom he furnished materials, and upon filing a transcript, showing final judgment has been recovered, together with a certificate of Clerk of court, that the same has not been appealed from, shall be entitled to be paid the same as if claim had been admitted as aforesaid. Two or more claimants against the same person may join in suit, and recover one several judgment, upon which execution may issue as in other cases. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2890.]

267. Eight Hours a Day's Work.

In all work hereafter undertaken in behalf of the State or any county, township, school district, municipality or incorporated town, it shall be unlawful for any board, officer, agent, or any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, to employ any mechanic, workingman or laborer in the prosecution of any such work for more than eight hours a day. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.]

268. In Emergency Cases.

Nothing in Section 1 of this act shall be construed so as to prevent work in excess of eight hours a day in emergency cases; Provided, That hours in excess of eight a day shall be treated as constituting part of a subsequent day's work; and, Provided, That in no one week of seven days shall there be permitted more than forty-eight hours of labor. Any violation hereof shall be unlawful. (Section 1 is Section 2801a.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801b.]

269. Violation a Misdemeanor.

Any employer, board, officer or contractor who shall violate the provisions of Sections 1 or 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred (100) days or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. (Sections 1 and 2 are 2801a and 2801b, respectively.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801c.]

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.**270. Railroad Employees Not Work.**

That no company operating a railroad in whole or in part within this State shall permit or require any conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, telegraph operator, or any trainman who has worked in his respective capacity for sixteen (16) consecutive hours, except in case of casualty, to again go on duty to perform any work until he has had at least ten (10) hours' rest. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801w1.]

271. Violation—Penalty.

Any company which violates, or permits to be violated, any of the provisions of the preceding section, or any officer, agent or employe who violates or permits to be violated any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each and every violation of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801x1.]

ROAD TAX.**272. Persons Liable for Tax.**

Every able-bodied man between the age of 21 and 50 years shall annually pay to the treasurer of the Board of Directors of his road district wherein he resides, and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to collect a road tax of three dollars, or in lieu of such sum every man shall labor two days upon the public roads whenever notified by the secretary of said Board of Directors to do so, and failure to either pay or labor shall subject such person to all the penalties now prescribed by law for such failure. [Sess. L. '07, p. 558, 11.]

STREET RAILWAYS.**273. Street Railway Companies Protect Employees.**

It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation owning or operating any street railway or the cars thereupon, in this State or for any officer or agent thereof superintending or having charge or control of the line of railway or the

cars thereupon, whether the motive power of such cars is electricity, steam, by cable or otherwise which require the constant service or care or attention of any person or persons on any part of such car, except upon the rear platform, to require or permit such service, attention or care of any of its employes, or any other person or persons, unless such person, partnership or corporation, or superintending officer and managing agents thereof, first provide the said car with a proper and sufficient enclosure, constructed of wood, iron and glass, or similar suitable materials sufficient to protect such employe or other person from exposure to the rain, snow, cold or other inclemencies of the weather. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801z1.]

274. Apply to Head Car—Unobstructed View.

Where there is a trailing car or cars being drawn by a head car, upon which the propelling or drawing power is situated and used and where no person is required to remain constantly at one point either for the purpose of keeping the lookout or for the purpose of operating any apparatus or machinery upon such trailing car or cars; this act shall not be construed to apply to any car except the head one; nor shall it be construed to mean that the inclosure for the motorman or for the employe managing or operating any apparatus or machinery of a car at any point shall have his view obstructed, but the said inclosure or vestibuling shall be constructed in a manner so as to permit a front and side view from the position which it is necessary for the person to occupy while he is in the performance of his duties. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a2.]

275. Each Day Separate Offense—Misdemeanor.

For each day that any car is permitted to be operated contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be deemed to be a separate offense, and any person, partnership or corporation, or the superintending officers or managing agents thereof operating any such line of street railways or the cars thereupon, who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, upon being convicted, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty (30) days, for each and every offense. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801b2.]

SUITS.

276. Poor Person Allowed to Sue Without Cost.

If any court shall, before or after the commencement of any suit, be satisfied that the plaintiff is a poor person, and unable to prosecute his or her suit and pay the cost and expenses thereof, they may, in their discretion, permit him to commence and prosecute his action as a poor person; and thereupon such person shall

have the necessary writs, processes and proceedings, as in other cases, without charge; and if the plaintiff recover judgment there shall be a judgment for his costs. [Mills Ann. Stats., 676.]

SUNDAY LABOR.

277. Disturbing Peace on Sunday—Penalty.

Any person who shall hereafter knowingly disturb the peace and good order of society, by labor or amusement, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity excepted), shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars. [Mills Ann. Stats., 1370.]

278. Sunday Barbering a Misdemeanor.

That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday in any city of the first or second class, whether incorporated by general law or special charter, in the State of Colorado. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370a.]

279. Penalty.

Any one found guilty of violating the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not less than fifteen (15) nor more than thirty (30) days, or both, in the discretion of the court. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 1370b.]

TRUCK SYSTEM.

280. Truck System Unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, or the agent or the business manager of any such person, company or corporation, doing business in this State, to use or employ, as a system, directly or indirectly, the "truck system" in payment, in whole or in part, of the wages of any employe or employes of any such person, company or corporation. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801e1.]

281. Definition.

The words "truck system" as used in the preceding section are defined to be: (1) Any agreement, method, means or understanding used or employed by an employer, directly or indirectly, to require his employe to waive the payment of his wages in lawful money of the United States, and to take the same, or any part thereof, in goods, wares or merchandise, belonging to the employer or any other person or corporation. (2) Any condition in the contract of employment between employer and employe, direct or indirect or any understanding whatsoever, express or implied, that the wages of the employe, or any part thereof, shall be spent in any particular place or in any particular manner. (3) Any requirement or understanding whatsoever by the employer with the employe that does not permit the employe to purchase the necessities of life where and of whom he likes without interference, coercion, let or hin-

drance. (4) To charge the employe interest, discount of other to be earned, where the pay days of the employer are at unreasonable intervals of time. (5) Any and all arrangements, means, or methods, by which any person, company or corporation, shall issue any truck order, scrip, or other writing whatsoever, by means whereof the maker thereof may charge the amount thereof to the employer of laboring men so receiving such truck order, script or other writing, with the understanding that such employer shall charge the same to his employe and deduct the same from his wages. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801f1.]

282. Truck Order, Scrip, Etc., Void.

Any truck order, scrip or other writing whatsoever, made, issued, or used in aid of or in furtherance of, or as a part of, the "truck system" as defined in this act, evidencing any debt or obligation from any person, company or corporation for wages due or to become due to any employe or employes of any person, company or corporation, issued under a system whereby it is the intent and purpose to settle such wage debt or debts by any means or device other than in lawful money, shall be utterly void in the hands of any person, company or corporation with knowledge that the same had been issued in pursuance of such system, and it shall be unlawful to have, hold or circulate the same with such knowledge. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801g1.]

283. Violation a Misdemeanor—Penalty.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801h1.]

284. Violation Cause for Forfeiture.

The violation of the provisions of any section of this act by any corporation organized and existing under the laws of this State shall be deemed sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the charter of any such corporation, and the Attorney General of the State shall immediately commence proceedings in the proper court in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, against any such corporation for the forfeiture of its charter. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801i1.]

285. Foreign Corporations Forfeit.

Any foreign corporation doing business in this State that shall violate the provisions of any section of this act shall forfeit its right to do business in this State, and the Attorney General of the State shall, upon such violation coming to his knowl-

edge, by information or otherwise, institute proceedings in the proper court for the forfeiture of the right of any such corporation to do business in this State. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801j1.]

286. Citizen Institute Proceedings.

That if the Attorney General of the State should fail, neglect or refuse to commence such actions as are provided for in Sections 5 and 6 of this act, after demand being made upon the Attorney General to institute such proceedings by any responsible person, then any citizen of this State shall have the right to institute and maintain such proceedings, upon giving bond for costs of suit. (Sections 5 and 6 are Sections 2801i1-2801j1.) [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801k1.]

287. District Attorney Prosecute.

The District Attorney of any county shall prosecute for any violation of this act in the same manner as he may be required by law to prosecute for the violation of other criminal acts, except as provided in Sections 5 and 6 of this act. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801l1.]

288. Not Apply to Ditch, Canal and Reservoir Companies.

That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent ditch, canal and reservoir companies from contracting or issuing orders or warrants payable at future dates in lawful money of the United States, for labor performed or services rendered for it or to contract for and pay for the same in the capital stock of such companies, or water rights or privileges for water connected with the same. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801m1.]

WAGE BROKERS.

289. Bond.

From and after the passage of this act, no person, company, corporation, or association, shall establish or conduct the business of wage broker within the State of Colorado, unless such person, company, corporation or association shall have first procured a license from the proper authorities as hereinafter provided, and shall have executed a bond in such sums as said authorities may require for the faithful carrying out of the provisions of this act, and of the ordinances of any town or city in which such business may be carried on. [Sess. L. '07, p. 609, 1.]

290. Licenses—By Whom Granted.

The Board of County Commissioners of any county in this State, or, in case said business be carried on in any incorporated city or town, the City Council or Board of Trustees of said city or town, may in their discretion from time to time grant licenses to any person or persons, company, corporation, or association to conduct or carry on the business of wage-broker upon payment

of such sum therefor and upon such terms and conditions as the said Board of County Commissioners or City Council or Board of Trustees shall by resolution or ordinance require. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 2.]

291. Definition of Wage Broker.

Any person, company, corporation or association loaning money directly or indirectly to any employe or wage earner upon the security of or in consideration of any assignment of the wages or salary of such employe or wage earner, shall be defined and held to be a wage-broker and subject to the provisions of this act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 3.]

292. Assignments Invalid—When.

No assignment of his or her wages or salary by any employe or wage earner to any wage-broker or any other person for his benefit shall be valid or enforceable, nor shall any employer or debtor recognize or honor such assignment for any purpose whatever, unless it be for a fixed and definite part of the wages or salary earned or to be earned during a period not exceeding thirty days immediately following the date of the assignment. Any assignment which shall be post-dated or dated on any other date than that of its actual execution shall be void and of no effect for any purpose whatever. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 4.]

293. Interest.

No wage-broker shall ask, demand or receive, either as compensation or interest, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, any compensation or interest for the use of money advanced or loaned by him to any employe or wage earner in excess of two per cent. per month, and said compensation or rate of interest shall be computed upon the amount actually advanced to and received by the borrower and shall include all commissions or compensation whatsoever to the wage-broker or any other person for making or procuring said loan. [Sess. L. '07, p. 610, 5.]

294. Wife Must Join.

No assignment of his wages or salary by a married man, who shall be the head of a family residing in this State, shall be valid or enforceable without the consent of his wife, evidenced by her signature to said assignment executed and acknowledged before a notary public or other officer empowered to take acknowledgments or conveyances, and no wage-broker or person connected with him directly or indirectly shall be authorized to take any such acknowledgment. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 6.]

295. Loans to Minor Void.

No wage-broker shall make any loan to any minor, nor shall any assignment of wages or salary by any minor be valid and

enforcable. Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to brokers already doing business in cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 7.]

296. Notice in Writing.

No assignment of wages or salary shall be valid or enforceable unless notice in writing of the same accompanied by a copy of the assignment, shall be given to the employer or debtor within ten days from the date of its execution. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 8.]

297. Act Construed.

Every purchase of a wage-broker of an assignment of the wages or salary of any employe or wage earner shall be held and considered to be a loan, in the sum and of the amount, actually paid to and received by such employe or wage earner and shall be subject to all the provisions of this act. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 9.]

298. Misdemeanor—Penalty.

Any person, company, corporation or association, or the officers, members, agents or employes thereof, violating any or either of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine in the sum of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed ninety days, or both. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 10.]

299. Void—When.

Any note, bill or other evidence of indebtedness and any assignment of wages or salary given to or received by any wage-broker or any other person in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be null and void and of no effect; and, upon conviction, any and all moneys advanced or loaned by said wage-broker in violation of any of the provisions of this act and all interest thereon shall be forfeited. [Sess. L. '07, p. 611, 11.]

300. Fines—To Whom Paid.

All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid one-half to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county where the fine is collected. [Sess. L. '07, p. 612, 12.]

WOMEN.

301. When Women Not Required to Work.

No woman of sixteen years of age or more shall be required to work or labor for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation, where such labor, work or occupa-

tion, by its nature, requires the woman to stand or be upon her feet in order to satisfactorily perform her labors, work or duty in such occupation and employment. [3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801g2.]

302. Seats for Female Employees.

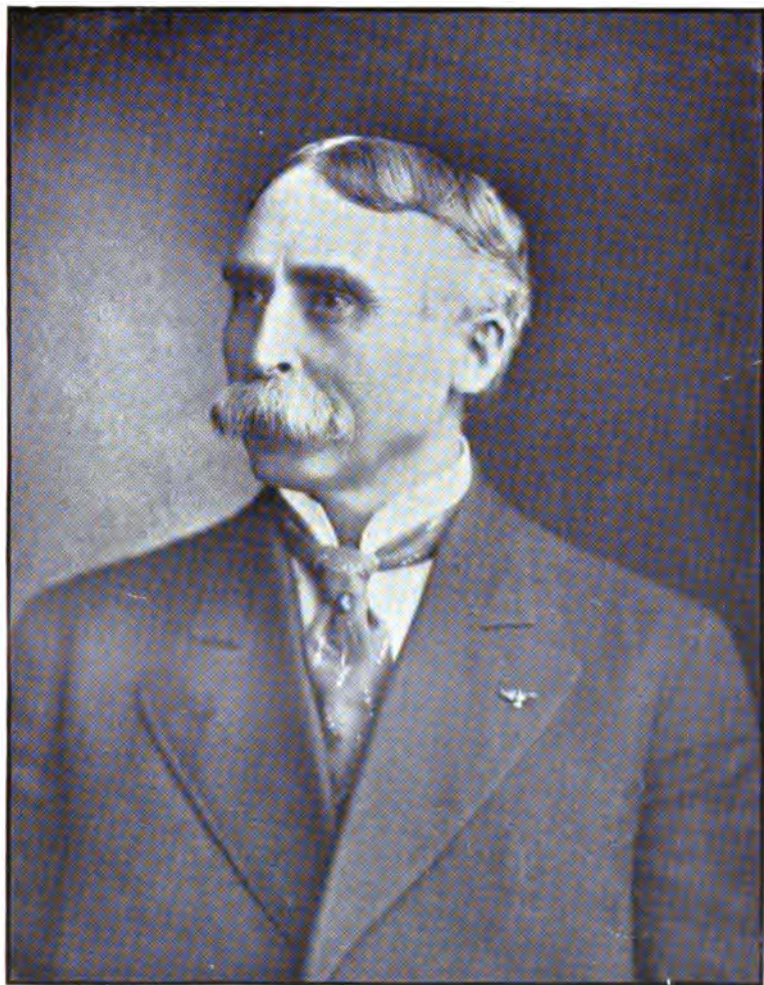
Every person, corporation or company employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments in this State, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3604.]

303. Penalty.

Any person, corporation or company violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3605.]

304. No Woman or Girl to Enter Coal Mine to Work.

No young person under twelve years of age, or woman or girl of any age, shall be permitted to enter any coal mine to work therein, nor any person under the age of sixteen years unless he can read and write. [Mills Ann. Stats., 3185.]



TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1907-1908.

INDEX

CONTENTS.

	Page
Letter of transmittal and introduction.....	2

A

Arbitration of Denver mill workers' strike.....	7
Arbitration of Colorado Springs coal miners' strike.....	11
Arbitration of Silverton metalliferous miners' strike.....	12
Agricultural progress of Colorado.....	20
Acreage of irrigated and non-irrigated land.....	37
Acreage and valuation of farm products.....	37
Adams county	109
Arapahoe county	110
Archuleta county	110
Apprenticeship system	90
Age of employes.....	159
Arbitration between employers and employes.....	159
Assignment of wages—	
Notice of assignment.....	160
Wife or husband join.....	160
In garnishee cases—fees.....	160

B

Baca county	110
Bent county	111
Boulder county	111
Barbers—	
Sunday barbering a misdemeanor.....	161
Penalty	161
Boycotting and blacklisting	161
Influence not to trade—Ticketing building—Etc.....	161
Unlawful publications	161
Not to intimidate	162
Employers, not to maintain blacklist.....	162
Penalty	162
Bureau of labor statistics—	
Secretary state ex-officio com. deputy—	
Bond and salary.....	162
Biennial report—Contents	163
Duty of officers to furnish information—	
Copies for free distribution.....	164
Penalty for obstructing commissioner.....	164
Office hours	164
Labor commissioner issue bulletin.....	165
Number issued	165

C

	Page
Card system in Cripple Creek.....	15
Colorado and its various industrial resources.....	17
Coal supply of Colorado.....	19
Colorado's agricultural progress.....	20
Children—Employment of	93
Counties in Colorado.....	109
Clear Creek county.....	112
Conejos cousty	112
Costilla county	114
Cheyenne county	113
Custer county	113
Chaffee county	113
Costilla county	114
Children	165
Children under fourteen years not be exhibited.....	165
Unlawful to hire or employ children under fourteen.....	165
Penalty	166
Children under fourteen years not to be employed—Fine.....	166
Duties of justices of the peace.....	166
Penalty	166
Unlawful to employ children under fourteen during school hours—Ex- ception—Fine	166
School director neglecting to prosecute under this act guilty of mis- demeanor—Fine	167
Unlawful to employ child—Exception—Proviso.....	167
Unhealthful and dangerous occupation.....	168
Employment of child a misdemeanor.....	168
Violation—Penalty	168
Prosecution upon sworn complaint.....	168
Person not allowed to labor in coal mines.....	168
Coal Mines—	
Boiler inspected	169
Injury to mines.....	169
Injury to person.....	169
When act applies.....	170
Duties of inspector and deputies.....	170
Daily inspection	171
Penalty for violation.....	171
Persons allowed to examine.....	171
Appointment of inspectors.....	172
Persons disqualified for inspectors.....	174
Bond and oath of inspector.....	174
Notice of accidents.....	174
Outlets for employers.....	174
Metal tubes or telephones—Safety gates.....	175
Ventilation of coal mines.....	175
Engineers and bosses must be experienced, children, women and illit- erate minors not work.....	177
Safety lamps	177
Map of mines.....	177
Protection against fire damp and fires—Magazines, safety appliances....	178
Check weighman—How paid.....	179
Duties	179
Misdemeanor—Refuse to allow.....	179
Car number—Record—Capacity	180

Coal Mines—Continued.	Page
Coal weighed before screening.....	180
Violation—Misdemeanor—Penalty	181
Contracts—	
Contract releasing employers from negligence void.....	181
Contract not bar liability of employer.....	181
Contract null and void.....	181
Convict labor—	
Convicts work upon public roads.....	182
Not build where skilled labor required.....	182
Good time allowed.....	182
Public highway established.....	183
Penitentiary commissioners control construction.....	183
Prisoners used on Denver-Grand Junction state board.....	183
Commissioners select persons to supervise.....	183
Good time allowance.....	183
State engineer, survey—Direct expenses.....	183
County commissioners secure right of way and build bridge.....	184
Incorporated cities and towns.....	184
Appropriation	184
Convict made goods—	
License to sell.....	185
Dealers in convict made goods, make application bond.....	185
Length of license, past license.....	185
Annual statement—Contents	185
License fee	185
Length of license.....	186
Revocation of license notice.....	186
Brand, label or mark convict made goods.....	186
Contents of brand, label or mark.....	186
Violation—Misdemeanor—Penalty	187
Evidence of violation, disposal of fine.....	187

D

Description of Colorado and her various industries.....	17
Denver county	114
Dolores county	117
Douglas county	117
Delta county	117
Damages	187
Liability of common carrier—Who may sue.....	187
Injury to employe—Defective machinery—Negligence of superintendent— Railroad employe	188
Amount of compensation written notice—Limitation of action—Defect in notice	188
Contract not bar liability of employer.....	189
Knowledge of employe bar recovery—When.....	189
Co-employe equally liable with owner—Special verdict—Jury assess dam- ages	189
Employer liable for injuries.....	189
Repeal—Not change rights.....	190

E

Employment of children.....	93
Eagle county	118

	Page
El Paso county.....	113
Elbert county	120
Elevation of towns.....	156
Eight hour day—	
Eight hours a day's work.....	190
In emergency cases	190
Violation a misdemeanor.....	191
When labor is dangerous and injurious—Eight hours.....	191
Make report in emergency.....	191
Penalty for violation.....	191
Elections—	
Employee entitled to two hours for voting.....	191
Offering bribes	192
Receiving bribes	192
Violence—Intimidation—Pay envelopes	192
Corporation not influence votes, penalty.....	192
Employment and intelligence office—	
Intelligence office must have license—Fine.....	193
License—Rules and regulation	194
Applications for license.....	194
Annual license fee—Bond—Securities—Revocation of license—Transfer....	194
Certificate of license.....	195
Fees of employment agents.....	195
Sending female to house of bad repute.....	195
Sending out help without written orders.....	195
Divide fees with employers.....	195
Register—Contents—Open to inspection.....	195
False information—Failure to keep register—Penalty.....	196
Suit upon bond.....	197
Charitable association	197
Exemption—	
From taxation	197
Homestead—\$2,000 what debts.....	197
Homestead—Marginal entry	197
Exemption only while occupied.....	198
Widow and minor children.....	198
Of what homestead may consist.....	198
Homestead mortgaged or conveyed.....	198
Proceeds of sale exempt—Bona fide purchasers.....	199
Wearing apparel exempt.....	199
Other property exempt from exemption money—Taxes.....	199
Death or desertion of head of family.....	200
Debtor removing property.....	200
Pension exempt from execution.....	200
Pension exempt to wife and children, when.....	200
Bicycle and sewing machine exempt.....	200
Garnishment of wages—Proviso.....	201

F

Farm products, value of.....	35
Free employment bureau.....	94
Pueblo	98
Colorado Springs	101
Denver	105
Fremont county	121

G

	Page
Government and state land.....	23
Granite quarries	52
Garfield county	122
Gilpin county	123
Grand county	123
Gunnison county	124

H

Horses and mules and dairy products.....	34
Hinsdale county	125
Huerfano county	125

I

Immigrants	91
------------------	----

J

Jefferson county	126
------------------------	-----

K

Kiowa county	127
Kit Carson county.....	127

L

L

Letter of transmittal.....	2
Letters from sugar beet raisers.....	32
Live stock industry.....	33
Live stock number and value.....	37
Lava, lime and sandstone.....	52
Labor organizations in state, their aim and accomplishment.....	77
Labor reports	79
Labor membership	82
Lake county	128
La Plata county.....	128
Larimer county	129
Las Animas county.....	131
Lincoln county	132
Logan county	133
Labor day	201
Labor unions—	
Unlawful to interfere with or coerce.....	201
Misdemeanor—Penalty	201
Not unlawful to combine to secure employment, compensation, etc.—	
Proviso	201

Liens of mechanics and others—	Page
Liens upon property, contracts in writing.....	202
Payment—Alteration—Notice—Offset	202
Extent of lien—Enforcement—Purchaser removed—Proviso.....	204
Lien on mining property—Proviso.....	206
Wells subject to lien—On lot or land.....	206
Procedure in perfecting and enforcing.....	206
Property subject to lien—Except	207
Lien relates back, priority—Attachments.....	207
Liens also attach.....	208
Action to enforce lien—Proviso.....	210
Consolidate action—Parties	210
Parties to action named—Pleading.....	211
Advance to head of docket referee—Decree.....	211
Satisfaction of liens—Proceeds—Remainder paid to owners—Execution...	211
Parties to action	212
Lien claimant assign—Statement evidence not support lien.....	212
Release of lien—Tender of payment.....	213
Agreement to waive—Construction.....	213
No payments during progress of work.....	213

M

Manufacturing	33
Marble quarries	52
Money orders sent to various countries.....	92
Mesa county	124
Mineral county	135
Montrose county	135
Montezuma county	136
Morgan county	137
Metalliferous mines—	
Mining districts—Inspectors—Assistants—Removal	213
Inspectors—Duties of	214
Deputy inspectors—Appointment	214
Not act as managers—Inspect mines—Accident.....	215
Commissioners make biennial report bulletins.....	215
Officers admitted not obstruct working.....	216
Commissioners give notice of defects.....	216
Officer not reveal information.....	217
Operators failure to conform.....	217
Storing explosives—Warming powder.....	217
Regulating storage in supply stores.....	217
Tamping bar	218
Remove old timber.....	218
Hoisting engineer	218
Hoisting apparatus—Indicators	218
Code of signals.....	218
Fire protection	218
Riding with supplies.....	219
Giving false signals.....	219
Shafts—Compartments—Landings—Incline shafts	219
Shafts equipped with buildings.....	219
Tunnels or adit levels—Connect with surface.....	219
Employes sinking shaft.....	220
Collar of shaft—Safety clutches—Shaft doors.....	220
Stations or levels—Guard rail—Winzes.....	220
Pillars—Stopping near shaft.....	220
Abandoned shafts	220

Metalliferous Mines—Continued.	Page
Removing covering or fencing, misdemeanor.....	220
Owner or operator report, contents.....	221
Misrepresenting or withholding facts from inspector.....	221
Maximum number riding—Post notice.....	221
Reporting injuries—Refusal or failure misdemeanor.....	221
Enforcing this act.....	222
Violation of this act—Misdemeanor, power of district attorney.....	222

N

Needs of office and recommendations.....	5
Note	157

O

Onyx quarries	52
Otero county	133
Ouray county	140

P

Poultry raising	35
Petroleum	75
Power plants	75
Park county	140
Phillips county	141
Pitkin county	142
Prowers county	142
Pueblo county	143
Penalty, barbers	161
Payment of wages—	
Private corporations pay employes.....	223
Failure to pay—Penalty—Suit.....	223
Wages of discharged employes—Penalty.....	223
Employee recover	224
Contract null and void.....	224
Contract labor—Corporation liable.....	224
Employee—Sue—Costs	224
Incorporate with special reference willful violation.....	224
Prisoners—Employment—	
Prisoners employed for benefit of state.....	225
Commission constituted	225
Commission prescribe rules.....	225
Articles manufactured in prison.....	225
Annual report	226
Commission fix price—Other duties.....	226
Compensation of prisoners.....	226
Disposition of moneys received.....	227
Payment of surplus to prisoners.....	227
Monthly statement of warden.....	228
Monthly estimate of material needed.....	228
Commission make purchases—Manner.....	228
Public works—	
Payment of laborers upon money due contractors.....	229
Contractor present statement—Notice of meeting.....	229

Public Works—Continued.	Page
File verified claim—Proviso—Claimants join suit.....	230
Eight hours a day's work.....	230
In emergency cases.....	230
Violation a misdemeanor.....	231

R

Railroads of Colorado.....	53
Denver & Rio Grande.....	54
Colorado Midland	55
Colorado Southern	55
Union Pacific	56
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	57
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	57
Missouri Pacific	57
Rock Island	57
Denver & Northwestern (or Moffat).....	58
Railroad employes (table).....	58
Rivers and streams.....	74
Rio Blanco county.....	145
Rio Grande county.....	145
Routt county	147
Railroad employes—	
Railroad employes not work.....	231
Violation—Penalty	231
Road tax—	
Persons liable for tax.....	231

S

Sugar beet companies' reports.....	28
Sugar beet industries.....	29
Smelting and refining.....	42
Stone quarries	52
Saguache county	149
San Juan county.....	150
San Miguel county.....	151
Sedgwick county	151
Summit county	152
Suspension of business—Preferred claims—Contests.....	160
Sunday barbering a misdemeanor.....	161
Street railways—	
Street railway companies protect employes.....	231
Apply to head car unobstructed views.....	232
Each day separate offense misdemeanor.....	232
Suits—Poor person allowed to sue without cost.....	232
Sunday labor—	
Disturbing peace on Sunday—Penalty.....	233
Sunday barbering a misdemeanor.....	233
Penalty	233

T

Table of claims for wages.....	7
Table of manufacturing establishments, number of workmen, average wages and working hours.....	44

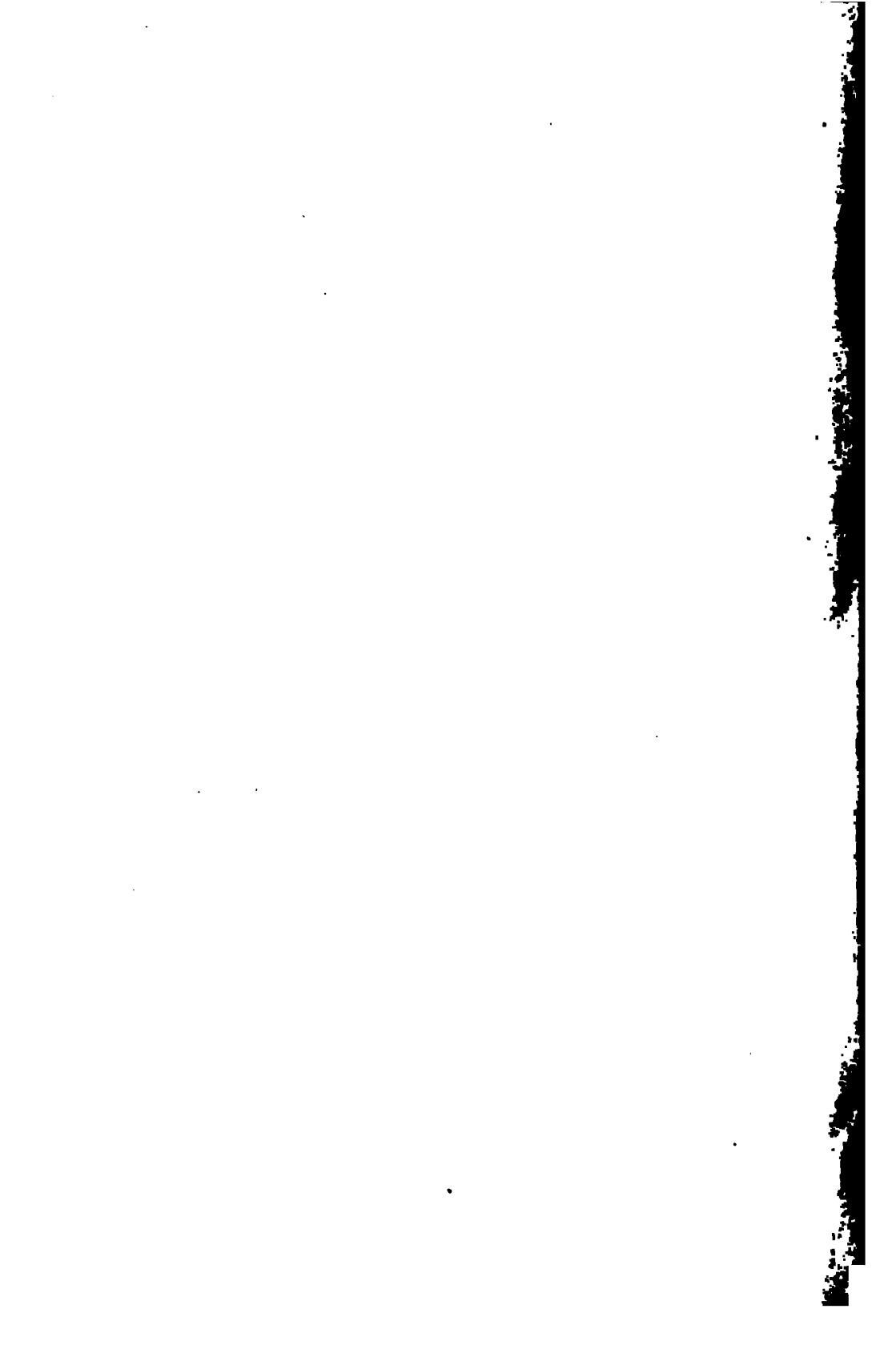
	Page
Table of labor employed on railroads.....	59
Table showing different labor organizations.....	82
Table showing the number of immigrants engaged in various occupations..	90
Teller county	152
Truck system—	
Truck system unlawful.....	233
Definition	233
Truck order, scrip, etc., void.....	234
Violation a misdemeanor—Penalty	234
Violation cause for forfeiture.....	234
Foreign corporations forfeit.....	234
Citizens institute proceedings.....	235
District attorney prosecute.....	235
Not apply to ditch, canal and reservoir companies.....	235

W

Washington county	153
Weld	154
Wages—Preferred claims	159
Wage brokers	239
Bond	239
Licenses—By whom granted.....	235
Definition of wages broker.....	236
Assignment invalid—When	236
Interest	236
Wife must join	236
Loans to minor void.....	236
Notice in writing.....	237
Act construed	237
Misdemeanor—Penalty	237
Void—When	327
Fines—To whom paid.....	237
Women—	
When women not required to work.....	237
Seats for female employes.....	238
No woman or girl to enter coal mine to work.....	238

Y

Yuma county	155
-------------------	-----









DUE MAR 26 1924

